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Buck

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"The Open Door"
Buck Manson 1916
Mr + Mrs Saml. Buck

Buck History and Genealogy

Embracing the Traditional and Comprehensive

Genealogical History of the Buck Family in Europe and America

With the relative branches of the

*Baldwins, Bostwicks, Bushes, Meads, Northups, Paines, Stoddards,
Vialls, Willmarths, Walters, Waters, Etc. Combined in
keeping with a general review of passing events
and biographical compendium of world his-
tory and advancement to the
present time*

"History and genealogy go hand in hand."

"History, with the more and more extensive meaning acquired by the advancement of civilization, by the diffusion of education and by the elevation of the standard of human liberty, has expanded into a great, grand and beautiful science. It treats of man in all his social relations, whether civil, religious or literary, in which he has intercourse with his fellows. The study of history to a free government like the one in which we live is an indispensable requisite to the improvement and elevation of the human race. It leads us back through the ages that have succeeded each other in time past, it exhibits the conditions of the human race at each respective period, and by following down its pages from the vast empires and mighty cities now engulfed in oblivion by the ravages of war and disaster, but which the faithful historian presents in a living light before us, we are enabled profitably to compare and form a more correct appreciation of our own relative position and maintenance, peace and prosperity.

It is certain that the more enlightened and free a people become the more the government devolves upon themselves; and hence the necessity of a careful study of history, which, by showing the height to which man as an intellectual being is capable of elevating himself in the scale of usefulness and moral worth, teaches that the virtues of a good man are held in sacred emulation by his countrymen for ages succeeding, long after the cycle of time has gathered the earthly remains of the actor to the silent grave. Such thoughts, or rather such reflections as these inspire within the human bosom an ardent desire to attain to that which is good and shun that which is evil, an honest and laudable ambition to become both great and good; or as another has beautifully written, 'Great only as we are good.'

—*Jason (Jay) Gould* (in "Opening" chap. in Hist. of Del. Co., N. Y., 1855).

Forewords

"Facta parentum
Jam legere et queae sit poteris cognoscere virtus."

—*Virgil's Eclogues*, book 4, lines 26, 27.
(Already old enough to study the deeds of his father and to know what virtue is).

"Enquire I pray thee of the former age and prepare thyself to the search of their fathers."—*Job*, 8th chap., 8th verse.

"There is a moral and philosophical respect for our ancestors which elevates the character and improves the heart." Then shall we not consider these things? "Those who do not look upon themselves as a link connecting the past with the future, do not perform their duty to the world."—*Daniel Webster*.

"To many persons, family, origin and lineage are matters unworthy of consideration; this is a mistake, I fully believe that respectability of origin adds lustre to fame, 'that the glory of the children are their fathers.' 'One generation passeth away and another cometh' (Prov. 17:6). No reasonable man or woman should be insensible to the value of an honorable origin and descent, especially if to the chance of earthly fame there be added the blessed memory of the just."—*Henry Moore, D. D.*

"It is the highest of earthly honors to be descended from the great and good."
—*Benj. Johnson*.

"Reverence is the master-key of knowledge."—*Rudyard Kipling*.
"Quante est sapre!" (How desirable is knowledge).

"I have considered the days of old, the years of ancient times."—*Psalms 77:5*.

"That the generations to come might know them, even the children which should be born who should arise and declare them to their children."—*Psalms 78:6*.

"The tender words and loving deeds which we scatter for the hearts that are nearest to us are immortal seed that will spring up in everlasting beauty, not only in our own lives, but in the lives of those born after us."—*Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon*.

"A people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants."
—*Lord Macaulay*, Eng. Hist

Preface

In response to numerous enquiries and requests of friends and relatives and to gratify an inclination which has increased as age advances, I have undertaken the task of looking up the history of my ancestors, and putting it together in a permanent and convenient form, not only for my own pleasure and satisfaction, but more especially for the interest and benefit of my children and posterity as a Book of Remembrance.

It is here noteworthy, at the commencement, to say, that by the natural impulse of the disclosure of a certain clue and established connection to anciently high and noble ancestry and through the inspiration of the life of a great-grandfather, Isaac Buck, Sr., a pioneer of New England stock and a Colonial and Revolutionary soldier and patriot, giving up his entire life to the cause and service of his country, being in the first and last battles of Quebec, "the Gibraltar of America," the second time to die, with his brother Jonathan, on "the plains of Abraham," after the siege, where they lay buried beneath the ramparts. And he and son Isaac, Jr., being with Ethan Allen and that noble and famous band at the capture of Ticonderoga and my maternal grandfather Amos Wilmarth at Battle of Plattsburgh and others in Civil War, a record of the achievements of our people in the making of a commonwealth and the founding of a nation, that justly entitled them to the praise and remembrance of their generation and the everlasting thanks and gratitude of their posterity, that has prompted me in this work.

Being in Washington, D. C., for several months during the winters of 1907-12, and frequently visiting the reading rooms of the Continental (D. A. R.), the Public (Carnegie), and National (Congressional) libraries and thus availing myself of the opportunity and privilege thus afforded, to examine the genealogical, biographical and historical books, there so fully contained and from which I have mainly, with what I already had and knew of our forebears, compiled and arranged the following notes and facts in relation to our earliest history and parentage. And although the present generation may not fully appreciate the time and labor bestowed upon the work, I am confident in the hope, that as a recompense, future generations will declare it not to have been transcribed in vain.

The tracing of one's ancestry, although often a very difficult and perplexing problem to solve is nevertheless an interesting one to ponder over, and had not the opportunities and facts presented, being engaged by many of the family before and vouchsafed to me, doubtless I could not have made so respectable a showing for that particular branch of the now numerous family, who bear the blood or name of Buck in this country from which I am supposed to have descended. But as such has been my privilege, I will do the best I can with the abundant and valuable material within my reach in my own time, to make it as clear, impartial, authentic and comprehensible as possible and leave the final completion a perpetuation of the work to those who shall come after me. Hoping they may find still greater evidence for its continuance and not discouragement, "as being born out of due time," or disappointment as "the tale of a novelist out of season," as was John Burroughs, the great bird enthusiast and writer in his untimely search all over England, to catch the melodious notes of the Nightingale, a bird justly celebrated there above all others, at certain seasons for its admirable vocal powers and well known as the finest of songsters and being just heard or seen in the next shire or borough, in the last of her summer evening roundelays and he always arriving too late for the wonderful song which he so wished to describe. (Burrough's Signs and Seasons, 1886). And so we have searched not over all England but the continent of Europe and America as well in quest of "the golden links that weld the chain," that holds us together in one great family, as we are told that it is, "Clarum et venerabile nomen," (An illustrious and venerable name), won by noble deeds and endeared to those of the family who would bear the virtues and inherit the honors of their ancestors.

For in the passing, instead of the fathers shall be the children, and in being assured, that there is nothing more worthy of a man's study than the history of his country and the origin of his race.

The welfare of our country and of our children should be the first and greatest object of our concern and for their sake, let honor be rendered to their God given heroes and defenders.

"Scion of a mighty stock! Hands of iron—Hearts of Oak—
Fellow with unflinching tread, where the noble fathers led."

—Edward Everett

Dedicatory

I would dedicate this work to those who have lived and labored in the field before me. The steadfast faith of the fathers, their piety and devotion to principle, their strong and purposeful lives all seem to pass before me. Wisely and well they builded, well done and well worthy the doing. Will those of a hundred years hence say as much of us? Shall we have done as much for the enjoyment and profit of others!

So the generations come and go, and the forms we loved so well lay crumbling in the dust. "No one liveth unto himself alone, but unto those who shall come after us." "Et nati natorum et qui nascentur ab illis" (the children's children and their descendants).

"That I shall pass through this world but once, any good thing therefore that I can do, or any kindness that I can show to any human being, let me do it now. Let me not defer it, or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."

"If I can let into some soul a little light
If I some pathway dark and drear, can render bright,
If I to one in gloom, can show the sunny side,
Though no reward I win, I shall be satisfied."

Soon we shall be silent in the grave, dumb and indifferent to the enquiries and entreaties of the friends we loved and cherished. All our untold tales and undivulged secrets, alike with our joys and sorrows, virtues and vices, follies and defects, enshrouded perchance with the mantle of charity will fade away. Whatsoever wisdom, or knowledge or understanding we may have had will be buried with us and in a few years will pass into oblivion.

Not so with good deeds of great lives and noble achievements left behind. They are imperishable monuments to guide and influence the lives of others. Therefore—

"Press on! for in the grave there is no work and no device." "Press on! while yet ye may."—*N. P. Willis.*

So go forth little volume as a fair Memory Book bearing the recitals of the past, a becoming tribute of a kindly heritage to those we hold near and dear. "Round these entwined with tendrils strong as flesh and blood." "Aere perennius" (enduring forever).

A hundred years may sweep on destroying and wreck the habitations and abodes of man, but thou art still in spite of death a living record, holding us in the spirit of grateful remembrance for all time, as, "Verba, volent, scripta, manent" (words are fleeting, but what is written remains).

"There is no heroic poem in the world, but is at the bottom the life of man."

—*Sir Walter Scott.*

Introduction

In the preparation of this volume no authority of importance has been overlooked. I have carefully searched every source of information open to me and have availed myself of every fact that could throw new light upon or impart additional interest to the subject under consideration, viz.: The rise, progress and history of the Bucks, from their earliest ancestral relations down to the present time.

From various sources several writers have gleaned a great mass of information relative to the Bucks of England, the use of which, it is to be regretted, space will not admit. Of the kindred or cognate branches, those items only being embraced which tend to establish a general line of posterity in a common progenitor down through the centuries. For as it is almost impossible to trace a direct line of the lineal descendants in many instances, even in our own country, from meagre and conflicting records or intervals of no record at all, how much more difficult must it be in the mother country, where all is conjecture and doubt in so great a measure. We are therefore compelled to abandon an object, the attainment of which the tracing of the lateral branches, would also have been of great interest to both the agnates and cognates of the collateral line of the enquiring members of the family outside the common progenitor.

Genealogists have been to great expense in travel and research and experienced great difficulty in obtaining lineages from defective sources and unwilling informants particularly in England, supposedly fearing its effect in inheritance claims or otherwise upon estates. Also from defaced tombstones, obliterated family, town and court records, disfigured manuscripts and leafless volumes, the destruction of time, fire and water and in the earlier periods of our own country from little or no family records being kept, or from the frequent incursions of the Indians, or the hostile invasion of armies and hasty removals in the wilderness, so it is not strange that there should be conflicting narrations, traditions, accounts, dates and names of which it is hard to reconcile and probably never will be made to appear perfectly plain and clear. So each narrator or historian has a version of his own, but after following up a certain line or tracing down a certain source, on the whole nevertheless there is found mostly mutual agreement and the antiquarians of both Europe and America generally coincide inasmuch from whose hearthfires the children scatter and wander, founding homes throughout the whole wide world.

We believe we have consulted the best interests of the family by making free use not only of the facts presented by the standard historians and biographers, but also of the opinion of those who are accepted authorities. We have therefore gone directly to the original tree bearing the name, carefully followed out the lateral branches to the various heads of families where other lines diverge, to our own family tree and thus made it useful for others of the family who care for "a high history," to see and know where they come in or hitch on at is were, the fruitage having been carried and name thus extended far and wide. As of late it has become not only popular but also desirable to be able to exult in one's ancestry, have a genealogy of our own, or fortunately a Colonial Dame or a Son or Daughter of the American Revolution.

Perhaps you may think the prologue overlong for the play, or the prelude far-fetched or foreign to the subject, but in the way of apology I would say: My motive in order to obtain a clear and graphic conception in the method of delineation and in unity of design, in its portrayal, that first of all the foundation must be laid, before the interplay or playlet is produced.

Even now in its development, we behold the constant passing of events, and time already fleeting; the scene has changed and I see as in moving pictures, notably of "the Fall of Troy," and "the Voyage of Aeneas," to "the Building of Rome," the terra-firma or foundation of our history and as the scenes shift so rapidly from one view to another, that this ancestral tree has grown as it were, into "a river of life," at times turbulent and majestic, at others serene and placid, upon which the "voyage of life" is undertaken and the issues of life enacted. And such is the succession of human life I foresee in the passing, as they come and go, that if you did not find the course of events to harmonize, you would fail to understand and be interested in the legends and romances of the interludes and the noble characters that appear at times, which we are pleased to introduce in its embodiment or be attracted by the finale, however fascinating, to the

grand and heroic sequel of the entertainment, for they all play an important part in the great drama of life.

As Shakespeare truly says, "All the world's a stage and all the people players, both great and small. For there is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood, leads on to glorious fortune. But thou must take the current when it serves, or lose thy ventures." So throughout the whole I have endeavored to explain and make clear and plain the train of circumstances and passages as they occur rather than in broad and general terms jump to logical conclusions for I am aware that an assertion or statement without the proof is a sorry and barren defence lacking support. It being my purpose to make it a faithful historical research and authentic genealogical epitome that I trust may appeal to your favorable recognition as at least worthy and commendable and not entirely destitute of some little literary merit in its store of surprises, redundant of retold annals.

Hoping that it may assist your journey through life to know how others have picked out and traveled in the path before you, making it the smoother that you might follow where they led and that you in turn may pass it on to those who shall come after you as it were, a legacy from the dear departed long passed over to the great majority, whose eventful lives seek only to enrich and exalt the world in which they lived. The compiling of which has given me the utmost satisfaction and often thrilled me with astonishing and delightful revelations which I think cannot fail to awaken in others at least a sense of gratitude. All of which I tell you of the family, for which it is intended, that you may have a semblance of what to expect in submitting the work now claiming your indulgence, trusting that it will meet and deserve a kindly acceptance.

From a wide field these facts have been gathered. However startling may be the events, you may rest assured, that the record is borne out by history. I have aimed at correctness and only claim the same indulgence granted to those who have labored in the field before me.

I have striven to select from the mass of historical research, only such facts as bore out by testimony or gave shape and character to the main subject in question, although some conspicuous detached episode or striking and significant occurrence in the history of kindred families, bearing on the history of our own have been purposely incorporated.

In conclusion, it must be borne in mind that in the earlier periods and settlement of this country in particular, and it will apply in a great measure to that of England after the conquest by William the Conqueror and also to Flanders in its earliest occupancy, that we are unable to get as positive and satisfactory accounts of persons, places, names and dates as we would like, from the isolated and detached hamlets and secluded dwelling places of humanity at that time. Being sparsely inhabited, the boundaries of towns and counties and even nations often unknown or unmarked, changeable from transfers or wars and concessions and seldom penetrated except on horseback, or by ox-cart of the pioneer, squatter, suzerain or ranger. Much is circumstantial or fragmentary and perhaps a little exaggerated but not necessarily defective. I am glad to say, although names of places are often changed by the new proprietors, nevertheless in the making up, the narrative is founded on facts and comprises what is known and termed, in the weaving of the fabric, as "the warp and woof of all history," and was carefully sought and prized in this connection as the pith and romance of this our actual life history of the Bucks, as revealed by the gens, name and environment in detail.

Some repetitions of facts and occurrences will be found in pursuing the work on account of their having been collected at different times from various sources and authors, for which the reader's indulgence is asked and also for all digressions from the context or subject-matter, as the Buck family tree has many branches and its roots spread deep and wide through many countries and centuries, although carefully gathered and arranged—"secundum ordinem"—(in order).

Crown Point, N. Y., June, 1916.

SAM'L BUCK.

"Knowledge of kindred and the genealogies of the ancient families deserveth the highest praise. Herein consisteth a part of the knowledge of man's own self. It is a great spur to virtue to look back on the worth of our line." *Lord Bacon.*

History Defined. Euhemerism. Ancient History. References. Bibliography.

A narrative of events and of the lives and acts of men, of families, of tribes and of nations. History first took the form of tradition and was handed down orally from generation to generation, afterwards by hieroglyphics, inscriptions, letters, writings and manuscripts, much of which is obscure, semi-mythical and difficult of interpretation. All history is fragmentary and colored, reflected or biased, more or less, by the age, church or nation to which it pertains or relates. The historic sense, the capacity vividly to conceive and represent the unity of a past era or age. "And so we glean up the scattered ashes into History's golden urn."—*James Russell Lowell.*

Euhemerus, Greek mythologist and philosopher, a native of Messene and a contemporary of Cassandria of Macedonia in the 4th century B. C. In the course of a voyage to the Indian sea he professed to have discovered an Island called Pauchia in which he found inscriptions representing the principal gods of Greece as mere earth born kings and heroes deified after death, for their superior strength or wisdom. His book, "Hiera Anagraphê," as well as later translations is lost, and only a few fragments have come down to us. Its main theory, however, was adopted by many eminent men, including Polybus, as well as some christian writers, by Minericus, Lactantius, Felix and St. Augustine, in which they found the way already paved for them in their efforts to strip the pagan gods of the attributes of diety. Later Greek writers carried the theory still further, eliminating everything supernatural and leaving only a string of tales perfectly credible and commonplace. Euhemerism was a favorite theory of the philosophical historians of France in the 18th century and the translation of Abbe Banier's work, "The Mythology and Fables of Antiquity explained from History," extended it to England. To this school also belong writers, such as Vossius, Bochart and Huet, who find traces of sacred as well as profane history in Greek Mythology.

The latest and ablest exponent of sacred euhemerism is Max Muller, in his "Science of Mythology." Herbert Spencer, in his "Principles of Sociology," and the eminent statesman, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in his "Homeric Studies," along the same line as explained in its theory and use, in the origin and rise of races and the primitive religion of man.

The Doctrine of Euhemerism is that view of Mythology which holds that gods were originally mere men, and that all the tales about them were nothing more than human facts heightened and amplified by the imagination.

In the earliest Greek legends Hercules, the son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Almena of Thebes, in Boetia, is a purely human hero, a conqueror of men and cities. It is also curious to observe as thus related when Theseus was King of Athens, as Palamon and Arcite fought in the Arena for the hand of his daughter Aradnae (or Emily), where Venus, Mars and Diana were enthroned, each making ovation, invoking the divinities and imploring aid of the spirit or presence of the goddesses for the victory, and later in the Trojan war, Achilles called Thetis and Vulcan to his aid, and Apollo and Athenae appeared to encourage and take the part of Hector and then fled or disappeared leaving him alone in the battle and their strength and virtue naturally came as a reliance or belief in their favorite gods, Olympic, Jupiter and Hercules, strengthened them.

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- "Genealogical History of Pennsylvania, Northern," 3 Vols., compiled by John W. Jordan, 1913; Pittsburg, 4 Vols.; Westmoreland, 3 Vols.; Delaware Co., 3 Vols.; Bedford and Somerset Cos., 3 Vols.; Fayette and Green Cos., 3 Vols.; Erie Co., 2 Vols.; Mercer Co., 3 Vols.; Dauphin Co., 3 Vols.; Alleghany Co., 3 Vols.; Cambria Co., 3 Vols.; Bucks, page 362, and Junita Valley, 3 Vols.; Bucks, 1128-31, etc.
- The Saxons were the first to use surnames introduced into England by the Normans, in the time of the Conquest and no individual bore more than one name except the nobility later on.
- Previous to the Conquest people had but one name and when, for distinction, another was needed, they were called from some personal characteristic or surrounding as Pippin the Short, Henry of Tours, Chas. 1st the Great, 2d the Bald, 3d the Fat, 4th the Fair and 5th the Wise of France, or John of Gaunt,—of Leyden,—of Salisbury,—of England,—of Austria and—of Saxony, and so of Alfonso of Astur, the Chaste (753-842), of Leon the Monk (932), of Astur and Leon the Great (840-912), and of Castile the Brave (1030-1109); or as Ethelwolf, Ethelred, Eldred the Terrible; Ethelred 2d the Unready, Baldwin the Bold, and Eustice the Strong. Origin of the name, in likening to some object or animal, as was the earliest custom known, the name itself originally having a meaning or signification in the language of past races.
- Of Buck, in German Boc, Boch, Bock and Bocke finally prefixed with Von, as Von Boch and Von Bock; and so in the French Buc, Buce, Buch and Buck, finally pre-

fixed by the preposition *le* or *la*, as *Le Buc* and *La Buck*; and in the Flemish as *du Buc* and *du Bueq*; or the Norman *de Buck* of *Buc* or the *Buck* of all, in the semblance of that animal the fallow Deer or Stag of Europe, as originally derived from the Latin. Being conferred upon *Lederick* at the time of the first race and reign of the Franks for his valor in subduing the tyrant of an adjoining hostile tribe and later on undoubtedly introduced into England through the Foresters, the Knights and Counts of Flanders, the *le Bucks* of France and Earls of Normandy, in the time of the Conquest and their settlement there in the reign of Henry 1st over England.

As time went on, finally the *le* was dropped and *Sir* (overgreat, French) substituted and which had come, when appended to the christian name and surname, to be the distinctive mark of Knighthood with the name acquired by rank and file, as we find *Sir John*, *Sir George*, *Wm.*, *Edric* and *Lawrence* are descendants as well as other noted progenitors. The right of primogeniture coming down from the *Salic Franks* remains and still exists in England for the eldest son to inherit his father's position, title and property estates.

About 1050 to 1162 began the custom of using surnames but it made its way so slowly that even at the close of the 12th century it had not spread beyond the ranks of nobility and throughout the 13th century the old habit of designation by the christian name was still prevalent.

Hence there are many *Bucks* in England bearing the name of *Baldwin* (bold and powerful), *Walter* (wood master and warrior), *Robert* (bright in fame), and *Ralph* (famous hero). All teutonic names, among the descendants of *Lyderick le Buck*.

Names and the study of proper names of persons and places are not without scientific and historical importance, and of especial interest. All known persons, places and groups of human beings must have had names by which they could be spoken of and by which they were recognized.

The study of these names and of their survival in civilization enables us in some cases to ascertain what peoples inhabited districts now tenanted by persons of far different speech and character.

A continual development of language and custom can be traced, and the analysis of almost any man's family and Christian names, will lead us back beyond history into the location and manners of races devoid of literary records. Among the Greeks, with the exception of a few families at Athens and Sparta, there were no family names. Among the Celtic and German nations each person was denoted by one word. This was the case also in the early and primitive state of society. Among the Saxons the same primitive system prevailed in England to the use of surnames. Everywhere the nobility before the commoners were the first to receive names of distinction. Probably the first change among the latter as a class of names was by adding or extending the father's name to the son as *Johnson*, *Jameson* and *Robertson*, with various deviations of spelling as *Wilson* and *Dickson*, from *William* and *Robert*, or by the use of prefixes and suffixes, as in the Celtic clans of the Scottish Highlands and adjoining Irish coast, mostly where they first appear, *Mc* (the son of) or *Mc* or *O'* for short, as *MacAuley*, *Mc* or *O'Donald* and also of place, as *Kenneth Macalpine*, and nationality as *Angus MacFergus*, of Scotland, and *O'Connell* of Ireland, or *Fitz* (son of, French) and *Ap*. (of the Welsh), as *Fitz William*, *Fitz Gerald* and *Ap Hugh* to *De Pugh*, etc. Or by adoption of generic name as *Bush*, *Rose*, *Buck*, *Lamb*, *Lion*, etc., or locality or place as *Hill*, *Dale*, *Lake*, *Pond*, *Wood*, *Field*, or *Forest*, or derived from occupation or trade as *Farmer*, *Carpenter* and *Joiner*, *Weaver*, *Cooper*, *Carter*, *Porter*, *Miller*, *Smith*, *Baker* and *Fisher*, or rank of office as *King*, *Prince*, *Bishop* and *Chaplain*, or of peculiar personal or mental qualities as *Good*, *Gay*, *Wise*, *Swift*, *Strong*, *Long*, *Brown*, *White* and *Black*, with the suffixes of *Goodman*, *Wiseman*, *Buckman*, *Whitehead*, *Longshank*, *Armstrong*, *Goldsmith*, *Silverton*, *Lightfoot*, *Bigland*, *Buckley*, *Buckham*, and so multiplied indefinitely, as *Buckmaster*, *Buckbinder*, etc.

There are only 53 given or family names of men, which can be used without some appearance of singularity, of these, there are 25 of Hebrew origin; 19, derived from dialects of western Europe; 5 from the Greek and 4 from the Latin. Out of the whole there are 12 more in use than any others. These are *Charles*, *Henry*, *Edward*, *Francis* or *Joseph*, *George*, *James*, *John*, *Richard*, *Robert*, *Samuel*, *Thomas* and *William*, and so we have by combination, *John Henry*, *Henry George*, *John James*, *Joseph John*, *George Richards* and *John Roberts*, etc., ad infinitum, and a host of others, all eminent men,

Surnames. Language. Norman French. Anglo Saxon. Latin. English Language.

until we have almost exhausted the resources of modern English and European names which have their significance or meaning. But on the whole it is perhaps rather a matter of curious interest and satisfaction if not of importance to know that 400 years ago it was a crime punishable by law in England to have more than one given name.

During the Anglo-Norman period of England, at court and in the castles of kings and princes and the great nobles, where the pomp and state of court was emulated the Norman-French was the only language used. In courts of law the pleadings and judgments were delivered in the same tongue. In short, French was the language of honor, of chivalry and even of justice, while the far more manly and expressive Anglo-Saxon was abandoned to the use of the lower classes: rustics and yeomanry who knew no other. Still, however, the necessary intercourse between the two elements, the lords of the soil and the subjugated peasantry by whom that soil was cultivated, occasioned the gradual formation of a dialect amalgamated from the French and the Anglo-Saxon in which they could render themselves mutually intelligible to each other and from this necessity arose by degrees the structure of our present English language in which the speech of the Norman victors and the vanquished Saxons have been so happily blended together, and since has been so richly improved by importations from the classical languages and from those spoken by the southern nations of Europe in the spread of the English language which has thus become the richest, most veritable, virile, copious and powerful of all the languages now to be found among men.

The original Anglo-Saxon was a polygot mixture. At first and for a long period old time pedants of England depended on Latin and French, but as the generations passed English became improved and polished. Grammarians and lexicographers and others did much for it in various ways. The old English of Chaucer's and Shakespeare's time was a crude language in comparison with English as it is now used. But this fact does not make the language less English. We may add as many words to the old tongue as we wish but the lingual structure remains. And whether we realize it or not it is well that the millions of intelligent people inhabiting British possessions and the United States speak and write one language. By this means racial and national dividing lines in various matters disappear. The same progressive civilization is extended over vast areas. Thinkers of different countries, when united by a common language, have a wider range as teachers and leaders. The population of the United States is composed of people from many nations and classes. Numerous racial and linguistic differences are here assimilated. New blood is being constantly infused into a new and powerful nation. And while the language we use here is an adopted one, yet it is ours. The men who conceived and made this nation were Englishmen and consequently they spoke the only language they knew anything about, the language of their ancestors, the English language, when they came to America and became a separate people. In brevity and terseness it excels all others. English in a sense has outgrown its old environments and is expanding as a world language. It is being taught in the schools of the world, and some day in the future it will probably be the language of a great republican confederation composed of different countries, all influenced by similar ideals of civilization and enlightenment. The great Dr. Dollinger, Ger. Theolog. (1799-1890), said of this language, that "to it is assigned in the coming age the intellectual supremacy that in ancient times belonged to the Greeks and afterwards to the Romans." And it is now spoken and understood to some extent in nearly all the colonies, capitals and civilized and enlightened nations of the world to which it has spread and become incorporated.

In 1700, English was the language of 9,000,000 people of England and America, about the only English speaking people. Today it is the language of 175,000,000, and by the end of the century it will be the language of 800,000,000 American and European people alone.

How a language grows! A language like the human beings who speak it grows from year to year. New inventions, new discoveries and new ideas demand new words to correspond and fit them. The English language produces nearly 5,000 every year. In the year 1615 a complete English dictionary was published. It contained 5,018 words, and would not be reckoned very complete today. Johnson's dictionary was published in 1755 and contained 50,000 words. The first edition of Webster's dictionary was issued in 1830 and contained 80,000 words. But in 1894, the Standard dictionary had grown to 318,000 words. The next edition it is said will contain 450,000 words. The Merriam,

Webster's New International dictionary has now a vocabulary of over 400,000 words and the New Standard dictionary defines 450,000 terms or words of the English language.

In the early crusades against their enemies the Moslems and into Britain, the le Bucs, Knights and Counts of Flanders, were awarded a banner, bearing a red ground, significant of the shedding of blood, in which was displayed a shield and sword or battle axe and a Stag or Buck in a rising or leaping position (trampant or standing on hind feet, erect, looking ahead and pawing) significant of the uprising of the tribe or people. And also the emblem of the name bestowed upon them at the time and which ever afterward in their invasions of the plantatudes was adopted as their emblem, "nomen et omen" (a name that is ominous) and coat of arms, in cloth of fir and gold and bore the armorial insignia embroidered in 10 pieces of silver which he ever wore after over his suit of mail, armed cap-a-pie, and carried into England, thus inaugurating a system of heraldic visitation and pedigrees of the 16th century in England according to rank and nobility, in their first reception and settlement there with William the Conqueror, so that the roll of arms of Edward 2d blazon 957 coats of the bannerets of England and shows that the use of arms had considerably increased (see Heraldry).

One who will examine and compare carefully the several coats of arms relating to the family, noting the existence of the male deer or stag, or the antlers and some portion of that animal, on or above the shield, and a lance, spear, cross, sword or battle axe in the most of them, must conclude, not only that the name is derived from the male Fallow Deer of Europe, but that the Bucks of Flanders, England and America for that matter, are descended from one common ancestry.

Heraldic visitations of the rank and pedigree of families, hereditary from the oldest son, usually periodically have somewhat changed the form of crest or emblem adopted. The name of Buck having 13 coats of arms in England alone, many bearing mottoes. That of our particular branch, as near as we can determine being the 8th Buck Arms granted in 1652 to William Buck Esq. of Yorkshire and Cambridgeside, as follows, viz.: "Vert (vert is green or sinople) a bend betw two bucks, trippant, erm erect a buck at gazerm standing agst an olive tree." Motto, "Nosee Teipsum" (Known Thyself). James Buck's Arms, were granted July 17th, 1645. Burke's Encyclopedia of Heraldry, shows 13 coats of arms, crest and 3 bucks attires in many. The Bucks of Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Hampshire and London have three bucks attires fixed to the scalp, or neck, countercharged and in others two, with battle axe, stars or some other device, with motto: "Hardiment et belliment." (Boldly and fairly), and "Qui meruit ferat" (our achievements are deserving).—*Harvey*.

Though we have instances in remote times of nations and individuals distinguishing themselves by particular emblems or ensigns, nothing that can properly be called heraldry or armorial bearings existed before the middle of the 12th century. But the Anglo-Norman poet Wace or Walter, Robert of Caen, the chronicler, of the Plantagenets (a descendant) who flourished in the latter part of the 12th century (1112-1180) mentions devices and cognizances as being in use among the Normans "where there are figures of animals on the shields of the invaders, while the Saxons' shields have only borders or crosses."

The cross of Godfrey of Bouillon, eldest son of Count Eustice of Bologne and Ida sister of Godfrey the hunchback, Duke of Lower Lorraine, whom he succeeded to the duchy in 1076 and who served with great gallantry in the armies of Henry 4th both in Germany and Italy and particularly in the first crusade to the Holyland as the defender of the cross they had bestowed on him at Jerusalem, which was the crosslett

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argent, a cross polence or potent between four crosses, thus: ++++ with the motto, "Dien

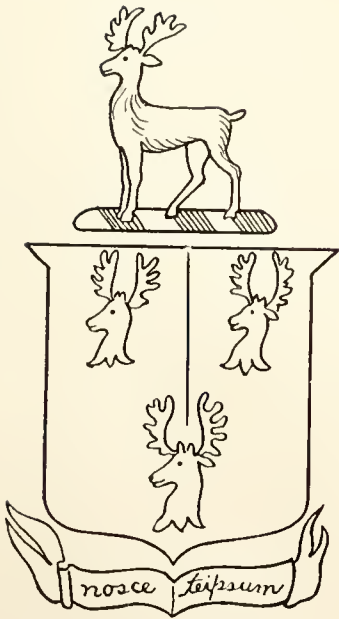
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le vent" (God wills it) prefixed.

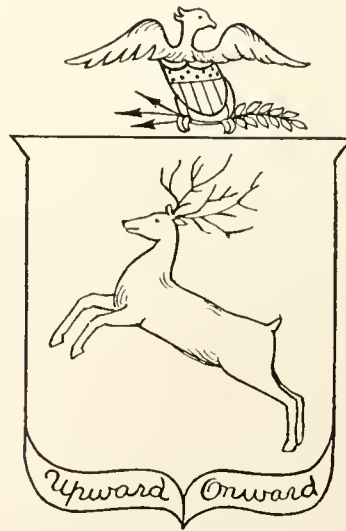
Besides we have the eight pointed white maltese cross, an emblem of patience and endurance adopted by the Knights of Malta and the Kings Daughters and the Swastika, the oldest cross and symbol in the world, dating back to prehistoric times, 315 B. C. Also the Runic or Celtic cross of the earliest Teutonic or Celtic nations. The Red Cross of the army nurses, instituted by Florence Nightingale, the "Angel of the Crimea," 1853, and the Victoria cross of 1857 of the order of St. John of Jerusalem and Lady of



Original Coat of Arms
on shield of Liderick le Buc of Flanders.



Coat of Arms
of Sir George Buck of Lincolnshire, Eng.



Coat of Arms
of N. E. and Penn. Bucks.

Grace, "for the amelioration of the condition of wounded in the armies in the field," founded by Henry Durant at the battle of Solferino, Italy, June 24, 1859, and ratified at Geneva in 1863, and by the International Confederation of the Powers, Aug. 8th, 1864, and renewed in the Franco-German War by Clara Barton, of the Red Cross, in 1881-3, "a noble type of good and heroic womanhood."

The cross is the highest symbol of Christian art, and a Runic or Celtic cross is one of the most interesting forms of memorials to be found in the ancient cemeteries and crossroads of Europe.

The Egyptian Ankh, cruxansata, or tau, emblem of life, a symbol usually found in the hands of the Gods and Kings, adopted by the early Christians in lieu of the cross, resembles a child's picture or image of a girl with head, arms extended and pyramidal skirt.

Many very beautiful crosses exist in England upon the points of gables of churches, on grave-stones and in other situations, as also in heraldry and memorials at Walkam, Cheapside and Charing Cross, as the crosslett and Norman crosses in time of Edward 1st, 1290.

"Read Homer once and you can read no more;
For all books else appear so mean, so poor,
Verse will seem prose, but still persist to read,
And Homer will be all the books you need."

—*Duke of Buckingham, England.*

We find a traditional connection is established with the line of des. of King Priam ruler of Troy in Flanders and with the founder of the family of the Foresters, as they are called, in a certain Liderick le Buc, only son of Saluart, prince of Digon, and of Madame Eringarde, daughter of Gerarde, lord of Roussillon, provinces in France, who, says Lambert, canon of St. Omer, "videns Flandrian vacuum et incultum ac nemorosam am ocepavit eam." (seeing Flanders empty and untilled and covered with groves he seized it) and "What ere they seized upon or conquered, that they held." Suidas in his Greek Lexicon of 975 A. D., mentions his death in 692, and says Latin dictum pub. in Milan, 1490 (spoken in Latin) "Decovi decus addit avito," (he adds honor to ancestral honors). In support we have in the older chronicles, "Annals Blandinienses," and genealogical histories of early Flanders, Nithard, count of Ponthien, a native of Styria in Thrace, Frankish Historian, 799-859; the Flemish Antiquarian Gruter, 1560-1627; Andre Duchene, Pdel'histoire de France," The father of French History, 1584-1640; Busbeq Angier Ghishlen, Flemish traveler and antiquary, 1522-1592; and Jean Foehér, Flemish Monk and author, 1501-1592; and in the love of Ancestry, see Gregory of Tours, Early French Historian, 538-594; Titus Plinius, 40-81 A. D. and Livy, 51-18 B. C., Roman Historians. And about 1050, a monk named Bernard wrote: "De Excidio Trojae," (The Trojan fall and descent), followed and confirmed by Simon Chine d'Or, in the 12th century, canon of the Abbey of St. Victor in Paris, blending the Homeric and Virgilian records, but it was in 1160 that it took its final literary form in the "Roman de Troiè," of Benoit de Sainte-More, the Anglo-Norman trouvère, who wrote in verse "Chroniques des Ducs de Normandie," composed about 1184 in England at court by favor of Henry 2nd. A poem of 30,000 lines, dedicated to the French (1137), and English (1154), Queen Elenor of Poitiers. This is the "chief de oeuvre," of all, in lofty conception and delineation and was extremely popular in France and England and was followed in Italy by Guido delle Colome, a Silecian writer between 1270 and 1278, a prose "Historia Trojani," which became immensely popular, even more so than its predecessors, which is shown by the large number of existing mss. in all the great libraries of Europe.

In Germany, Herbert von Fritslar, wrote in French text his "Lied von Troye" early in the 13th century and Konrad von Wnrtzburg his "Buch von Troye" before 1287; also Wolfram von Eschenbach on same subject, and a dozen "Chansons degeste," were translated into Flemish by the middle of the 13th century, among which that of Jacob von Maerlant was the most illustrious.

The first book printed in the English language was the "History of Troy." This was printed in Cologne by Kreutzer in 1471. Latin was not spoken in France after the 14th century. The French growing out of it, "Gallo-Romanic" or Roman Wallon,

Trojan War. Priam Ruler of Troy. Elopement of Helen and Paris. Helen the Greatest Beauty of Her Age. Uprising of the Greeks to Avenge Menelaus.

"Langue d'oïl," was the language of the north in Flanders. Raoul Leferves version, on same press at same time was the first book printed in French.

(Note--It is now considered that such Homeric legends as that of "Jason and the Argonauts" and that of "The Trojan War" are poetical versions of real history celebrating early attempts of the Greeks to colonize on the shores of the Propontis or Sea of Marmora and Islands of the Aegean Sea and the Black Sea and spreading south and west to Egypt, Africa and Sicily, planting a lonely outpost in "Massilia," now Marseilles Dep of "Bouches du Rhone," France and on the Tiber's shore in Italy near Rome and extending to "Hercules' columnae," the Pillars of Hercules, Gibraltar, Spain and later from Gades (Cadiz) to Cornwall, Wales and Britain).

"O say what heroes fired by thirst of fame
Or urged by wrongs to Troy's destruction came.
What crowded armies, from what climes they bring
Their names, their numbers and their chiefs I sing."—*Iliad*, page 70.

In the Greek the elopement of Helen and Paris brought on the Trojan war and gave to the world three of its greatest epics, the *Iliad*, the *Odyssey* and the *Aeneid*, which so graphically portray the great battles of those semi-mythical times, all full of undying interest and fascination in the light giving mind of Homer, on the plain of Troy, that lends dignity and romance to the events and figures that have escaped and outlived oblivion, down through the centuries. In the 7th or 6th century, B. C., a dynasty claiming descent from Aeneas reigned in Troy, a strong walled city of high built towers and battlements, which had grown up in Asia Minor just south of the Hellespont.

In the Homeric legend Priam, ruler of Troy, married first Arisbe, dau. of Merops, and afterward Hecuba, dau. of Dymas and Cisseus, Kings of Thrace, and with his other wives, having taken them from the Lycians and Phrygians, his allies, and in their wars against the Amazons and other tribes, it is said, had fifty sons and twelve daughters. Among the most noted of the sons born of Hecuba were Hector and Paris and of the daughters Polyxena and Cassandra. To recover Helen, the Spartan maiden whom Paris, the gay young prince, deserting his old love Aeonone, to whom, as a shepherd boy, Priam had married him, and having dealings with the Aceans, set sail for Lacedaemon and in visiting the Spartan King of Menelaus and during his stay being royally entertained (as was the custom at that time) and enamored of his wife, Helen, dau. of Zeus and Leda, the wife of Tyndarus, King of Sparta, ungratefully requited his hospitality in his absence in Crete by seducing, by stealth and secretly carrying her off to Troy as his spouse. She being the greatest beauty of her age as promised him by the young Aphrodite of old Papho in Cyprus, and Venus had foretold "as the fairest of women," which he preferred to the wealth and dominion over Asia of Hera (June), dau. of Chronius and Rhea, or the military renown and wisdom of Athenae (Minerva), dau. of Pallas and Poesideon, tendered him at the marriage festal of Pelius and Thetis in Phthia and fete of the "golden apple of strife or discord" in which they disrobed and posed their graces (called the 3 graces) to the judgment of Paris (II. xiv.294) and as Greek models represented and characterized in the statuary and paintings of antiquity.

All the Heroes of Greece flew to arms to avenge the wrong and her jealous admirers rushed forth to punish the insult, as she had been wooed by a number of suitors and abducted in her youth, at eleven, and carried off when only 15 years of age by Theseus and Pirithous of Attica, but recovered by her brothers Castor and Pollux and being rescued from Theseus, King of Greece, while he was away from Athens. And her father bound these suitors with an oath to join in assisting her future husband, whoever he might be, in her recovery should she be taken again by any disappointed lover and so a host of a hundred thousand warriors were speedily gathered, for at once Agamemnon, son of King Atreus, with his injured brother Menelaus, made a tour throughout Greece exhorting all leaders of the people to unite their forces in a common cause of war against Troy.

All the Greek tribes with a large fleet, afterwards famous in history, took part in this expedition, but the most notable were the Argives or Achaeans, Greeks of the east or north part and adjacent isles, the Spartans of the southeast district and the Neleids

Agamemnon's Expedition. Achilles. Ships and Men. Preparations. Allies of Troy. Siege of Troy. Battling. Ancient Warfare. The Wooden Horse.

of the west coast of the Peloponessus and the Boeotrians and the Myramidons and Thessalians of Thessaly or Thraee.

The most prominent captain was Achilles and the grand command of the whole expedition was committed to Agamemnon, King of Mycenae, as the head of the most numerous contingent and also as being the brother of Menelaus in whose defence they were bound. Under him were the lion-hearted Achilles of Dodona, Thessaly; the wily and crafty Odysseus, King of Ithaca; the aged and wise Nestor, son of Neleus and Chloris, King of Pylus and Massenia and many more, the most valiant of heroes in all the lands of Hellas.

Agamemnon, King of Argos, furnished 100 ships and also lending 60 more to the Aceans, which Menelaus draws and with the Boeotians with full 50 ships of 120 warriors each, beside Medon led 30 sail from Lemnon's Grecian shore, being joined by all the great heroes including Achilles, King of Pythia, with 50 ships manned with Batroclus and the aged Phoenix. In all 60 ships sail, the Acadian bands each leads 10 vessels under bold Agapenor and his Myrmidon followers, and the Thessalian King in 30 galleys, and Thoas from Chalcis 40 vessels, with the Phocians 40 barks appear, Menestheus from Athens 50 more and Podarcus in 40 ships to lead. The two Ajaxes 20 each, with 40 ships brave men, Tuecer of Crete 20 ships and Elis 40 vessels under Megisled. Nestor, King of Pylus, 90 ships. Ulysses, King of Ithaca, 12 galleys with prows red, sought the Phrygian shore. Diomedes, four score barks from Mycene and Idomeneus, King of Crete, 80 barks. Telepolemus from Rhodes led 9 swift vessels and Niros 3. Talamon 12 black ships. Salaminiian bands to bear and Eurnelus from Methone 10 black ships more are found with a large contingent of vessels and seamen. Philoctetes 7 ships, each vessel 50 oarsmen row. Eurypylyus 40 barks commands. Leontes 40 ships from Eleon obey, in 20 sail from Cyprus and last Protheus the Magnesians 40 sable barks supply.

They assembled at Aulis with 100,000 men and 1,186 ships, as catalogued by Homer (II. ii-85-93) and proceeded to Troy. Twelve hundred galleys bore the gathered clans from Aulis, a seaport of Boeotia, across the Aegean to the Trojan shores.

Nine years were consumed in getting ready for the expedition and in reaching Troy from unfavorable winds and seas and making raids into the towns and cities of the adjacent coast and neighborhood of Troy and in making preparation for the siege. Being confronted at first by the allies of the Trojans in various encounters and conflicts with the Pelaski, the Leleges, the Caucones, the Carians and the Dardanes with the Trojans, the most closely and nearly affiliated Hellenic tribes who peopled the Asiatic coast of Mysea, Lesbos and Troja. For ten years the Greeks and their allies held in close siege the city of Priam. On the plains beneath the walls of the capital the warriors of the two armies fight in general battle or contend in single encounter. At first Achilles is foremost in every fight but a captive damsel, Briseis of Lysnessus, one of the conquered cities in the early campaign, who had fallen to him as a prize, having been taken from him by his chief Agamemnon, and appropriated to himself, Achilles filled with wrath from the imposition and loss of the fair maiden, sulks and remains in his tent. For Agamemnon had had another. Though the Greeks are often sorely pressed, still the angered hero refuses them his aid. At last however his friend Patroclus is killed by Hector, eldest son of Priam, and then Achilles goes forth to avenge his death. In the fierce combat he slays Hector, fastens his body to his chariot and drags it thrice round the walls of Troy. But even in the loss of Hector and in being driven at one time to the very verge of the sea and their ships nearly set on fire, the battle still goes on and Achilles performs prodigies of valor, but at last he is slain by an arrow from Paris, in a vulnerable or vital part, at the Skaran gate, who in turn was slain by Neoptolemus, son of Achilles.

Agamemnon, after constructing walls of defence and attack for the protection and operation of the men and machines and in the assaults of ancient warfare with catapult and battering-rams in besieging the ponderous and high built walls for nine years, found them well nigh impregnable and unsuccessfully retired to his ships at Tenedos Island, rendezvous and headquarters and but for the stratagem and construction of the Wooden Horse by Epeus as conceived by Ulysses would have abandoned the siege. But being artfully contrived and placing it before the gates of Troy and feining to have raised the siege. At last on viewing it the Trojans conveyed it into the city secretly in the night and gathering round counseling together what they should do, hew it down or haul it to the summit an offering to Minerva, or hurl it from the Pergamum to ap-

Fall of Troy. Aeolic Succession. Destruction of Troy. Distribution of Spoils. Cassandra. Astynax. Helen Restored. Captives of War. Colonization. Diomedes, Philoctetes and Idomenius Settle in Italy. Ulysses' Wanderings.

pease the Gods, when Ulysses, Neoptolemus and the Greek heroes concealed within, stole out, opened the Skaran gates to their returning friends, who now rushed in and the many towered Ilium itself was taken and ruthlessly overthrown, pillaged and destroyed, "Troja fait" (Troy was, that is Troy is no more) and the fugitives fled to other shores.

After this the Greek Aeolic emigration took place and undoubtedly built up the successive cities on the site of Troy. But finally Thracian hordes including the Trerest and Chersonese swept into Asia Minor from Gallipolion the northwest and about this time it is probable that like the Gauls and Goths and Vandals of a later period, must have made havoc with the succeeding cities in the Troad.

After the fall of Troy, which the fair prophetess Cassandra, fairest daughter of Briam and Hecuba and twin sister of Helenus, the adoration of Apollo and whose praises were sung by Sappho, the class poetess at Mytilene, 580 B. C., had foretold and fled to the temple of Minerva for protection, her captor, the Loric Ajax, son of the King Oileus of Locri, being engulfed in the waves of the sea for his temerity in tearing her from the sacred altar, she was consigned to Agamemnon and carried off in the distribution with his share of the spoils to become his favorite wife, bearing him twin sons, Idas and Lynceus, the Messenian princes.

Finally the city of Troy was set on fire in every corner and utterly destroyed. Priam fell by the hand of Neoptolemus. The same fate befell the son of Hector, Ashtanax, he being dashed from the walls, not for anything that he had done, but that he might not grow up to avenge his father's death. Of the few Trojans who escaped were Aeneas and Antenor, the friend and companion of Aeneas, his father Anchises and his little son, Ascanus, his wife Cerusa, who was the daughter of Priam, being lost in the conflagration and tumult. Carrying his aged father on his shoulders and leading his little son by the hand, they fled to Mt. Ida whence they abode the winter and gathering and constructing a fleet, thence sailed to Italy where they became the founders of a new race.

"To them no bounds of empire I assign
Nor term of year, to their immortal line."

—(In Dryden's translation of Virgil of Aeneas).

Menelaus became reconciled to his now penitent wife Helena and took her back with him to their only daughter Hermonia, who had been married to Neoptolemus, son of Achilles. The Trojan women of rank and beauty were distributed among the Greek heroes as captives of war. Neoptolemus obtained Andromache, the widow of Hector, the hero of the Trojans, who was slain by Achilles. By Neoptolemus she bore three sons and after his death, he being slain by Orestes, she married Helenus, twin brother of Cassandra, the Trojan seer, who now governed the Kingdom of Molossia, for her sons and upon his death she returned to Asia Minor with her youngest son Pergamus and there founded the town named after him near Troy.

The extensive booty from the King's palace having been divided, preparations were made for their return home. While some, as for example, Idomenius, Nestor and Diomedes, who carried off the Trojan Palladium, Philoctetes and Neoptolemus, had favorable voyages and reached their respective homes in safety and after their return home, of these, the settlements of Diomedes, Philoctetes and Idomenius, on the southeast coast of Italy and that of Aeneas on the banks of the Tiber are the best authenticated and the most famous of the Trojan refugees who escaped from the ruins of Troy. Others like Menelaus and Ulysses were driven hither and thither by diverse winds and storms which delayed their passage for years. Ulysses held Hecuba as a captive, at first, after the fall of Troy, but relinquishing her, fell in with Circe at Aenae in Attica on his long voyage and abandoning her with his son Telemachus, finally returned to his faithful wife Penelope and youngest son Telegonus and she bore him another son, Ptoiphothes, after his return to his domains at Ithaca.

In the preceding ages we have the Argonautic expedition and subsequent Dorian invasions of the North Aegean and cities of Mysia and the Troad and then again later, soon after the fall of Troy, the Grecian Republics and Aeolian colonization on the western coast of Asia Minor and causing the Mysean or Ionian colonization on the shores of the Black Sea and in south Italy. Also in the rise and fall of the successive cities on the plain and site of old Troy, followed by the final invasions of the Persians, Xerxes, Alexander and the Romans.

Dares the Phrygian and Dictys of Crete. Manuscripts. Discoveries. Memorials. Aeneas and Antenor the Trojan. Final Settlements. History of the Franks. Nuremberg Chronicle. Hissarlik. Scat of Troy. Dr. Schliemann's Excavations.

Old Greek writers mention an account of the destruction of the city earlier than the Homeric poems, and also in the time of Aelian this Iliad of Dares priest of Hephaestus at Troy was believed to exist. It is in prose and professes to be translated from an old Greek manuscript.

Dares Phrygius, Trojan priest of Hephaestus, who lived at the time of the Trojan War, near Troy, to whom is attributed an ancient account of that war, which was extant in the time of Aelian. A work in Latin purporting to be a translation entitled "Daretis Phrygii de Excidio Trojoe Historia," was much read and prized in the middle ages and was then ascribed to Cornelius Nepos, Roman Historian of the 1st Century B. C.

Dictys of Crete, an early Greek Historian, in the Latin translation entitled: "Dictys Cretensis de Bello Trojano," the author followed Idomeneus, King of Crete, in the Trojan War and in the manuscript of his work, written in Phoenician characters, was found in his tomb at Gnosus at the time of an earthquake in the 13th year of Nero's reign and translated into Greek by his order. A Latin version of the first five books has alone come down to us. With Dictys is always associated Dares, a pseudo-historian of more recent date. Many mss. of both writers were contained in the old libraries and they were translated into nearly every language and turned into romantic verse to suit the succeeding ages. Yet these memorials have come down to us as so many fragments of undisputable history made known to us through the undying narrations of the heroic deeds and perilous adventures of the real war chieftains and the half mythical semi-gods of that remote and troublesome period. And these crude and fragmentary stories, extravagant and exaggerated as they may appear, are found to convey the main facts and to have a meaning and value of their own to those who can analyze, interpret and understand them.

Soon after the fall of Troy, Aeneas and his Trojan followers sailed for Italy and settled on the Tiber at Lavinium and gave it a name as the first heritage and foundation of Rome, to which the Romans ever clung with proud and patriotic reverence. For a thousand years this line of descent from the dispersed heroes of the conquered Trojan race was a sacred literary tradition throughout western Europe, of which the classical traditions of extensive colonization subsequent to the Trojan war were adopted as a grateful duty by the Greek and Latin poets of the Augustian era, as followed by the first Franco-Latin chroniclers of all middle and southern Europe at a very early date.

Antenor, the Trojan, migrated to the furthest gulfs of the Illyrian coast to the northern shore of the Adriatic Sea, to Pannonia and Venetia, whence he founded the city of Patavium or Padua, whence the origin of the Batavian Franks. Fredegarius and St. Gregory of Tours in his history of the Franks, 539 to 595 A. D., Historian of the Franks and the father of French history covering a period of 175 years of invaluable record, confirms.

Such is the history of old Troy and evidently the Hellenic ancestry of Liderick le Buck participated in the "Siege of Old Troy," "Ilium fuit fuimus Troes" (Troy has existed and we were Trojans). "At domus Aenae cunctis domin abitur oris, Et nati natorum et qui nascentur ab illies." Virgil's Aeneid, III-97, transcribed from Homer's Iliad, XX-307-308. (But now the house of Aeneas shall reign over every shore and his children's children and whosoever shall succeed them). The prophecy of its fulfillment in the realization of the great Roman Empire and the kindred nations of Europe was assured. For this connection we have the "Nuremberg Chronicle," printed in that city by Koberger in 1493, and the "Annales Blandinienses" compiled before 1064 from earlier documents and the Ency. Brit. 9th Ed. Vol. 9, page 290. "Optimae Matri." (To the best of mothers) we ascribe our ancestry and our heredity. We glory in our ancestors for they were of a great and noble birth among the ancient highly civilized nations of the earth. On the hill of Hissarlik in the Trojan plain Dr. Schliemann has found and uncovered the ancient palaces and temples of Troy, has laid bare its colossal fortifications and brought to light its treasures of gold and silver, thus unfolding to the most incredulous the great Homeric pre-historic tradition of the royal city and capital of a broad domain which culminated in the great Trojan war similar to what took place in the 5th century when the invading German tribes overwhelmed the civilization of Rome and destroyed its supremacy. Later excavations on the spot carried on in conjunction by Dr. Dörpfeld have found below the debris of the successive cities, in the blackened ruins of the conflagration, the buried remains of the Skaean gate, the Palace walls, the

Franks of Trojo-Hellenic Origin. Jordanes, Gothic Historian. Eusebius and Jerome. Euripides, Athenian Poet. Trojan War Survivors and Relics. Fredegarius Scholasticus, Hist. of the Franks. Charters of Dagobert and Char. 2nd, the Bald. Semitic Invasion. Descent from Troy Established.

aqueducts and the water courses, fountains and washing troughs, besides their buried treasures left behind at that time and thus revealing and confirming in the site of the great find the city whose siege and destruction is commemorated in the Iliad.

In their ancestral love, the Franks came from the east and were undoubtedly of Trojo-Hellenic origin and settling in Franconia or Batavia, also had their origin through Antenor or Aeneas and so down through Pharamond, 263 A. D., Clodion 448, Meroree or Merovig 451, Childerick 459, Clovis or Cheodweg 481, to Clotaire 540 A. D., from the first appearance of the Franks in Gaul about 241 A. D.

Jornandes or Jordanes, Bishop of Croton in Italy, Gothic Historian of the 6th century and a Monk of priestly order, wrote two historical works in the Latin language, the first, "De Regnorum ac Temporum Successionem," is a short compendium of the most important events in his history, from the creation down to 552 A. D., founded on the chronicles of Eusebius, 260-339, and Jerome, 340-420 A. D. The second, "De Getarum Origine et Rebus Gestis," is an account of the origin and deeds of the Goths and of several barbarous nations of Europe, based upon that of Cassiodorus, the Roman Historian, 468-534 A. D., and is a work which has obtained great renown, chiefly from its being our only source of information about the Goths (himself a Goth by birth of Alan and Gothic descent) and of other Arian tribes of our teutonic forefathers, except when they are casually mentioned by some Greek or Latin historian. There are many editions of both works and the latter especially interesting as he identifies the Goths with the Scythians whose country Darius Hystaspis invaded, and with the Getate of Dacia whom Trojan conquered and whose Gothic King, Telephus, sent a son to fight at the siege of Troy on the right side in rank with the ancestors of the Romans, and Dares the Phrygian being an eye witness to the Trojan war as was well authenticated by Euripides, Athenian tragic poet, 448-406 B. C., and by many of the old history writers of the earlier ages.

"At the funeral of Drusus, the images of Aeneas, of the Alban Kings, of the Sabine nobles, of Romulus, of Attus Clausus and of the rest of the Claudians were exhibited." It was at Ticinum, now Pavia, in Italy, that as Augustus goes out to meet the funeral procession of Drusus and Claudimus 2nd, 109 B. C., he was first saluted as emperor by the garrison of the city and shown the relics. (Tacitus Annals iv.-9). In the middle of the 7th century, Fredegarius Scolasticus, Hist. of the Franks, relates how one party of the Trojans settled between the Rhine, the Danube and the sea. (Rev. Gall. Script, 11-461). And in a charter of Dagobert occurs the statement "ex nobilissimo et antiquo Trojanorum reliquiarum sanguine nati." (Born of the blood of the most noble and most ancient Trojans) and Charles 2nd, the Bald in a charter uses almost the same words, viz.: "ex praeclaro et antiquo Trojanorum sanguine nati." (Our blood is declared to be of the most noble and ancient Trojans). As the sages of Flanders always had claimed it, and all the Kings from them down have acknowledged it, as the Romans were the first to declare it and it has always been a favorite theme of investigation in all ages. (Enc. Brit. 9th Ed. Vol. 20, page 638). In the notes and events of pre-historic emigration ethnologists are agreed that in the "Semitic Invasion" the flooding of the north of Europe by emigrants from central and northern Asia and Asia Minor began to take place in pre-historic times. These Goths and Celts intermingled their blood with the Cimbri, Teutons and Saxons, and finally with the Aryans and Franks on the south from Greece and Italy. In the historical research of the migrations and nomadic wanderings of the races of Europe from Asia Minor of Caucasian or Aryan origin, and philological ethnology referring to the Aryans and Celts, as well as the Hellenic Ionians of Homer's time and the Etruscans and Ligurians of Latium in early Italy, for naturally the great Roman period followed the Greek, and so we have the Italic group of the Greek and Latin tongue, "the military régime of the Roman Empire of Italic stock that wrought a profound effect upon the destinies of southern Europe and stamped its language indelibly upon the civilization and speech of man. Together with the impress environment and assimilation of the blood of the later Romans with the old half Celtic German, the Gallo-Frankish and the composite Anglo-Saxon and so by far the largest proportion Teutonic, which is the antithesis of the primitive Celts who diverged and were mostly driven westward to Brittany, and with other Archaean and Scandinavian people and now more or less extinct northern races and types of antiquity in the light thrown

Lambert, Canon of St. Omer. Flemish History. Franks and Flanders. Liderrick Le Buc. Early Rulers and Domains. Dagobert and Agobard. History of Middle Ages.

on history by the Antiquarian versed in the science of Anthropology and Archaeology combined and related in these events. "A large part of our knowledge of the ancient world is due to the preservation of inscribed relics and records and every day excavations and discoveries are yielding fresh material in this field."

"In the British Museum today, I lingered o'er the prize
Dead Greece vouchsafes to living eyes."

D. G. Rossetti, 1828-1882.

Lambert (lon-bèl) Francis, theologian and writer, born at Avignon in 1487, gray friar at 16 and ordained priest of St. Omer in 1522, having been refused permission to join the Carthusians, a monastic order founded by St. Bruno in Cologne in 1057, in 1084, he attached himself to the cause of Martin Luther, being one of the earliest apostles to embrace the doctrine of the reformation, discarding the robe, robes and order of Monk and assuming the name of John Serranus he joined Luther in 1523 at Wittenburg and was with him at Metz and Strausburg. Wrote a commentary on Hosea and several other religious works and was installed the first protestant "Professor of Theology" at Marburg in 1529. Died in 1530. A Jesuit historian and orator and was well versed in the earliest history of Flanders, having had every facility of instruction and taken every opportunity for research and study as the well known canon of St. Omer.

The monks of the middle ages were really the vanguards of civilization and enlightenment in many ways and particularly in their retreats for travelers and pilgrims and hospitals for the sick and poor, as teachers in their educational schools, as missionaries and agricultural, industrial and manual converters of large tracts of barren wastes and marshes, and as collectors, translators and copyists of manuscripts in the dissemination of knowledge.

About 540 A. D., the Franks a warlike people, originally inhabited Franconia in Germany and under their leader Pharamond, first nominal King of France, 400 A. D., settled in that part of Gaul afterward known as Flanders. Two centuries later a considerable portion of Flanders was governed by a tyrant named Phinart. This was in the reign over France of Clothare 2nd of the Merovingian Dynasty among which bloody strifes were going on. In 431 A. D. the Frankish King Clodio, said to have a son Merovig, of Merovech, the founder of the Merovingian Dynasty, took Cambria and advanced his dominions as far as the Somme though still acknowledging Roman supremacy. Died in 457 A. D. His son Childeric, reigned from 457 to 481 and resided at Touraine where his grave was discovered in 1653. His son Clovis, in 486 extended his empire to the Seine and Loire, made Paris his capital and died there in 511 and his Queen Clotilda afterward resided at Tours. Childbert 1st and Clotaire 1st reigned from 511 to 558, sons of Childeric and Clovis.

In 621 for having conquered and killed the tyrant Phynart, Dagobert, son of Clotaire 2nd, bestowed upon Liderrick the government and fief "Grand Forester and Count of Flanders" and gave him the surname of "le Buc" (in semblance of that animal) and a sword and shield on which was engraved in gold and blue (bronze) with red ground and emblazoned with 10 pieces of silver in the middle of an escutcheon, significant of the name and occasion. It was one of the earliest ever granted and which he bore ever after over his coat of mail. (Guicciardini Francesco, Ital. Hist. 1482-1540). Harvey Dagobert 1st one of the early Frankish Kings died in 638 A. D. He was son of Clotaire 2nd and after his father's death he ruled over the whole of the Frankish Dominions. His court was remarkable for magnificence rivaling that of Constantinople.

Agobard, a Frank, born in 779. Archbishop of Lyons, wrote in time of Louis le Debonnaire, Lothair and Pepin at the court of Lyons. He died at Sainbonge in 840 and afterwards his works a "History of the Middle Ages" in detail, condemning the fallacies and superstitions of the times into which they had fallen, with a motive to encourage civilization and enlightenment, were edited by Baluze. French Hist. in 2 vols. 8 vo. in 1665.

Lothaire 1st, eldest son of Louis the Pious, was Emperor of the west, 795 to 855. capital at Soissons. Lothaire 2nd or 3rd, the Saxon, Emperor of Germany, 1075 to 1137 and afterwards Chelperic 1st King of Neustria.

Flanders, (Pays Bras or Tongres) Flandre, ancient name. An ancient principality or courtship south of Holland in Germany, a very interesting and early civilized portion

Ancient Principality of Flanders. Family of the Foresters. Liderick Le Buc, First Forester of Flanders, Descendants. Records. As Counts of Flanders. Baldwin, Bras-De-Fer. Successors.

of Europe on the north of France bordering Boulogne and Calais to Bruges and Ostend, the east end of the Kingdom, on the south east of the English channel along the narrowest part of the straits of Dover joining Normandy on the south. Now lying between Germany and France in two provinces, East and West Flanders, in the modern Kingdom of Belgium, now one of the most densely populated countries in the world.

Flanders was obstinately defended against the Normans but Roland devastated Holland and France fell a prey in 841 A. D. In the Middle Ages it was a part of the French Kingdom. It took its rise about the time of Charles the Great, in the line of counts, and we find the founder of the "family of the Foresters" as they were called, in a certain Liderick le Buc, whose chateau or castle was L'isle or Lille, the capital. By Richilda, his wife, Liderick le Buc had 15 children; his descendants for six generations after his death in 692, governed Flanders as follows, viz.:

1st., Antoine, second son of Liderick le Buc, first Grand Forester.

2nd., Bouehard, third son of Antoine, ranger and Lord of Harlebec.

3rd., Estorede, son of Bouchard, Prince of Loraine and Lord of Harlebec. Died A. D. 792.

4th., Liderick, second son of Estorede, Count of Flanders and Harlebec. Died A. D. 836.

5th., Ingleran, son of Liderick, second Forester and Lord, woodman of the forest, was a great builder of castles and towns. Died A. D. 852, buried at Harlebec.

6th., Odaere, son of Ingleran, built the castle of Audenarde and the walls of Ghent, rebuilt many towns. Died A. D. 864, buried at Harlebec. (*Annales Blandinienses* 1064).

Their tombs were discovered at Harlebec, near the ancient capital of L'isle and mentioned by Augesen, the earliest Dutch historian, in 1130. Odaere signifying Mark-graf, the first to divide land into acres and mark towns and counties.

Margrave was a Lord or Keeper of the borders and marches in Germany. Marx-graf, military chieftains or guardians of the frontiers, the term Marquis was not applied to the office until 1385 in England from Mark-graf and now obsolete there. Count was never used there, but Earl and so Marquis in France, for its equivalent, but the wife of an Earl or Count is called Countess. Duke and Marquis being of the highest order next to that of King or Emperor in rank of office.

From the fall of the Hellenic to the Athenian and Roman Empire down through the Middle Ages and the Conquest, the good and bad deeds of the royalty and the nobility were perpetuated, not only by bards, in song, legend and tradition but by scribes, chroniclers, historians and men of letters and kept in the archives of castle, hall and palace and in the monasteries by friar, king and prelate, thus these names and acts, by the assistance of memory, inscriptions, monuments, script and manuscripts and the potent and natural influence of kinship, have been rehearsed, preserved, and perpetuated through many centuries, have come down to us in their present printed form and so we have gotten down to the terra-firma of history.

Such has been the history of the nations of the world by change and events and in racial growths and affinities that no one in casting his memory backward over such a reach of time can comprehend or begin to see the whole of its history in a flash, but by analogy, contrast and diligent research.

Upon the death of Odaere in 864 A. D., the title of Forester and Count of Flanders passed on to Audacier or Baldwin, the name of a long line of Sovereign Counts of Flanders, of whom the most celebrated was Baldwin 9th who became afterward Emperor of Constantinople under the name of Baldwin 1st. Baldwin, in the old German, meaning bold, courageous, princely, friend and winner.

The first of the line was Baldwin, Bras-de-fer or Iron Arm and his descendants, who held it for several centuries. He married Judith the dau. of King Charles, the Bald of France and widow of Ethelwulf, King of the Anglo-Saxons in England 858, and afterward received the newly created "mark" or county in 864, as a hereditary fief from his father-in-law. He extended his territories by the addition of Artois as a seizure, warden or mark-graf, on whom the important duty of defending the border lands devolved and which was held by his successors until Philip Augustus reunited it to France.

The successors of Liderick le Buc depended less and less upon the Frankish crown as time went by and at length the foresters of Flanders appear among the holders of

The Greatness of Flanders. Knighthood and Knights of Flanders. Conquests of Britain. The Normans. The Saxons. St. Omer and St. Anne. Charlemagne and Christianity.

great state offices. At a later period they bore the sword before the Kings of France at their coronation and they fought successfully both against the King of France and the Emperor, Henry 1st, of Germany, 876-936, and thus these rulers of Flanders became feudatories of the empire as well as of France and in 918 A. D. their reign was full of trouble with the Normans, on the one hand or side, and with the emperor, Otho 1st of Germany, the great patrician, 912-973 on the other side of him.

They were the builders and fortified for their stronghold, the walls of Ghent, Bruges and Ypres, known as the three limbs of Flanders, and it is said did much good in laying the foundations of the political liberties of their country by appointing twelve of their number as a council of state, the first jury ever inaugurated, and also did a great deal for the commercial and industrial progress of the country at large.

Flanders in the 14th century being the greatest manufacturing country in Europe, a shipping trade had sprung up in wool, corn, cattle, wine and beer, rivaling that of Manchester and Liverpool and embracing twenty nations in their "Hanseatic protective and commercial league." They were active, ambitious and independent and greatly extended their powers by wars and alliances.

From A. D. 864 to 1066 they flourished conspicuously in the adventurous calling of Knighthood and became distinguished in the Crusades. From the beginning of the reign of Henry 3rd of England, the Knights of Flanders ranked as the most daring, bold and formidable, and with the Normans, Saxons and Franks, an aggregate of Germanic tribes of the Aryan or Teutonic race, were destined to be the chief conquerors of the land.

In the conquest of Britain by the lower German tribes the borders were originally inhabited by a tribe identified with the Morini, the occupants of a part of the opposite coast (*extremi hominum morini*, Aean VIII, 727).

The Normans were Northmen, or, to be more precise, the descendants of the Northmen with their "Norse-land ballads of Beowulf and Thor-viking legends of Odin descent" who had been expelled from their native Norway in consequence of an effort on their part to subvert its institutions and to make its lands hereditary instead of being divisible among all the sons of the former owners.

As a band of expatriated outlaws and robbers under their leader Rollo, they won and held the fair province of northern France which they named Normandy after their native land. In 912 A. D., King Charles the Simple, ceded to Duke Rollo and his Norman followers the province which took from them the name of Normandy. They also established themselves in South Italy and Sicily and ruled there in the middle of the 11th and 12th centuries.

When they invaded England, they were Frenchmen only in the sense that they had lived and intermixed for some generations on French soil. In blood they belonged to the great Germanic breed along with the Anglo-Saxons, Danes and other Scandinavian and German peoples.

The Saxons, ancient people of Germany, under their ruler Witikind were subdued by Pepin d' Heristal, 714-768, and Charlemagne, 724-814, who sent Christian teachers to preach the gospel among them. Constantine, the first christian emperor of Rome, had established St. Omer and St. Anne, Dominican or Franciscan Monasteries, in Flanders. St. Chrysolus had preached the gospel at Bruges at a very early date in the 3rd century and the dawn of civilization was appearing and through St. Irenacus, St. Denis, the patron saint of Flanders, and the Saxon Winfrid or St. Boniface, born in Devonshire, Eng., 680-755, christianity was prevailing over paganism.

St. Anne, dau. of Mathan, priest of Bethlehem, and the wife of St. Joachim and mother of the "Virgin Mary." Her body was believed to have been transferred from Palestine to Constantinople, A. D. 710, and her head to Chartres by Louis de Blois about 1210 A. D. In her honor a fraternity of St. Anne was instituted in the 13th century and organized anew by the Jesuits. She is also canonized by most of the Roman and Greek churches.

It was in the reign of Constantine that christianity conquered, however, when Charlemagne, King of the Franks, conquered the enemies of Rome. The Goths, Vandals and Saxons were all deeply influenced by the linking of Christianity with military power, and Charles Martel in gaining the battle of Poitiers or Tours in 732 A. D. in defeating the Saracens, kept the wave rolling and a great change was in fact achieved,

The Crusades. The Cause. Recovery of Jerusalem. Godfrey of Bouillon. Peter the Hermit. Raymond and Count Baldwin. Conquest of Jerusalem. Rulers. Reign of Balduins in the East. Count Robert of Flanders and Eustice, Count of Boulogne.

which led to the Holy wars of the Crusades, with their incalculable influence upon the destinies and fortunes of the European world. To the reign of Charlemagne or Charles the Great belongs the world's most decisive history. One of the greatest events of the Middle Ages was the Crusades. Peter the Hermit, aroused the piety and chivalry of Europe and led to that extraordinary succession of holy wars which for a time at least restored the tomb of our Lord and the city of Jerusalem to christian hands from the Moslem rule it had fallen into after the victory of the Arabs, being captured by the Persians in 614 and by Omar in 636 A. D.

From Gregory 7th, the great Hildebrand, the idea of an armed host which should inflict summary vengeance on the oppressors of the Christians of Jerusalem had already dawned upon his mind, but to his successor Urban, led on by Peter the Hermit, a native of Amiens in Picardy, France, came the appeal which aroused all Europe for the recovery of the Holy City and Palestine from the infidel and atrocities and cruelties perpetrated on the christian pilgrims by the Turks. And although they loved their homes and their domains, the forest and the chase, they gathered and headed with the rulers and nobility of Europe. Six hundred thousand strong, they rallied to the call, "Deus vult" (God wills it) and the cross bearing their distinctive emblem on their breast, for every crusader wore a cross marked on his right shoulder, "Ecce signum" (Behold the sign) and when at the hour of sunset the soldier knelt down to pray before his cross, that cross was the handle of the sword.

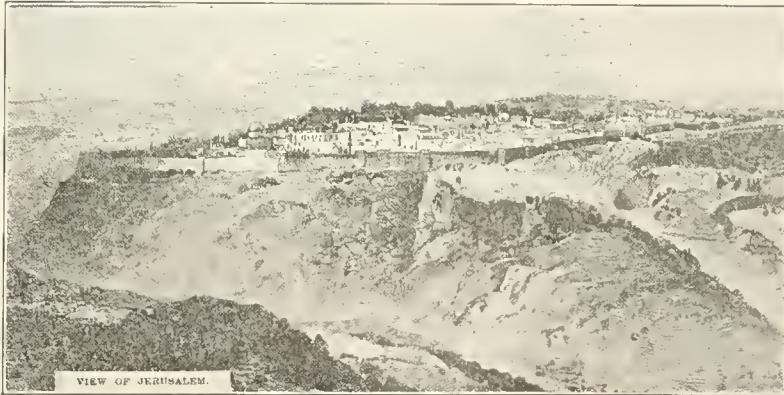
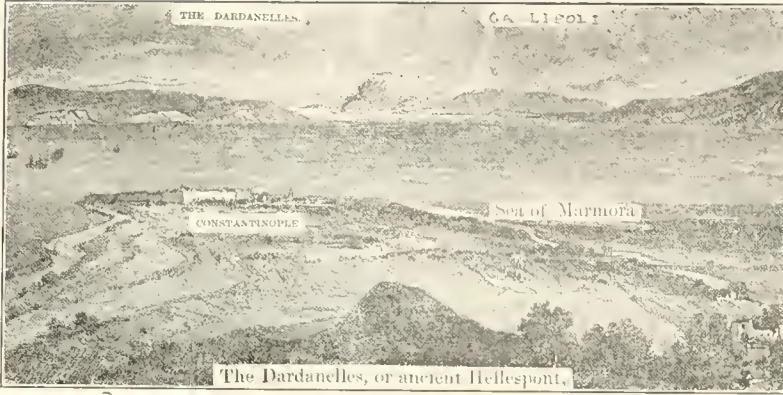
Those under Godfrey of Bouillon (boo-you) Baldwin of Bourg, and Baldwin of Flanders followed in the track of Peter the Hermit. Foremost among these was Godfrey of Bouillon in the Ardennes, Duke of Lothringen Lorraine, whose high personal character brought to his standard, we are told, not less than 10,000 horsemen and 80,000 infantry and who was accompanied by his brother Baldwin and Eustice, Count of Boulogne.

Next to him, perhaps, Raymond count of Toulouse, lord of Auvergne and Languedoc, the leader it is said of 160,000 horse and foot widely known for his courage and wisdom, and whatever may have been the whole number of the eight divisions under different leaders, the chaplain of Count Baldwin could speak of them as "six million of the flower of the land."

In the first Crusade to succor the christians Baldwin 9th, descendant of the family, took and founded the Frankish county and principality of Edessa in 1097 and soon after as they passed along Antioch was besieged and taken on the 3rd of June, 1098, and Godfrey of Bouillon, Duke of Lower Lorraine, a caralong prince, still passing on to the battle cry, "Deo duce" (God being my leader) finally stormed and took Jerusalem July 7th, 1099. He was unanimously elected King of Jerusalem and although he did not accept so sacred a title, became lord of the holy city and promulgated a code of feudal laws called the "Assize of Jerusalem" and later in gaining the decisive victory on the plain of Ascalon in 1100, the Latin principality of Edessa and Antisch and Kingdom of Jerusalem began and lasted for 88 years.

Godfrey died soon after July 18th, 1100, and his body was interred on Mt. Calvary near the Holy Sepulchre. He was succeeded by his brother Baldwin 1st as King, and the seaport city of Ascalon was taken in 1153 by Baldwin 3rd. But in 1187 A. D., Saladin won the victory over the crusaders at Tiberias and took the Holy City. Baldwin of Hainault, father of Baldwin 9th, died in 1195, to whom the courtship devolved, who became the founder of the Latin Empire of Constantinople, was seated on the throne of the East in the fourth crusade of 1204 and although he perished in Bulgaria in 1206 their successors maintained themselves for over a century and greatly increased in size, power and wealth.

Count Robert of Flanders and Eustice count of Boulogne, were brothers of Godfrey, King of Jerusalem, who died in 1100, and was succeeded by Baldwin 1st, brother of Godfrey, and 2nd King of Jerusalem for 18 years. Baldwin du Bourg, cousin of Godfrey, was 3rd King of Jerusalem, 1118, died 1131. Title: Baldwin 2nd. A brother successor, Almeric, in 1162 was the 4th King of Jerusalem, to Baldwin 4th his successor 1174, to Baldwin 5th 1183, to Guy of Lusignon, his brother-in-law in 1186, who surrendered it to the powerful Saladin, a famous sultan of Egypt, who took Jerusalem and held it against the Crusaders in the fatal battle of Tiberias, 1187, thus ending the Latin Kingdom.



Raymond of Toulouse. Holy City Taken. Jerusalem Regained. Godfrey, King of Jerusalem. Succession of Baldwins. Passing of Crusaders. Heroes and Defenders. Rulers. Reign of Baldwins. End of Latin Kingdom. Lasting Benefits.

In the conquest of the Holy City when Raymond of Toulouse with his followers invested the city from the western side while Godfrey and Tancard with Robert of Normandy and Robert of Flanders blockaded it from the north, at last, as all the superhuman efforts and resources of a ceaseless and almost hopeless siege of 30 days was abated and interrupted for rest and repairs. And like the Levites round the walls of Jericho, on the 7th day, the clergy and priestly host, followed by the laity, marched three times round the walls of Jerusalem in procession, singing hymns and pounding on the walls with a baton, it is said, found a weak spot and it is a singular fact that on the same day, it was Friday, and at the same time the last cry was uttered on the cross by our Savior, Letold of Tournay sealed the walls and followed by Englebert and then by Godfrey stood on the walls of Jerusalem shouting hosannas. The Gate of St. Stephen was stormed by Tancard, the Provençals poured in and climbed up the ramparts by thousands and the city was in the hands of the Christians.

So great and terrible was the carnage that followed it is said, "that the horses of the crusaders that rode up to the Mosque of Omar waded in the stream of blood" and "when the work of slaughter was ended, the streets were washed by Saracen prisoners."

So ended the first and most important of the Crusades. Godfrey was really King of Jerusalem, although he would not bear the title in a city where his Lord had worn a crown of thorns. His reign lasted barely one year. On Godfrey's death his brother Baldwin was summoned from his principality of Edessa, in 1100, and crowned King by the Patriarch Dimbert.

During his reign of 18 years most of the old crusading chiefs passed away. Stephen of Chartres was slain at Ramlah in 1101. Four years later Raymond of Toulouse, a baron whose power was greater than that of many Kings, died on the seacoast. In 1112, Tancred, the real hero of the crusades, the flower of knighthood, was cut off in the prime of manhood. Three years after Bohemond the Greek, son of Guiscard of Tarentum, a Norman Knight, whose father Robert Guiscard, had himself a Kingdom in southern Italy, had ended his stormy career as Prince of Antioch. The Emperor Alexis, the only man who derived lasting benefit from these expeditions outlived them all.

Of Jerusalem rulers and the reign of the Baldwins: Baldwin 1st, Emperor of Romania, Count of Flanders and Hainault, leader of the fourth crusade and Emperor of Constantinople, 9th May, 1204, died in 1205. Baldwin 2nd, Emperor of Romania, 1217-1273. A younger son of Youlande, sister of Baldwin 1st, Prince of Edessa, 1098-1100, and first King of Jerusalem, 1100-1118, was the brother of Godfrey of Bouillon. Baldwin 2nd, count of Edessa, 1100-1118, King of Jerusalem, 1118-1131, originally known as Baldwin de Burg, son of Count Hugh of Rether and nephew of Godfrey of Bouillon and Baldwin 1st in first crusade, succeeded by reign of Fulk of Jerusalem, 1131-1143. Baldwin 3rd, King of Jerusalem, 1143-1162, eldest son of Fulk of Anjou and Melisinda, eldest dau. of Baldwin 2nd, born in Jerusalem in 1130 and a learned and capable man, md. Theodora, dau. of Manuel, 1158, succeeded by his brother Amalric 1st. Baldwin 4th, son of Amalric 1st, by his first wife Agnes, ruled in Jerusalem from 1174 to 1183. Baldwin 5th, son of Sibylla, dau. of Amalric 1st, nominal King of Jerusalem, 1183-1186, under the regency of Raymond, count of Tripoli, followed by Guy of Lusignan, husband of Sibylla and the advance of Saladin and dissensions of government led to the fatal battle of Tiberius, 1187, and the Latin kingdom, established by Godfrey and the crusaders for 88 years was at an end.

At no time very stable, but the great expeditions of this Holy war which renewed the ties between christian nations and connected Europe with Asia opened once more paths of commerce, trade, travel, observation and enlightenment, closed since the time of the tribal invasions, and the division of the diverse and immense army into corps according to nations brought the men of one country to consider themselves children of the same fatherland and on the perilous voyages, crossing the distant countries in the midst of a people, the Greek and the Saracene, each more advanced and refined than their own but of another religion, they acknowledged the brotherhood of mankind in the pre-eminence of Christ.

On the left side of the river Kadisha is the ancient seaport town of Tripolis in Syria on the Mediterranean above Beirut near the ruins of ancient Balzak, Palmyra, old Troy and the ancient cities of the sun, Balbec in Syria, now in ruins, but once of

Castle of Count Raymond of Toulouse at Tripoli. Commercial Relations. Rise, Extension and Decay. Count Eustice of Boulogne. Visit to Edward the Confessor. Robert Duke of Normandy, son of William First. Wm. Fitz Robert. Battle of Bouvines. Magna Charta. Naval Battle of Sluys.

great size, magnificent and important, bathed in its gorgeous rosy bed and glowing tints in which it is emblazoned by the rising and setting sun amidst its oriental gardens of orange, lemon, mulberry, apricot and other tropical fruit and ornamented trees. Here stood the castle built by Count Raymond of Toulouse in the 12th century, when the city was taken by the Crusaders in his line of march and inherited by Raymond, count of Tripoli, at his father's death, in 1105, and of great advantage as an entry port of trade and federal union and for many centuries a place of great commercial importance.

These Franks or descendants controlled the great routes of trade and took tolls of the traders. Cities that suffered defeat from them like Edessa, Antioch, Ascalon and Tripoli, were compelled to pay tribute, but they continued by their own hereditary dukes and also could extend the line of their dominions, and in 1130 their power may be regarded as having reached its height and after that began to wane, until in 1186 it lost its supremacy in dissensions and division of the army that should have been kept together to defend its capital and not suffered the defeat of Tiberias and the fall of Jerusalem.

Robert and Eustice were both assistant leaders in the first crusade and prominent figures in the succession. Count Eustice of Boulogne as early as 1051 was invited over to take possession of Dover, England, by the Saxon King, Edward the Confessor, whose sister Regena he married and although highly favored by the King, was opposed by Earl Godwin, an English nobleman, who refused to submit their case to the "Witan," the early English council of Parliament, but they finally overpowered him and caused the British Earl with his family to flee to Flanders.

Eustice with his brother, Count Robert of Flanders, styled "the sword and lance of the Christians," with their brother Godfrey of Bouillon, were foremost in the first crusade of 1096, and a cousin, Robert, Duke of Normandy, son of William the Conqueror, who pawned his Duchy, in-fief, Cotentin and Avranchin, in 1086, to his brothers William Rufus the Red, the English King and Henry Beauclerk (fine scholar), gallantly led another division, and was destined as fate unkindly had it, returning through Italy and tarrying under its sunny skies, to marry a beautiful Italian lady, who died not long after reaching his home, Belesme in Normandy, leaving him a son William Fitz Robert, 5 years old.

Later on in the reign of Henry 1st, his brother Beauclerk both laid claim to the crown and fought for the King's estates both in England and Normandy and although supported by the King of France and the Earls of Anjou and Flanders were defeated in all their battles and Robert was finally captured Sept. 28, 1106, and sad to say, blinded, to end his days in Cardiff Castle in 1134, at 80 years. William Fitz Robert died in 1128, at 26, in St. Omer Monastery, Flanders, of a pike wound in his hand inflicted in his invasion of England and so met his defeat.

The Counts of Flanders were present at the crowning of Philip Augustus at Rheims as joint King by his father, Louis 7th, 1179, who acknowledged and conferred the courtship upon Ferrand, who afterward, in contrast to the mildness of his father, made war in his rashness and severity on the Count of Flanders in 1185, whom he defeated and again in 1214, Aug. 29th, Ferrand, although being supported by King John of England by sea, and Otho, the Emperor of Germany, by land, they were signally defeated and France was victorious in the Battle of Bouvines, July 27, 1214, and took a large share of their provinces and thus established her "Magna Charta." However in 1302 a force of 20,000 pikemen under Guy of Dampierre inflicted a crushing defeat at Courtrai on an army of 50,000 French Knights, archers and foot-soldiers, and in 1304 Philip 4th made peace with the Flemish, giving up his claim to Flanders. Edward the 3rd, married Philippi, dau. of the Count of Hainault in 1328 and pretending to have claim through his mother Isabella, dau. of Philip 2nd, invaded France and as commercial relations of the court of Flanders, at Philip's instigation, had been broken off with England, he entered the blockade, and raising the siege, defeated the French fleet in the harbor before Sluys in 1340 and laid siege to St. Omer driving out the Flemish, when Louis 5th, the German King and Roman Emperor, came to their assistance and finally made peace with the English King and at about this time Louis 5th married Margaret, sister of Count William of Holland, and thus secured the low countries. They had served at the court of France as standard bearers and had become famous in their exploits in the

Standard Bearers. Coat of Arms. St. Helena and the True Cross. Baldwin, Bras De Fur, Marries Judith, Dau. of Chas. the Bald. Early Intermarriages. St. Augustine and Christianity in Britain. Knights of Flanders. King Arthur's Court.

first crusade and acquired the title of "lance and sword of christendom" and a "coat of arms" which they ever afterward bore with dignity and honor on shield and banner in various crusades against Jerusalem, Constantinople and the Holy Land. History mentions that the said coat of arms was originally granted to the family during the wars of the crusades on a victorious field against the Moslems for the recovery of the Holy Land.—*C. B. Harvey.*

Early in the 4th century, Helena, the mother of Constantine, through her son, erected the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem as a memorial to Christianity.

The Empress Helena wife of Constantius Chlorus, A. D. 292, was the mother of Constantine the Great. She became a Christian when her son was converted and during a pilgrimage to Jerusalem she discovered the Holy Sepulchre and the true cross and she was afterward canonized as saint.—*Helena Saint.*

In the career of St. Ambrose at Milan, for the cross, and the glorious series of campaigns of Heradius, against the Avers, Saracens and the Persians, and in its discovery by St. Helena May 3rd, and its final recovery Sept. 14th, 337, it is remarkable that the Persians are reported to have kept the cross in its case with the seals unbroken, "long hidden from mortal sight on account of the wickedness of the times," had been so lately revealed and reinstated, and the crown of thorns, which had been exhibited by St. Louis at the Abbey of St. Denys in the 12th century, and the Abbey was pillaged by Chas. the Bald, King of Navarre, in 1358. In the genealogical series, 864 A. D., one of the family, Audacier or Baldwin 1st Bras-de-Fur, of the Iron Arm, bold and courageous friend, as the name implies, and as Knights then were wont to do, carried off and married Judith, dau. of Charles the Bald of France, a lady of easy principles, who had been the wife of Aethelwulf, son and successor of Egbert and King of the west Saxons of England, and for a time of Aethelwarp, son of Ethelbald and the name of the noble French house of Montfort, descended from Baldwin, Count of Flanders, and Judith (Praised), dau. of Chas. the Bald. And Ethelbert, son of Ethelwulf, and King of Kent, married Bertha, dau. of Chariburt, the Frankish King of Paris, a French princess of great christian influence, who converted her husband by the help of St. Augustine and who were the first to christianize that country.

In the year 596 A. D., Pope Gregory 1st, sent the monk Augustine with a band of 40 companions to teach the christian faith in Britain, in whose people he had become interested through seeing in the slave market at Rome some fair faced captives from that remote region.

Ethelfred, fourth son of Ethelwulf, married Emma, dau. of the Norman Duke, Richard 2nd the Fearless, in 1002, and after Ethelfred's death she married Canute in 1026 and thus became Queen of England for the second time, and the beginning of the causes of the Norman conquest. She brought with her Norman customs and followers, some of whom filled important positions, and this kindred influence, and of her son Edward the Confessor, and the invitation to his cousin to visit her, finally led to the claim of her brother Robert, the second Norman Duke, and William the Conqueror, his son. Edward the Confessor builds Westminster Abbey at the west end of London, 1053, which holds such wealth of historic kingly dust and was the first to be buried there in crypt, Jan. 5, 1066.

Another kinsman, Baldwin the Bald, took to wife Aelthry, the dau. of King Alfred of England, and a younger daughter, Judith, md. Tostig, bro. of Harold 2nd of England. Ethenbald, King of Wassex, eldest son of Ethelwolf, married his stepmother, Judith of France, but was forced to abandon that connection and she became the wife of Baldwin, Count of Flanders, and the ancestress of Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, and through her of the Kings of England.

Earlier in the 5th or 6th centuries, the Knights of Flanders undoubtedly assembled with the brave Knights, at the Round Table, of King Arthur's court as it is related, "strange Knights often gathered with them," and as their adventures and exploits were of both, mostly on the west and southwest coast of England and crossing the channel at straits of Dover only a shallow 21 English miles intervened, and their chivalry extended into the borders of Brittany, Normandy and Flanders. Also the Celts and Saxons in return made frequent invasions into Britain at a very early period and were repulsed, but the Franks, being at that time more independent and powerful than many of the European rulers, and whose domains knew no bounds, but opened into the arena of dar-

In Days of Old—Two Versions. At the Court of France. Norman and French Bucks, Lille or l'isle, the Old Castle and Chateau of Du Buc.

ing deeds and chivalrous exploits. From old Ballads—"In Days of Old," two versions:

"In days of old when Knights were bold and warriors held their sway,
For t'was the way, that princes gay, no Kings to fear, or lord or peer, in their pursuits,
And ladies fair, of golden hair, would gather there, to see the fray and cheer or jeer,
Gazooks.
With swords of steel these Knights in field, to none did yield in jousting bouts and tourna-
ments
As thus arrayed, encased in mail, armed cap-a-pie, we shall agree, Egad.
In books essayed, that all may see, and read, of armor clad engagements had.
The Knights of old have turned to mold, the maids of old, long since, have fled.
No more to hold their jousts of old, as told, of the chivalrous lives they led."

"The business of a true Knight, first of all was to fight well, then to conduct a troop well, ride a horse well, and present himself at court with grace," says the Hist. Saint Paylaye or Pierre, 1658-1743. Later version (altered).

"In days of old when Knights were bold and barons held their sway,
A warrior bold with spurs of gold, sang merrily his lay. My love is young and fair,
With golden hair and eyes so blue and heart so true, that none with her compare,
So what care I, though death be nigh, I'll live for love or die, I'll fight for love, or for
love I die.
So this brave Knight in armor bright, went gaily to the fray.
He fought the fight, but ere the night, his life had passed away,
The plighted ring he wore was crushed and wet with gore
Yet ere he died he bravely cried, I've kept the vow I swore,
So what care I, though death be nigh, I've fought for love, for love I die."—*Old Ballad.*

At a later period they bore the sword before the Kings of France, at their coronation and gallantly served in the armies of Henry 4th of Navarre both in Germany, Italy and Spain in defense of their administration, and several distinguished statesmen and legislators among the Le Bucks have appeared at the court of France, among whom were Jean Baptiste le Buck, born in Martinique in 1717 of a noble Norman family. He was an educator and diplomat in 1770, died in 1795. Louis Francois le Buck, French politician during Napoleon's reign and career, 1759 to 1827. Frederick de Buck, diplomat and statesman, 1752-1797, and still later Jean de Buck noted botanist and South American orchid hunter of the Amazon, and "the rare and interminable collector," in 1908 for Mrs. G. W. Wilson of Philadelphia, Pa.

The Le Bucks figure in the history of Normandy previous to 1200 A. D. A German map of Lorraine published in 1708 denotes a village and a castle of Boues at Buckeburg on the west side of the Moselle about 6 miles northwest of Toul, about 12 miles from Thionville and 17 north of Metz. Thionville is a fortified town of France on the Moselle 15 miles from Metz. This place was the residence of the Merovingian and Carolingian Kings. (Pop. now about 8,000). In this and the castle at l'Isle or Lille, afterwards capital of Flanders, Loderick's descendants and successors as Foresters and Counts of Flanders resided for several centuries. (Guiccardini, Francois, Italian Historian, 1482-1540).

Lille, the Flemish Ryssel, ancient capital of Flanders, now capital of the department of Nord, France, after having taken part with the Flemings against the King of France, was ceded to France by the treaty of Utrecht in 1312. It lies on the north of France in French Flanders, near the Belgian line and frontier and is strongly fortified with pentagonal ramparts, arsenal and extensive barracks and citadel with drawbridge and flooding moat, being finely situated on the Deule as it flows into the Lys, and the Scheldt, of easy water communication and a railway center.

The town was originally elliptical, with several bridges and gates in its outlets to the suburbs, now embraced in its extension and environment. It is said to date its origin from the time Count Baldwin 4th, who in 1030 surrounded with walls a little town which had arisen around the ancient castle of Buc. ("And he builded a city and a tower and made himself a name").



Château de Bédouze in 1885.

Order of the Golden Fleece. Henseatic League. Sovereigns of Lille. Ancient and Modern Lille. Liderick First of Name Called Buc. Lord of Buc. First Forester of Flanders. German Bucks. Castle of Buckeberg. Origin. Bernard of Haholt. Middle Ages. Norman French Bucks.

The church of Notre Dame de la Treille now occupies the site of the old time Chateau du Buc, the original nucleus and center of the city, and the town house stands on the site of the old palace of the Dukes of Burgundy to whom it passed in 1369, to Philip the Bold, and from which Philip the Good, on the eve of his marriage to Isabella of Portugal, Jan. 10th, 1430, held the first chapters of the order of the "Golden Fleece," naming it from the profit he had made on wool, and under whom it enjoyed great prosperity, its merchants being the head of the "Henseatic League." In the museums and library the ancient manuscripts and archives of the 12th and 13th centuries are still preserved and on the front of the Capitol are to be seen the Medallions of all the Sovereigns who have successively possessed Lille, from Baldwin, of the Iron Arm to Louis 14th, and the campanile contains a statue of Napoleon made from cannon taken at Austerlitz (burned and pillaged by the Germans May 2nd, 1916). Now it has all the fine structures, attractions and advantages of the older cities of Europe, and yet pre-eminently a commercial and manufacturing town, long known and celebrated for its extensive "Mills" of Lisle threads, linens, gloves and hosen, in which the inhabitants are largely engaged. Pop. about 163,000 in 1876. (Enc. Brit. 9th Ed., Vol. 14, pages 641-2). Guicciardine, the Italian Historian and traveler, 1482-1540, says its original ruins were extant in his time, the portraits of Liderick le Buc and several distinguished Barons of his time, day and generation hung in the Musée Moillet of Lille. The entry in the old Flemish chronicle is as follows: "Liderick, the first of the name called Buc, only son of Saluart, Prince of Dijon and of Madam Eringarde, dan. of Gerarde, Lord of Roussillon, having conquered and killed Phinart the tyrant, Lord of Buc, was appointed the first Forester of the country of Flanders in the year 621 A. D., by the King of France, Dagobert, and carried the first arms that are blazoned as being garouny or at azur (gold and blue) of ten pieces in the middle of an escutcheon, gules, died in the year 692." This coat probably was one of the earliest granted. Dagobert was appointed King of Austrasia by Clotaire, his vassals were the counts, signeurs, and lords, their rights were hereditary and irrevocable, to whom Clotaire had before made concessions.

The le Bucs were of Teutonic or Indo-Germanic origin and we find a few of their descendants have been left to flourish there. In science Jerome Bock, a distinguished botanist of Heidsbach, 1539 to 1584; Leopold von Buch, an eminent German geologist and geographer born at Stolps in Pomerania, April 25, 1774, died 1853; August Bockh, a German philanthropist and antiquarian, 1785-1867, and Heronymus Boeck or Le Boucq, a German botanist, born at Heidsbach in 1408, was one of the promoters of botanical science in his time. Died in 1554. And the castle of Buckeberg, the first houses began to gather around the castle about 1365, and it was not till the 17th century that the town was surrounded with walls, which are well built with 5 gates, and the castle restored. It is now the capital of the Principality and Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, Buckeberg, Lippe, being situated at the foot of the Harriburg, on the river Aue about 6 ms. from Minden, on the Minden and Hanover Railway, with a pop. of 5,000. There is also a very old church there now, bearing this appropriate inscription over the door, "Religionis non structuræ exemplum." (This structure is dedicated to all seeking religious rites as a worthy example).

The district now named Lippe was inhabited in the earliest times of which we have any record by the Cherusci whose leader Arminius annihilated the legions of Varus in the Tauto-burgian forest, 9 A. D. It was afterward occupied by the Saxons and was subdued by Charlemagne. The founder of the present reigning family, one of the most ancient in Germany, was Bernard 1st, 1128-58, who received a grant of the territory, till then called the courtship of Haholt, from the Emperor Lothaire and assumed the title of Lord of Lippe.

During the middle ages the Foresters made frequent incursions by sea and by land into England with the Franks and the Normans, but those who settled in Normandy or frequented the borders of France discarded the rustic Latin or Norman French of the older inhabitants, the parent of the modern French language, and being so closely related and enamored naturally took to French society and French institutions. "Leliaerts," vervasity, and became as christians, adopted the French language and tempered their rough and quarrelsome bravery with the fine knightly, versatile manners, like those of southern France. Norman French was the official language largely used in England to the reign of Edward 3rd. However, it was these people who afterward

William the Conqueror. Matilda, Dau. of Henry 1st. Matilda, Dau. of Baldwin 5th. The Conquest. Battle Abbey. Gilbert De Gant. Wm. De Percy, Lieut. of the Marches. Bayeux Tapestry. Confiscation. Devastation. Settlement. Henry 1st. Powys Castle.

under William the Conqueror, son of Robert, Duke of Normandy, claiming that the crown was his by the will of Edward the Confessor, crossed to England and gained, "Dei gratia" (by the splendor or Grace of God), the Kingdom in the decisive battle of Senlac or Hastings, Oct. 14th, 1066, on Battle Hill, now Battle Abbey, the birthplace of English History, a gray ruin overgrown with ivy; and shared through Matilda, dau. of Henry 1st of England and wife of Geoffrey of Anjou (Plantaganet) and earlier inter-marriages the English throne with William the Conqueror, who married, Nov. 2nd, 1052, Matilda, bn. about 1031, dau. of Baldwin 5th, Earl of Flanders, a descendant of Alfred the Great, 849-901.

In the early summer of 1066, William 1st gathered his vassals and allies from Flanders, Ponthiew, Brittany, Sicily (the Island of Sicily had been settled by the Flemish) and all the other regions whither the Norman blood, or the Norman spirit, had penetrated, to sail for the conquest of England. Gilbert de Gant, a Flemish noble, son of Baldwin 6th, Earl of Flanders, and nephew of William the Conqueror led a large body of Flemish Knights, under his uncle William 1st along with William de Percy, a namesake of Normandy and Baldwin, a brother-in-law, Lieut. of the Marches, who fought at Hastings, and other followers, for which service he gave them 54 Townships in several counties, principally York and Lincolnshire. This is the same Gant who so distinguished himself under Edgar Atheling, a protector, at York, 1075. He died in the reign of Rufus the Red and his bravery descended to his son Walter in ruling the host.

The representation of these figures and events was well shown at the time in the "Bayeux Tapestry." The work is said to have been stitched by Queen Matilda, the wife of William the Conqueror, she died in 1083, or of the Empress Matilda, dau. of Henry 1st, who died in 1167. It is preserved in the public library at Bayeux, Normandy, France.

William the Norman Conqueror upon entering England confiscated and seized upon the estates of the noblemen who died in battle or fought against him and gave to his own Norman Knights and Nobles, thus rewarding his followers with the richest and fairest estates of the conquered Saxon Kingdoms and the highest offices in church and state were thus taken away and bestowed upon the Normans. And to insure their submission, the Saxon people were despoiled and reduced to the condition of serfs. Many great families of the present time acquired their lands in this way and to maintain and defend had to build castles all over England as strongholds and institute a system of feudalism for their protection. He divided all these lands not reserved for himself into seven hundred baronies or great fiefs which he bestowed upon his relatives, friends and those who had rendered him signal service. He laid waste and depopulated a tract of 30 miles around Winchester for his palace and new forest for his hunting grounds in 1079, and the fertile country in Hampshire and Yorkshire extending 60 miles north of the Humber was ruthlessly laid waste and took many years to recover and settle.

William the 1st strengthened by his alliance with Flanders in his marriage with Matilda, dau. of Count Baldwin 5th, and a descendant of Alfred the Great, showed himself more than a match for all his enemies and aside from a feudal sovereign devoted to the chase, perhaps he was the strongest and most absolute monarch that has ever sat on the English throne. In private life he displayed domestic virtues and his fidelity to his wife was exceptional in the annals of his house and time. A gray marble slab marks the grave of the great Conqueror and his wife Matilda who died Nov. 2nd, 1083, aged 52, and lie buried at Caen, Normandy, near Bayeux and Falaise, in Calvados, France, amid the scenes of their early life and the land of their nativity. He was born in 1027, and died in 1087, at 60 years of age.

Henry 1st, fourth and youngest son of William the 1st and Matilda, dau. of Baldwin 5th of Flanders, frequently employed large numbers of the Knights of Flanders to assist him to subdue the north and west country and in repelling the Scots and Welsh. On one occasion in 1111 he colonized a number of them in Pembroke and later in Northumbria as outposts for his safety, and a system of Norman Keeps was established for protection and he made two expeditions into Wales in 1114 and 1121, in which he conquered several Saxon chieftains and strongholds.

Powys Castle was founded by Baldwin, Lieut. of the Marches to William the Conqueror, in 1108, to overawe the Welsh. The country bordering on England was then called Powys, named after Lord Powys and governed by the Lords of Powys, to the time of Owen Glendower, Prince of North Wales, 1354-1415.

Walter, Rudolphus and Grocelius Le Buck. Bridlington Priory. Walter Le Buck at Runnymede. Filey Lordship Lawrence slain in Battle of Agincourt. Sir John, Son and Heir. Queen Catherine Parr. Parr Family Relationship. Sudley Castle.

Lucia, dau. of the first Lord Powys and his wife Castara, md. William Habington, lyric poet, 1605-1654, of Hendlip, Worcestershire, in 1632, was a decendant of the later English Lord of Pembroke. The castle of Gilbert de Clare, 1st Lord, was at Pembroke in the 14th century.

Walter, son of Gilbert de Gant, Rudolphus and his son and Grocelius le Buck (according to William Camden, Eng. Ant., 1551-1623 and Hist. Britannia) were joint founders of the famous Priory or Church of St. Mary at Bridlington in Yorkshire for which Henry, for their relationship and the love he bore them, granted them a charter. (Dugdale's Monasticon, vol 6, page 785). In the reign over England, says Roger Wendover, one Walter le Buck of Barbant a lineal descendant of Liderick le Buc, first forester of Flanders, was a knight and cadet of the house of Flanders.

Walter le Buck of Barbant came to King John's assistance in 1216, and Henry of Huntington, early Eng. Hist., 1195-1243, says Lord le Buck was present at Runnymede, in the famous meadow near Egham, between Windsor and Staines, 20 miles southwest of London (an island near or on the south bank of the Thames in Surrey) with the 2,000 armed knights and barons, the nobility of England, under their general, Robert Fitz Walter, on the 15th of June, 1215, the occasion of the signing of the "Magna Charta" by King John.

William de Percy appears to have been the Baronial Lord of Filey in the reign of Stephen or Henry 1st. Gilbert de Gant, eldest son of Walter, succeeded to the possessions of his father. Ralph de Nevil gave half a carucate of land to Bridlington Priory (about 50 acres). Ralph, son of Ralph gave the stone of his quarry towards it. Sir John Ripley and John de Bridlington were connected with the priory. It appears in the "Bridlington Register" that the Buckes were in the 15th century proprietors of that part of Filey lordship which stands in the North Riding, Yorkshire. Their mansion house stood on the north side of the church, the site of which is yet indicated by earth works. Amaldus, son of Walter de Gaunt, was a patron of Bridlington Augustinian Priory from 1291 to 1303. This Walter, a relative of the Conqueror, founded the Priory at Bridlington, now Burlington, and presented it with large possessions. Elizabeth (wid.) Buck buried in the Quire of the parish church of Filey, Dec. 29, 1668 (prob. wife of the rector, Rev. John or James), "Hist. of Filey, Co. of York, by John Cole Scarborough, 1828, page 30." This spacious and magnificent edifice built in the early Gothic and perpendicular style, suffered in the reign of Henry 8th, when he destroyed the Monasteries in 1539, before placed under the jurisdiction of the Priors by Henry 1st, and only the fortified gatehouse and nave are left to mark its former site and extensive grounds, followed by the parish church of St. Mary's, of Robert Boyle, Earl of Bridlington, 1650, and William Kent, landscape gardener, founder of the English style, in 1700, of "topiary," or formal and fanciful shapes given to trees and hedges in ornamental gardening.

Sir John Buck, son and heir of Lawrence, who was slain in the battle of Agincourt, in time of Henry 5th, who invaded France with 7 or 8,000 men and won the battle of Agincourt between Crecey and Calais on Friday, Oct. 25th, 1415, married a daughter of the house of Stavley out of which were descended the Barons Parr of Kendall and Ross, Queen Catherine Parr, widow of Lord Latimer, an English Nobleman, a lady of beauty, tact, wit and christian intelligence. Lord Parr was Earl of Northampton and a Plantaganet. Catherine Parr, the 6th and last wife of Henry 8th, md. 1543, was the dau. of Sir Thos. Parr, was born in 1513 at Kendal, md. 1st, Lord Burgh, 2nd, Lord Latimer, 3rd, Henry 8th, July 12th, 1543. After Henry's death, Jan. 28, 1547, she md. Sir Thos. Seymour in 1547 and died the following year. Thomas Parr, English centenarian, 1483-1635, very old man, born in England. Parr's first marriage took place in his 81st year and his second when he was 120. Is said to have had a love affair at 105, to have worked in the fields till 132, and lived 20 years longer. He died in London, at 152, and is buried in Westminster Abbey. Dr. Samuel Parr, L. L. D., was born Jan. 15, 1747, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, settled at Hatton in Warwickshire, 1786, died Mar. 6, 1825. Dr. Parr a celebrated philologist, called the "Orientalist" of London, was a descendant. Another very old man of that era was Henry Jenkins, English centenarian and sea captain, 1501-1670, aged 169.

Among the interesting relics of the Middle Ages is the restored castle of Sudley, near Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, a manor house before the Conquest, a baronial

Country Seats. Buck Descendants. Manor of Yeovel. Reign of Henry 8th. "Defender of the Faith." Reformation. George Finlay and John Barbour. Rudolphus and Walter Le Buck. Domains at Bucton, Easton, Yorkshire. Ralph, Son of Walter, marries Margaret Le Buck.

castle in the days of Stephen and the home in succession of the Botlers, Seymours, Queen Catherine Parr and the Candors family. "Wimbleton Manor," with Bristow Park as an appendage, was settled in 1540 by Henry 8th on Catherine Parr for life. After passing through many hands the house was destroyed by fire in 1785 and a new house called "Wimbleton Park House" erected in 1801. Wimbleton is a suburb of London in Surrey Co., 7¼ miles S. W. of London on the London and South Western Railway.

These Bucks' descendants resided chiefly in Herthall and other townships in Yorkshire and from intermarriage with the Herberts, early of Pembroke and Montgomery, the Sturly family of Woodhall, Thorpe and Finlay of Lincolnshire, and Saville (a Yorkshire Baronet of ancient Halifax family) from which many noble families have descended.

The "Manor of Yeovel" in Henford, between Somerset and Dorset was settled by Henry 8th on Catherine Parr who held it till her death in 1548. It is 40 miles S. W. of Chester and 124 S. W. of London, a market town on the Yeovel River. She persuaded Henry to restore the right of succession to his daughters and interested herself on behalf of the universities which he had established.

The reign of Henry 8th, first of the Tudor Kings of England, "The Defender of the Faith" from the Roman Catholic, which he subverted and corrected in a reformation and was thus instrumental in laying the foundation of the Church of England and the Protestant religion and was upon the whole conducted on wise and pacific principles and beneficial to his country and gave an opportunity for the nation to flourish by the development of its internal resources.

A noted descendant George Finlay, "The Historian of Greece," son of Major John Finlay, R. E., F. R. S., born at Feversham, Kent, Eng., 21st Dec., 1799, died at Athens, Greece, 26th Jan., 1875, spent the best of nearly his whole life in association and investigation in Greece and Athens, Italy and Rome and wrote "The Hellenic Kingdom and the Greek Nation," London, 1836, "from its Conquest by the Romans until the Extinction of the Roman Empire of the East." John Barbour, Scottish poet and historian, 1316-1395, Archdeacon of Aberdeen in 1385, wrote a translation of a "Mediaeval romance of the Trojan war" of nearly 3,000 lines, printed by Dr. Hortsman, as edited by Rev. W. W. Skeat for the Early Eng. Text Soc., 1869-75. It comprehends a genealogical history of the Kings of Scotland, deducting their origin from the great Mediaeval hero Brutus, son of Ascanius and grandson of Aeneas, supposed to have been first King of Britain, as taken largely from the earlier Brute (731 A. D.) Troy Book by John Lydgate, Eng. poet 1375-1461, who had both French and Latin texts before him and founded on the Historia Trojana of Guido di Colonna, a Sicilian historian and jurist of the 13th century.

Rudolphus Le Buck a scion of the family under Henry 1st's standard early in his reign. For gallant services on the field of battle Henry granted Rudolphus extensive domains north of the Humber at Bucton, Eston and other localities in the Wapentake of Bucrosis in Yorkshire where his descendants became numerous and still flourish. "Wapentake," a military division of land, particularly in Yorkshire, instead of hundreds as used in some other northern counties. (From Weapon, see Web. Dict.) The ferry across the Humber from London to Hull was at Barton-on-Humber. It was surrounded by a rampart and fosse as a protection against the Danes and Saxons. The Humber is navigable for ships, it being a conservation or estuary of the river Ouse and takes its name from the rumbling or "humming" of its waters at the ebbing and flowing of the tide.

King John (1199-1216) prevailed upon Walter Le Buck to settle in England and as a reward for services as well as an inducement to get such a brave Knight to become a subject of England John gave Walter extensive tracts of land in York and Lincolnshire. Walter married Griselda of Barbank and Lord Walter, his son md. about 1200, built his seat or residence at Halton in Yorkshire and had several children. Ralph, the eldest son and heir, became attached to his cousin in Flanders, and although not disposed at first from their relationship, yet through the solicitations of his father and mediation of the King, finally brought over the fair Mand or Margaret, dau. and only child and heir of Gochinus and Elfrida Le Buck of Flanders, son of Rudolphus and Gerhardine (or Gretchen) of Andenarde, and thus after several centuries the two branches of the family became united. From these two branches it is said are descended nearly all the Bucks in England and this country as far as known. (C. B. Harvey and others).

Cicily Neville, youngest dau. of Ralph, first Earl of Westmoreland, md. Richard, Duke of York 3rd, son of Edward 3rd, and Phillipa, dau. of the Count of Hainault, and

Descendants of Ralph. Immediate Descendants. Bucks of England in 1273. Walter and Ralph's Descendants. Sir John. Wm. and Edric at Bucton and Easton. The Walters of England.

who had the rightful claim to the throne usurped by Henry 6th who in 1414, md. Margaret of Anjou, but was killed in the Wars of the Roses between the York and Lancaster houses at the Battle of Wakefield Green Dec. 30th, 1460, and his eldest son Earl of March md. 1st, Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Woodville, Lord Rivers, and 2nd, Isabella, eldest dau. of Earl of Warwick, 1470, succeeded to the throne as Edward 4th, 1461.

Richard's early marriage allied him to a powerful family in the north of England to whose support both he and his sons were greatly indebted. Richard, second son, Duke of Gloster, md. Anne, dau. of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, and succeeded to the throne in 1483 as Richard 3rd. The other son, George, Duke of Clarence, md. Mary, dau. of the Earl of Warwick. He died in 1478. Annie md. the Duke of Exeter, and Elizabeth md. the Duke of Suffolk.

Note. During the 30 years internal "Wars of the Roses" between the rival York and Lancaster houses in 13 pitched battles, ending in Bosworthfield, 1485 more people were slain than in the preceding 40 years with France in the single battle of Towton, Yorkshire, 1461, when 30,000 were slain and 80 princes of the blood royal and over half of the nobility perished, every one of two families of the great houses of Somerset and Warwick fell either on the field or in pursuit by the victorious Yorkists. In tracing family pedigrees it is startling to see how often the records read, "Killed at St. Albans 1845; Beheaded after Battle of Wakefield, 1460"; or "Slain at Towton, 1461"; and the like, which deluged England with blood and in which the ancient nobility of the realm were almost annihilated and the Barons sank into obscurity. (Giest's Eng. Hist. Lectures).

Immediate descendants of Ralph, Rudolphus and Walter Le Buck, Knights of the Counts of Flanders in England, are landowners in 1273 as follows, viz.: Of Bucks in Yorkshire: Roger and Henry, in Balberg, Suffolk Co.; John, in the Hundred of Huntington Amicia (Hundreds, divisions of counties); at Chilton, Margaret; at Lyttonston and Brompton, Richard; at Brompton, Robert, William and Nicholas; in Wiltshire, Hugo, Peter and Ellen; in Bucks Castro (Castle) at Halton, Walter (Bucks or Buckingham Co.); at Hingham, in Norfolk Co.; Edric and Sir John Le Buck, Knights of Rhodes, whose lands are located and rated in Buektown in Yorkshire.

This roll was made by order of King Edward 1st for the rights and revenues of the Crown after his return from the Crusades in 1273. From these families they increased and became numerous. Lord Walter was seated at Buck's Castro or Castle at Halton with his domains at Buckland. Margaret, widow of Ralph, with their children, was at Chilton, all near together near Aylesbury, middle-west side Bucks Co., in Chilton Hills, Midland Railway. Robert was at St. Cuthbert parish, Wiltshire, in 1286. Thomas, son of Thomas, Henry and William was at Bucton in 1320. William was at Scarboro, Yorkshire, and Rudolphus was at Yorkshire in 1323. From Robert at Brompton descended the Talbots of Groton from which descended the Barons of Hingham and Colton, the Baron of Montjoy and the Earl of Shrewsbury.

Sir John Le Buck lived in the time and reign of Edward 1st, near Edric. Their family seats were at Bucton and Eston. He married a Streally, who died young. He then entered the Knights of Rhodes and became Admiral of the Flemish fleet in 1387. His arms were in the hospital of St. John near Smithfield, established 1033 to 1516. William and Edric were also of Bucton, Edric afterward becoming a Knight. We find him at Peel tower, Yanwith (Westmoreland S. E. on Yorkshire border) and Castle Rushen, Castletown, Isle of Man and Rhodes later in 13th century. Walter d'Essex, first Earl, 1571, in the Devereux line, and created Knight of the Garter, 1572, in time of Queen Elizabeth's reign, English statesman and general, 1541-1576, succeeding William Parr, Earl of Essex, 1540-1570.

Walter of Hilton, Monk of Scheme (Sheen) in Surrey Co., flourished in the 15th century, wrote in 1438, "De Musica Ecclesiastica," a new church musical, published in 1559 at Oxford and universally adopted. Tintern Abbey, on the right bank of the Wye in Monmouthshire, was founded by Walter de Clare in 1131 for the Cisterian Monks and dedicated to St. Mary. Walter of Hemmingburgh, a Friar and writer of the early Britons and Anglo-Norman poet and chronicler of the Plantagenets and who wrote in French, 1112 to 1184. Walter of Cantelupe, a statesman of a Norman Baronial House in England in time of Edward 1st, 1272-1307. Walter of Exeter, Essex, a Franciscan

Romance of Guy of Warwick Castle. Story of Danish Conquest. Earl of Warwick. "King Maker." Domains. Monks. Reign of Edward 1st. "The Great Plantagenet." Fairs. Etc. Old Buckingham Church and Castle. Seat of Bucks Near Old Hingham.

Monk of the 13th century, wrote the celebrated "Romance of Guy of Warwick Castle," situated 18 miles east of Birmingham, printed in London by William Copeland in 1565, which was immensely popular at that time, being a story of the Danish Conquest when the great Canute in 1026, A. D., swooped down on England. It dates from the battle of Brunanburh, 937, between the British King Athelstan, son of Edward the Elder, and the Scots and Danes, in which a league of the northern Kings against Athelstan and Eldred the Terrible was dispersed by the great victory of 937 by the hero Sir Guy for the Earl of Warwick of the famous English legend, one of the most ancient and popular of the early English metrical romances.

The hero, Sir Guy of Warwick Castle, is the son of Segard, steward of Rohand, attendant of the Earl of Warwick. His instructor in the exercises of chivalry is the famous Herand of Ardenne. In this story he celebrates his surpassing prowess and the wonderful achievements by which he obtained the hand of his lady love, the Fair Felice or Phillis, the Earl's dau., as well as the adventures he subsequently met with in a pilgrimage to the Holy Land and on his return home for her sake. Sir Ralph Grey was at Bamborough Castle in Warwick in 1462 during the Wars of the Roses, 1455-1485, in which a later Earl of Warwick, 1428-1471, was called the "King Maker," the last of the Barons who held 110 manors in 21 counties besides the city of Worcester and the Islands of Jersey, Alderney, and Stark and various places in Wales, which his widow made over to Henry 8th after his death, leaving the Earl of Warwick 8,263 acres in 1783. From this nobleman's bounty, no less than 30,000 persons are said to have lived daily at his board in the different manors and castles which he possessed in England and his daughters were all married to princes of the realm as his virtues, devotion and bravery overawed the crown.

The Monks of those days were generally the only scholars. They were learned in many ways. Having to construct their own convents and monasteries on uncultivated grounds granted to them by the crown, it was essential they should be good farmers and gardeners for improvement and maintenance and support and good mechanics and artisans for the comfort of their dormitories and refectories and the decoration of their chapels and being alone in solitary places it was necessary in sickness they should study the virtues of plants and herbs and know how to set and dress broken limbs in ease of accident. Accordingly they taught themselves and one another a great variety of useful arts and sciences and became skilled in agriculture, medicine, surgery and handicraft and from their visitations, sojourns of travelers, interpretations of manuscripts and schools of learning and literature finally became a source of revenue and endowment which culminated in the masters and scholars of Merton College in Oxford, and Peterhouse in Cambridge.

It was in 1272, of Edward 1st, "The Great Plantagenet," whose talented and illustrious reign is remarkable for the progress which was made in it toward the settlement of the laws and constitution and in the general intelligence and social culture of the people and the foreign trade carried on chiefly with Flanders and largely at Fairs which often continued for more than a fortnight and were attended by vast crowds of people sometimes equalling the population of large cities.

The Plantagenets were a Dynasty of English Kings founded by Henry 2nd, 1154, and ending with Richard 3rd, 1485, taking its name from the Plantain or Amaranth, a flower that never fades.

In old Buckingham near old Hingham in Buckinghamshire or Bucks Co., Eng., 58 miles from London by the North Western Railway, is an old Church of freestone built in the 18th century with a handsome spire 150 feet high which was restored and extended in 1725, when a third part of the town was burned to the ground, and also standing on the site of the "old castle of Bucks." The town consists primarily of one long street of ancient brick houses straggling over the whole semi-rural borough, mostly on the west bank of the river Ouse, which surrounds it on every side except the north and which is crossed by three bridges.

It was fortified with earthen ramparts by Edward the Elder in 918 and in 1010 was captured by the Danes. Edward the Elder, was greatly assisted in his achievements by his heroic sister Ethelfleda, widow of the Earl of Mercia and dau. of Alfred the Great. It was afterward retaken by the Saxons and Normans. It is mentioned as an

The Doomsday Book. St. Dunstan, Abbot of Glastonbury. Benedictine Order. Venerable Bede. Suppression of Monasteries. Alfred the Great. Beauty of Saxon Women. Fair Rosamond.

ancient borough in "Doomsday Book" and in the reign of Edward 3rd to that of Henry 8th it was a wool staples town of considerable importance and antiquity and may have been, and undoubtedly was, a part of the extensive possessions distributed by William the Conqueror to his Flemish followers, or granted by Henry 1st to Rudolphus, or King John to Walter or Ralph Le Buck. They probably built the Castle, and Margaret, relict of Ralph, may have erected the first Parish Church in remembrance of St. Omer or St. Anne, as they had become a godly and favored people in a new land.

It is in the Norfolk circuit and had a population in 1871 of about 10,000 people. The "Doomsday Book" of national information and importance, drawn up and compiled by William 1st, Christmas, 1085-6, and so named from its unquestioned authority, as he had a great survey made of all the lands in England and the property and offices subject to the Normans which was entered as the property of its new owners on a roll called "Doomsday Book." One of the most ancient and valuable records of England, framed by order of William 1st, to serve as a register from which judgment was to be given upon the value, tenure and service of the lands therein described.

St. Dunstan, born at Glastonbury, Somersetshire, 925 A. D., while Abbot of Glastonbury Abbey and sagaciously assuming the offices of the King, drove out the married priests and became the main head and promoter of the Benedictine order. The venerable and wise Bede, 672-735, whose tomb is at Durham in the center of Durham Co. was aroused and alarmed at their forebodings, and later the Cardinal Wolsey finally appealed to Henry 8th for their suppression but, after all, Monasteries continued to be founded in every part of the Kingdom. They covered one-third of the land and being exempt from taxes and military service multitudes devoted themselves to the cloister and many vices, superstitions and impositions had crept in and in later years through the sale of indulgences by the priests, and the exorbitant claims and pretensions of the clergy to grant absolution, and of the infallibility of the Pope of Rome. In their day they did excellent work, but the time had come when they ceased to found Monasteries, but to erect colleges, hospitals and churches instead.

In the reign of the good Saxon Alfred the Great, the beauty of the Saxon women filled all England with a new delight and grace, and the men were noble, strong and persevering and wherever the Anglo-Saxon race has gone their law and industry and safety for life and property and all the great results of progression and achievement are certain to arise. As a tribute to the age, it is said the charming beauty of the native women, whose loving and resolute personality none could resist, really kindled and inspired the fire and vigor of youth and manhood in the veins of age to renewed activities, undertakings and accomplishments.

Cicely Neville, the "White Rose of Raby Castle" (now in ruins) wife of Richard, Duke of York, and mother of Edward 4th and Richard 3rd, was the youngest of 21 children of Ralph, first Earl of Westmoreland, as illustrative of the large and noted families and eventful times of the King Maker, Earl of Warwick, descended from this ancient noble Baronial family in the north of England. That of the Nevilles, who enjoyed for many generations the title of Earls of Westmoreland, made the country memorable by the part he took in the Wars of the Roses, a period marking a great change in the political and social character and progress of the nation. The career of the "King Maker" being chiefly remarkable as illustrating the grandeurs and the evils of feudalism. He assumed the title in right of his wife Anne and was "the last of the Barons, 1471."

Fair Rosamond was the fair dau. of Sir Walter, Lord Clifford of Windsor, favorite of Henry 2nd of Navarre, 1113-1189, crowned King, 1154, with whom he formed an attachment before his disastrous marriage of the then French Queen Elenour of Poitiers, divorced wife of Louis 7th, King of France in 1152, as many of the early sovereigns of Europe were like to do, as we are told of Queen Isabella and Roger Mortimer, 1287-1330; Henry 8th and Anne Boylen, 1491-1542; Robert Devereux and Queen Elizabeth, 1567-1601; David Rizzia and Thomas Howard and Mary, Queen of Scots, 1500-1572; Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, and Fair Geraldine (Elizabeth Fitzgerald) 1516-1547; Charles 2nd and Catherine d'Vivonne, 1630-1685; Louis 14th and Mad. de la Valliere, 1644-1710; Louis 15th and Mad. de Pampadour, 1721-1764, were noted examples of those times.

Rosamond died in 1177, poisoned by Queen Elenor of Aquitaine, wife of Henry 2nd, through jealousy, it is said. She and the mother exerted great influence over him in

Windsor Castle. Degeneracy of Times. Family and Reign of Henry 2nd. Woodstock. Rosamond Tower and "Castle Story." Lord Henry Clifford. Capt. John Buck, K. G. Sir George Buck. Rev. Richard Buck.

state and national affairs in which the family were at war, and he maintained them in great style for a long time in a castle maze or labyrinth, which he constructed at Windsor, but which was finally betrayed to the Queen through the clew of a silken thread. Some say she fled to the convent of St. Agnes, or St. Mariah, near Oxford and became a nun and there cherished and chastened for the sake of the King's early devotions. He had two sons by her, William Longsword, Earl of Salisbury, and Geoffrey (a protector), Archbishop of York, who were faithful to him, although his own sons, particularly Richard and John, the youngest his favorite, were not, in conspiring against him at the end of his troublesome reign conducted on the whole with ability and wisdom characterized by vigor and justice.

Woodstock, Oxfordshire, was the residence of Henry 1st and the scene of Henry 2nd's courtship of Rosamond Clifford, the young dau. of Sir Walter and his frequent visits to the place "Rosamond Tower," now in ruins, the nucleus of the town of New Woodstock and the "Castle Story," as we are told in the "old time Ballads:"

"What of the Romance, great or mean—A royal or a tragic scene?

Blameless or guilty the reproof. What care we for such in truth?

Shielding, or making apology or excuse. In the time-worn maxim, "Whence the use,"
Of fair woman's charming beauty, forsooth, If she does not use it in her youth,

To serve her purpose is the ruse, And in justification of her elk, suffice,

Such is the story we here produce. As told in mitigation of long past scenes and actions by the Muse."

From the episode of Henry's boyish passion and love affair, he was constrained after sowing his wild oats, to marry a foreign princess, as was the court fashion then, to pacify and strengthen his kingdom, and it seems a little vague even yet realistic of the times, in that laid bare to all who read between the lines of the early girlhood and reproach of the enchantress, the love liaisons and loyalty of the King and the impending thunder storm of the Queen in the sad but fatal ending.

A descendant, Lord Henry Clifford, born in 1453 of the house of Lancaster, brought up as a "shepherd boy" to secure him from the vengeance of the victorious York party until accession of Henry 7th in 1485, became noted after as "A Berkshire Knight of Barden Tower" (also in ruins) and the hero of much legendary narration after the battle of Clifford, 1478, in the wars of the Roses. He died in 1523.

In England we find many able and distinguished names among the Bucks. In Hayden's Book of Dignities, page 733, we find in the "Original Knights' Lists," Piers or John de Greilly, Capt. de Buche, died 1376. "The most noble order of the Garter of Edward 3rd."

Capt. Piers or John de Buche, K. G. died in 1376. He figured in the early English invasions of France under "the Black Prince," Edward 3rd, at Crecy, 1316, and soon after Calais, 1347, and in the taking of Poitiers, Sept. 19th, 1356, from King John and thus holding the key to Europe for nearly two centuries. About 1344 to 1346 Edward 3rd (the Confessor) founded the famous "Order of the Garter," a body of Knights which still continues as one of the oldest and most knightly order of Europe and which he instituted in imitation of King Arthur and the famous "Knights of the Round Table."

A great grandson of Sir John Buck, attained by Henry 8th, was Sir George Buck, historian and native of Lincolnshire, Eng., who wrote the History of the Life of Richard the 3rd, in his vindication, published in London in 1647, and for which he was knighted July 26, 1603, by King James 1st and appointed Master of the Revels and Gent of the Privy Council. He also wrote the Great Plantagenet, ("Edward 1st.") an historical poem, published in 1635, and several treatises on Schools and Colleges. He died in 1623 several years after the first of his name and lineage, Rev. Richard Buck in 1609, and before William and Roger in 1635 had effected a lodgement on the shores of North America. This is inferred from Sir George's statement of the origin and descent of his line of the Buck family as gained from his works. (*C. B. Harvey*, page 15). John Buck, LL. D., mathematician, London, 1823, "New general and algebraical solution of the higher orders of equations to the 10th degree inclusive." John William Buck, Barrister of Lincoln Inn, "Noted Cases in Bankruptcy," 1816 to '20, died Aug. 23rd, 1821. Samuel Buck, an English engraver and architect, and Nathaniel, a brother, whom he survived several years, executed 500 views of seats and castles, churches, monasteries and ancient ruins in England and Wales. Died Aug., 1779. Charles Buck, D. D., English divine and author, born in 1771, preached in London and Hackney, died in 1815, wrote "Theological

Distinguished English Bucks. Professional List. Barry's Kent Genealogies. York Cathedral. Sir Wm. Buck. Marriage. Descendants. Wm. Buck. Grandson. Marriage. Wm. Buck, Son of Thos., Marries Alice Foster and Emigrates to America.

Dictionary and Ecclesiastical History," published in London, 1805, and Phila., edited by J. J. Woods, 624 pages, 1831. James Buck, portrait painter of London, 1750, and successor Adam Buck, artist, born in Cork, 1795, died in London, 1833, Portraits in Crayon and Oil and Miniatures. He is best known by his work "Paintings on Greek Vases," containing 100 plates drawn and engraved by himself and published in London, 1812, and his exhibits at the Royal Academy. Sir Peter Buck of the city of Rochester on the river Medway, opposite Chatham in Kent Co., Knighted by James 1st in 1603, was secretary to Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland and Lord High Admiral in 1608, Clerk of the Navy. He had a brother, Edward Yonge Buck, and Peter Buck, Esq., son and heir, actor 1609. Charles Bucke, 1781-1846, dramatist and miscellaneous writer for over 40 years, born at Worlington, Suffolk Co., Eng., April 16, 1781, and died at Poultney Terrace, Islington, July 31, 1846. His last work, "Ruins of Ancient Cities," with general and particular accounts of their rise and fall and present condition, London, 1840. Rev. John Buck settled at Benson, Norfolk Co., about 1404, and became rector of the Church there founded in 1299. Died there in 1453. One of his sons, William, assistant Vicar at Hawgley in 1537, and another, John, was principal of the free schools there in the city of Norwich, 1547. Doctor James Buck, Vicar of Stradbroke, Suffolk Co., after 1649. Wife and 7 children buried in North Aisle of St. Peters, Cornhill, London. His son, John, also Vicar of St. Paul's Church, London. Rev. John Buck, assistant Rector, officiated in Canterbury Cathedral in 1650. He and his wife are buried in nave of the Church. Zachariah Buck, born at Norwich, Sept. 10, 1798, died Aug. 5, 1859. A descendant of same name, became a noted organist in Norwich Cathedral in 1819, composing and directing the whole church service. Dr. Henry Buck of Newport, Essex Co., in 1849, was a son of his and at whose house he died in 1879. Sir Edward Charles Buck, grandson of the late Zachariah Esq., Mus. Doc. of Norwich, 1798-9, was born in 1839, K. C. S. I., created 1897 (Knight Commander of Sacred Instruction) Knt. Bachelor, 1886. He was son of Dr. Henry Buck of Newport, Essex. John Buck of Berkshire, second son, engraver, 1609. Thomas Buck of Southampton, printer to the University of Cambridge, London, 1673. Thomas Buck, born Sept. 28, 1709, at Sturry on the river Stour near Canterbury, East Kent. Samuel Buck, born 1714, at Canterbury, buried in St. Mary's Abbey at York, appears to have been son of William of Wisbich, Isle of Ely, 1619, son of Thomas Commoner of York of Meltonbee (Mowbray), Yorkshire, 1534-1575. *Barry's Kent Genealogies*, pages 93-100).

Percy Carter Buck, M. A. Mus. Doc. Oxon Director of Music in Harrow School. Prof. of Music in Dublin Univ., bn. 1871, md. 1896 Lucy, eldest dau. of Thomas Bond, F. R. C. S., Sen. Surg. to Westminster Hospital. Educ. Royal Coll. of Music, Worcester Coll., Oxford. Organist Wells Cathedral 1896, Bristol Cathedral 1900. Publications, various musical books and compositions. Address, 100 Hight St., Harrow-on-the-Hill.

York Cathedral is built in the form of a Latin cross with choir, aisles, transepts, a central tower and two side towers to the east and west and is the most imposing and striking architectural beauty of anything in the city or county of Yorkshire. Next to this is St. Mary's Abbey.

York was the old capital of Roman Britain and is of great historical interest.

Sir William Buck, Esq., of Yorkshire and Cambridgeside, a successor of Hamby Grange, situated in a productive valley enclosed by the rivers Bain and Witham 12 miles S. E. of Lincoln in center of Lincolnshire, now known as Bucknall. He married Frances, dau. of Daniel Skinner, a merchant of London. His arms were granted as 8th Buck Arms in 1652. We also find in Nash's Hist. of Worcestershire, Eng., 1799, a William Buck, Esq., born about 1585, son and heir of Nathaniel, son of John, of the ancient family of Lastonashe, parish of Kempfey (Kempsey) three miles south of the city of Worcester in valley between the Severn and the Avon, "the vale of Worcester," a Midland County of England. He married about 1606 Margaret, dau. and heir of Michael Good of Sussex, Lord of the castle of Frome, Somersetshire, and although there are William Bucks in other families and that a certain William Buck, 4th son of Thomas of Melton, commissioner of Yorkshire, who md. Alice, dau. of Robert Foster of Cotton in Norfolk, and had 4 sons about the same time, and from corresponding agreement of dates, names and events we are led to believe that either Sir William Buck was the father, or that William Buck, Esq., or William, son of Thomas, commissioner of York, was the veritable William Buck, who came over from London in the ship Increase, April 15, 1635, aged 50, with his son Robert, 18, plowrites (makers or manufacturers of plows) who settled in Wobin (Woburn), Mass., now Cambridge, and other sons coming later. Of the cognate lines, John Foster, Eng. essayist and moralist, born in Halifax, Yorkshire, Sept. 17, 1770, Baptist Pastor at Frome, Somersetshire, 1805, died at or near Bristol Oct. 15, 1843. William Good, who was a Jesuit after 1540 at Glastonbury, Somer-

Acts of Charles 1st. Oppression. The Barbadoes. Emigration to America. Causes. Ship Money. Embargo Bill. Cause of Duke of Monmouth. Early Settlements. Milford, Ct. Hingham, Mass. James Buck. Stephen Paine and Family.

setshire. John Mason Good, M. D., and author, son of Rev. Peter Good, a dissenting minister (Monmouth sympathizer) and independent principal of seminary, 1690, born in Epping, Essex, May 25, 1764, died 1827 in Eng. Nathaniel Good, in Boston-town, Suffolk Co., with family of 5 or more in first U. S. census of 1790, and also Fosters, all tend to corroborate and confirm this inference and conclusion.

One of the earliest acts of Charles the First, an act that raised a storm of indignation throughout the country, was the imposition of a forced loan without the grant of Parliament. Many, some high in authority, refused to contribute and repudiated the assessment as unjust and despotic. The court of "High Commission," established by Elizabeth, and the "Privy Council" of Charles, was supreme and so they were arrested, fined and imprisoned in abhorrence of the "liberties of the common people." As all the jails and prisons were filled, and from the harrowing scenes of the baildock "the tower, the fleet and old Tyburn," some were transported to the Barbadoes" for 10 years to work the plantations newly acquired by England in 1624, and depopulated by the Spaniards in 1625, as a penal settlement in the West Indies called by the natives "Little England." Many expedients were resorted to but subsequent emigration to Massachusetts in 1630 had found relief and this high handed measure and the imposition of "Ship money" and the "Embargo Bill," the obnoxious "Act and laws" for passports and clearance papers, drove hundreds from London to Essex County and the surrounding country, where they felt it most and could the more easily get away to America. These events brought about a war between King and Parliament and both acts were finally repealed as unconstitutional.

Among the thousands who emigrated to New England it cannot be doubted but that a very large number left to avoid the payment of the hateful subsidy and that they would not take the oath of allegiance, supremacy and conformity to the church as prescribed, therefore, as these must leave secretly in such ships as they could gain passage, of such no record would exist. Some were convicted for upholding the cause of the Duke Monmouth to the throne and in the disastrous failure to enforce his claims in opposition to the King were either transported or sought other means of escape.

At the commencement of the reign of James the 1st, the Catholics and Protestants were each striving for the supremacy and about this time Puritanism had sprung up and crept into England through Wyckliffe, the Latimers, Cranmer, Ridley and others and was gaining a stronghold but the "Hampton court church conference," repudiated the 1,000 Puritan "Millenary petition" soon after the accession of James 1st to the throne of England and his proclamation and rigid enforcement, Jan. 18, 1604, was very adverse to the Puritans, as they had expected a release from the galling ceremonials and church abuses, now unbridled. (See Catholic case of Edgar Mortara, Int. Cyclo. Vol. 10, page 229).

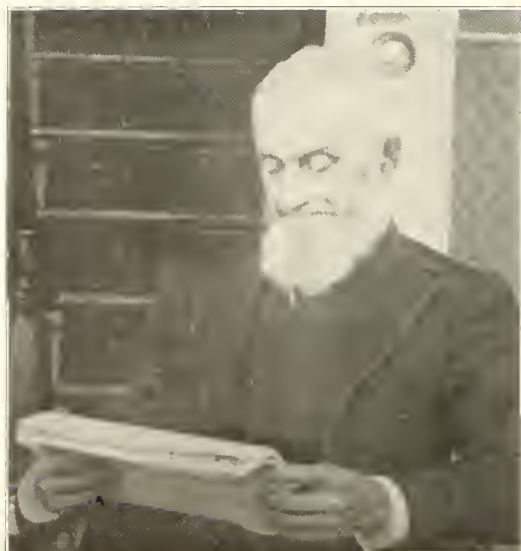
Winthrop had founded a colony in North America and the Pilgrims had settled in New England and at Jamestown and along the coast were thriving English colonies, so on the whole there was every inducement for emigration for aggrieved and daring spirits to a new and free country, or the ambitious to exploit and know the world.

"The Avon to the Severn runs, the Severn to the sea,
And Wickliffe's dust shall spread abroad, wide as the waters be."

Milford, a town in New Haven Co., southern Connecticut, on the south shore with a harbor on Long Island Sound, is divided by the Wopewang and Housatonic Rivers. It was settled in 1639, chiefly by people from Hertfordshire, Eng., and a handsome memorial bridge and tower erected in 1889 commemorates the event.

James Buck came from Old Hingham in 1638 with his servant John Morfield, and settled in New Hingham. All persons that came from Norfolk in old England from 1633 to 1639 were 206, and came from Old Hingham and the towns thereabout. Also in same ship Stephen Paine and his wife and three sons and four servants came from Great Ellingham and settled in New Hingham. (Dan Cushing's Record, N. E. Hist. Reg., Vol. 15, page 26).

Hingham, in Plymouth Co., Mass., on the sea coast, intersected by the Old Colony R. R., 12 miles from Boston. The village is a quaint old place near Nantasket, settled in 1635. Its first pastor came from the same place in England. "Old Ship Church," built in 1680, is still standing in good repair and there is a fine monument to the early settlers in the cemetery there.



Prof. J. H. ...

Synopsis of Paine Genealogy. Thos. Paine. Robert Treat Paine. John Howard Paine. Col. Oliver H. Payne. Rev. Richard Buck. First Arrivals, Jamestown, Va., 1610, Pocahontas.

Synopsis of Paine Genealogy: William Lord of the Manor of Newton, England, who descended from Sir Thomas Paine, Knight of Bosworth, born about 1400. The family are of the same Norman ancestry as Hugh de Payen. The name is derived from Paganus, a countryman, through the famous Pagan, Pagen, Payen, Payne. "American Ancestry," Vol. 3, page 92, 1888, says there were four Paine branches from England and settled at Bangor, Me., Brooklyn, N. Y., Pittsburgh, Penn., and Worcester, Mass. William born in Eng. 1598, died Oct. 10, 1660, of Eastham, Mass., 1622. William of Boston, son born Mar. 15, 1663, died in Malden, April 14, 1741. William of Malden, born Nov. 10, 1692, died Jan. 29, 1784. William of Foxborough, Me., born June 26, 1720, died July 17, 1811. Lemuel of Foxborough, born April 4, 1748, died Dec. 22, 1794. Frederick of Winslow, Me., born Nov. 21, 1785, died Mar. 12, 1859. Albert Ware of Bangor, Me., born Aug. 16, 1785, of the "New Philosophy of 1884." Stephen, born Dec. 27, 1776, son of Jacob, son of William of Malden of the Ipswich branch, son of John Paine, son of William of Suffolk Co., Eng., Parish of and Earl of the Manor of Newton, who came to America in the ship Increase, Robert Lee, Master, April 15, 1635, then 37 years old, and wife Ann, 40 years old, and 5 children from 8 weeks to 11 years old finally landed in Boston and afterward resided at Watertown, Mass. Elizabeth, a granddaughter of Stephen Paine and dau. of Abigail Paine and Eleazer Dunham, md. Charles Buck of Oxford Co., Maine. (Paine Genealogy by Albert W. Paine, Ipswich, Mass., Bangor, Me., 1881, 8 Vols., 184 pages). Thomas Paine, born in Thetford, Norfolk, Eng., in 1736, died in 1809, patriot, soldier and "Secretary of the Committee of Foreign Affairs," and Author-Hero of the "Age of Reason" and "Common Sense" in the American Revolution and served as a private in Washington's army and wrote "The Crisis" Jan. 1st, 1776, to cheer on the discouraged and flagging troops, and whose patriotic writings had done much toward rousing his countrymen for that great struggle. Robert Treat Paine, 1731-1814, Am., law., was one of the signers of the Dec. of Independence, July 4, 1777. Maj. Brinton Paine, 1775 to 1784, and Eleazer A. Paine, 1815-1882, Am. soldiers. John Howard Payne, son of William of Eastham, Mass., and Easthampton, Long Island, N. Y., born June 9, 1791, was the author of "Home Sweet Home," died U. S. Consul at Tunis, "the ancient Carthage," April 9, 1852, and was buried there in St. George's Cem. and later transferred to Wash., D. C., and interred in Oak Hill Cem. June 9, 1883, and a suitable monument erected. John and Noah Paine from Conn. in 1779 were among first settlers at Brookfield, and John and Hon. Elijah Paine in 1784 at Williamstown, Orange Co., Vt. Col. Oliver Hazard Payne, born about 1840, who is a Yale alumnus, Civil War vet. and philanthropist, son of Hon. Henry B. Payne, U. S. 44th Congress, 1875-7, and Senator, 1885-9, who died Sept. 9, 1896, was a Standard Oil magnate and multi-millionaire and the munificent founder and donor of \$1,500,000 in 1898 of the Cornell University Medical College at Ithaca, in which he has deeply interested himself with further gifts and endowment of \$4,350,000 in 1913. He resides at No. 852 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City, and is a descendant of John Howard Payne.

Rev. Richard Buck of the Church of England, a resident of London, studied at Oxford, was the first of the name to arrive in America. He came over in the spring of 1609 with Capt. Chris. Newport, Sir Thomas Gates and George Somers with five ships and four pinnaces to succor the suffering Virginia Colony at Jamestown, founded in 1607. They were in the ship "Sea Venture" and encountering a heavy storm were all stranded and wrecked on the reefs of the Bermudas and after nine months of perils and sufferings in constructing two other ships out of their timbers and the surrounding cedars on the island finally set sail and reached Jamestown on the 24th of May, 1610, just in time to check the abandonment of the colony, and the meeting of Lord Delaware in a later ship bringing supplies and ammunition coming up the Chesapeake on the 8th of June, 1610, as they were about departing for New Foundland despairing of relief, with the hopes of falling in and returning to England with some whaler. Many of them had died, and among the number the Rev. Robert Hunt, who came in 1607 with Capt. John Smith and Governor Wingfield in the first settlement at Jamestown and was succeeded by Rev. Richard Buck who preached the first sermon in a log church under a bark and sod roof within the limits of the United States June 10th, 1610, and was the second preacher and rector of the church there until his death in 1624.

He undoubtedly was present and assisted the Rev. Alexander Whittaker, the Bishop, at the christening and marriage of the Indian Princess, Pocahontas, to John Rolfe in

William Buck and son Roger Arrive in Ship Increase, 1635. Our Forefathers. Original Lists of Emigrants, 1600 to 1700. Rev. Richard Buck in Virginia. Possessions. House of Burgesses. Virginia Bucks. Blue Blood Descendants.

April, 1613 and 1614, in the little church at Jamestown. She was only 18, being born about 1595, and died in England Mar. 21st, 1617, at about 21 years of age.

Among the great paintings in the historical series of the noted events of our country in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington are the "Baptism of Pocahontas," 1613, by John G. Chapman of Va., and "The Marriage of Pocahontas," 1614, by Henry Bruchner, elsewhere, two celebrated American artists.

William Buck, age 50, and son Roger, age 18, plowrites (makers or manufacturers of plows) from London in ship "Increase," Robert Lea, Master, April 15, 1635, were the next to arrive of which we have any definite account and they are the ones from which ours and many branches of the family are supposed to take their rise in this country. Whether they fled from the oppressive measures of the government or the persecutions of the Puritans or to seek their fortunes in a new world is not known, or to just what family in England they belonged, but it is very significant that the surnames correspond in both lines there and here with the locality and date conforming, the inference is quite conclusive as to who they were. That other sons and brothers came later on in other ships during the same year and that they all came honorably with their passports is pretty certain from the Original Lists of Emigrants, 1600 to 1700, by J. C. Hotten, London, 1874, page 65. "Having taken the oath of allegiance and supremacy, as also being conformable to the government and discipline of the Church of England, whereof they brot testimony, pr cut from ye Justices and ministers, where their abodes have lately been. These parties expressed are hereby transported from London" of Bucks, William, age 50, and son Roger 18, plowrites, embarked 15th April, 1635, in ship "Increase," Robert Lea, Master, for New England. Also of Bucks, Thomas, age 17, in ship "George" from Gravesend, Jo Severance, Master, to Virginia 21st Aug., 1635; Isaac, age 23, in ship "Amitee," George Downs, Master, to St. Christopher, Oct. 13, 1635; Richard, age 24, in ship "Expedition" to Barbadoes, 25th of Nov., 1635; Francis, age 20, in ship "Falcon" to Barbadoes, Dec. 19, 1635, and Christian, age 26, in ship "Blessing," John Leicester, Master, to New England, July 13, 1635.

The corporation of James Cittie (City) adjoining the mouth of the Chickahominy River granted to Mr. Richard Buche 750 acres planted and the Glebe Land, 100 acres, by patent and order of the court, 1626. Bucke family living in Virginia, Feb. 16, 1623. Greecyon, Mary 13, Benamy 8, Peleg 4, and the cattell belonging to Bucks children.

We find Rev. Richard Buck and his family and possessions in Virginia at a very early date and later on one Richard Buck at the Barbadoes, called by the natives Little England, and who very probably reshipped from there to Virginia as being of the same family undoubtedly, or very closely related to the Rev. Richard Buck of the Jamestown Colony, in 1610, and who died in 1624 leaving the Jamestown family, a few of whose descendants are still living in Virginia.

Rev. Richard Buck of Argecroft Hall, near Manchester, married a Langley and title and inherited an estate at about Colonial times and probably with his rank and means is the same that came to America although we find other Richards at same time in the landed gentry of the Bucks at Cambridge, Kent, Gloucester and Essex, it being a very common name in the family.

A Glebe is the lands possessed as a part of an ecclesiastical bonifice from which the revenues arise. The assignment of glebe lands was formerly held to be of such absolute necessity that without them no church could be regularly consecrated.

Rev. Richard Buck it is said opened with prayer the first "House of Burgesses" which was established at Jamestown in 1619, the first appearance of an English legislative body in American history, and the Rev. Mr. Chrashaw is mentioned as writing a prayer for the use of the settlers at the time of the famine, 1610, that was later printed in their laws.

Several of the first families and some of the "Blue bloods" of old Virginia are said to have descended from the family stock of the Rev. Richard Buck. Among those of the collateral line are the Ashleys, Blackmores and Calmes of the old dominion, the immediate descendants of which, as far as we have any definite account from the destruction of records at Washington, D. C., Aug. 24th, 1814, by the British, during the Revolution, as well as the late Civil War of which we are unfortunately deprived, were Charles Buck of Williamsburgh, near Jamestown, in 1690 and his descendants.

Old Bruton Church, Williamsburgh, Virginia Families, Shenandoah Valley, Chas. Buck and Gen. Spotswood First to Cross Blue Ridge Mts. Spotswood and Other Virginia Mansions and "Blue Blood Society," Chas. E. Buck, Col. Irving A. Buck, Maryland Bucks, Benj. Buck, Rock Creek Church and Cemetery, Wash., D. C.

The old Bruton Church where they worshipped when Williamsburgh was the capital of Virginia is still standing.

There was a William at Lancaster and a Thomas at Buckingham in 1700 and other families at Buckland in the eastern part of Prince William Co., at about this time and a certain Charles of Buckive Beach, Elizabeth City, near Fortress Munroe, a descendant, enjoyed the distinction of being among the first white men with Gov. Alexander Spotswood in 1716 to cross the Blue Ridge Mountains from tide water into the Great Valley of the Shenandoah and bringing with him the first slave and race horse, thus bespeaking his English sporting blood and inheritance, and for which it is said Gov. Spotswood was knighted by George 1st with a coat of arms, bearing a golden horseshoe and that he founded an order of "Knighthood," the "Blue Bloods of Virginia," which included all his followers and their direct descendants.

He also built him a beautiful house in Virginia which stood for many years and it is said his fine large imported mirrors were finally broken by a pet deer rushing in and beholding itself in the glass, and it is significant that many of the old mansions of New England, as of the eastern and southern states, still standing picture and remind us of that comfort and elegance which existed even in colonial days and the Revolutionary period, and of the graces and refined society of a liberal and hospitable aristocracy under democratic rule in which our forefathers lived so contented and happy through it all in their well fixed and well lodged homes of America at that time, where later on we find Charles at "Water Lick," Thomas at "Cedar Hill," and John and John, Esq., at "Clover Hill," with families and slaves, all local names in the Shenandoah Valley, and Robert, William and Anthony crossing the Alleghanies into Piedmont and Hampshire Co., West Virginia, with families, without slaves as shown in the first census of 1790.

William M., son of Charles, was born at "Bel Air," Shenandoah Co., in 1814, and died there in 1899, aged 85. Two of his father's only sisters married the Blackmore brothers in 1735, hence a double connection in that line. He was succeeded by several sons, Charles E. Buck of Greenwood (Depot) Albemarle Co., is one and one of which a Col. Irving A. Buck, Confed., of Buckton on Shenandoah River, 7 miles N. W. of Front Royal, Warren Co., Va., born in 1838, is the author of "Pat. Ron. Cleburne and his Command," 1861 to 1865, by the Neale Pub. Co., New York. 1895, and the Buck Brothers, merchants of Lenoir City, Tenn.

William Claiborne, head of an old Virginia family, established a trading post in 1632 on Kent Island, Virginia. Being the seat and theatre of the Rebellion during the wars it suffered much in the loss of property and life.

Benjamin Buck of Baltimore, sail maker, was the head of the Maryland Bucks, his children were Benjamin, James, John, Joshua and Mary of Baltimore Co., with their families and slaves in Census of 1790. Among sons of these were Charles, Edward, John and Rev. James A. Buck, D. D., first rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Rock Creek Church, with rectory grounds and cemetery adjoining the National Cemetery and U. S. Soldiers' Home, Wash., D. C., of 700 acres.

The present rector, Rev. Chas. E. Buck (Rock Creek Church road), is a cousin of the first rector; service 11 A. M., S. S. 9:15. Church founded in 1726. William Bradford, 2nd Gov. Plymouth Colony, 1621, born 1589, died 1659. John Bradford, Gov. Mass. Colony, a successor, gave Glebe lands of 100 acres, now mostly "the Rock Creek Episcopal Cemetery," to the church in 1719, which is more than self sustaining from the sale of burial plots and endowments.

A beautiful cemetery in the environments of Washington, D. C., Charles Boyden Buck, chief clerk, Rock Creek Cemetery grounds and manager Merchants' Transfer and Storage Co., Wash., D. C., Rock Creek Road, is a nephew of the rector, and George B., clerk of Economy Commission, Kensington, Md. Robert L. Buck, md. Martha Bush about Civil War time; had a line of boats running from Philadelphia to Wilmington; resided in both places. Lieut. Eastman, U. S. A., a descendant, also descendants at Bucktown, near the Chesapeake, Dorchester Co., Md. Geo. V. Buck, photographer, 1113, F St. bet. 11 and 12th Sts., Washington, D. C., opposite Columbia Theatre, came from Schenectady, is of Dutch or German descent, has no sons.

Penn., Mass., Conn., and Maine Bucks. New England Stock of Bucks. Christian, Enoch or Emanuel Buck. Isaac Buck of Scituate md. Frances Marsh. Children. James Buck of Hingham, Mass. John of Scituate. Descendants. Thos. Son of Isaac and Descendants.

The Bucks of Pennsylvania claim their ancestry from one Nicholas Buck of Thionville, Lorraine, on the Rhine, arrived in Philadelphia Sept. 23, 1752, from Rotterdam on the ship "St. Andrew," James Abercrombie, Master, from Plymouth, England, and whose other ancestor Thomas came over in the ship "Royal George" to Virginia in 1635 and settled at Buckingham town and county, Va., and afterward his descendants with Nicholas emigrated during 1752 and 3 to Bucks Co., Penn., and became the head of a large and prosperous progeny at Buckstown, now Bucksville, where they held June 11th, 1892, a "Centennial" of the family.

One Samuel is the head of a large line in Portland, Conn., and one James at New Milford, of whom Emanuel Buck of Weathersfield is claimed as the progenitor. One Isaac, as well as William and Roger, are heads of the Massachusetts line of which Col. John, or Jonathan, claim descent as founders of a large colony at Bucksport, Maine, all of whose ancestry is of the New England stock of Bucks. These brothers or sons of brothers or cousins, all came here about the same time or during the same year and there is one, Christian, of which we have no account since landing, whether he died or not, since we have no record of his death or whether he succumbed to the atrocities of the Indians or perished of cold, starvation, or disease in the wilderness or died a natural death remains a mystery never to be solved. Unless peradventure this "Christian" may have been the so-called "Enoch," the consecrated, or "Emanuel," God with us, from misconception of his name, which is quite possible at that early time and thus accounting for his disappearance and their unknown mysterious appearance at same time or soon after. From recently discovered old records bearing several aliases of the name this inference is very probable. (*H. W. Hemingway, Boston*).

In Oct., 1635, one Isaac Buck and several other persons were transported to Boston in the ship "Amitia," Capt. George Downs, via St. Christopher for refusing to take the oath of conformity. Isaac was then aged 23. His wife, Frances Marsh, whom he married before leaving England, followed her husband in Dec. of the same year being then 20 years old. Isaac went to Scituate, Mass. Bay, on old Boston post road near Hingham, bought land, was town clerk in 1647, a blacksmith by occupation, Freeman privileged in 1658, constable in 1659, deputy several years, councilman in 1668 and in 1676 and Lieutenant of the Colonial militia. He died in 1696, aged 93, his widow surviving him. His eight children were as follows: Thomas, Benjamin, Joseph and Jonathan of boys; of girls, Elizabeth md. Robert Whitcomb, Mehitable md. Stephen Chittenden, Ruth md. Joseph Green, and Deborah md. Henry Merrit. (*C. B. Harvey*).

In 1638 several families at Hingham and adjoining towns in Norfolk Co., England, came over to Boston in the ship "Diligent" and settled in the town of Hingham, Mass. James Buck was from among this number. He devised property to John Buck who may have been his brother but more probably brother of Isaac. John lived at Scituate in 1650. John's wife was Elizabeth Holbrook, dau. of Samuel Holbrook of Weymouth. She died in 1690. He md. April 26, 1693, the widow of Secretary Edward Doty, Sarah, who was also the sister of the famous Eldred Faunce. She died in 1697. He died about 1699. Their issue was 10 children by 1st wife, as follows: Elizabeth, born 1653; Mary, 1655; Joseph, 1657; John, 1659; Hannah, 1661; Susanna, 1664; Benjamin, 1665; Deborah, 1670; Robert, 1672, and Rachel, 1674.

Lient. Isaac Buck and his brother John both of Scituate, were probably sons of James Buck of Hingham in 1638, the former town clerk and the latter called Cornet John, having been cornet of the Troopers. Isaac died in 1696 and John's will is dated 1697. (*C. B. Harvey*).

There was also a Roger Buck at Cambridge, 1643, who had sons, John, 1644, and Ephraim, 1646. (Note Mitchel's Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Mass., 1840, page 125).

Thomas, son of Isaac of Scituate, who died in 1696, was born in 1636 at Scituate, md. Deborah Hews of Guilford, Conn., Oct. 10, 1665. Thomas, a grandson, was born in 1732 at Somers, Conn., died in 1780, a farmer, md. Anna Atkinson of Somers, born in 1733, died at Bath, N. H., Dec. 18, 1815. Amasa, son of Thomas, born June 6th, 1756, md. Sybil Hibbard Dec. 24, 1776. He was Deacon, Justice, member of the Legislature and Fife Major in the Revolution. Amasa, Jr., of Bath, N. H., son of Amasa, born at Woodstock, Ct., Dec. 26, 1784, died at Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 20, 1852, Professor of Mathematics in Middlebury College, Vt., and N. H. University, 1826.

New Haven, Conn. Settlement, Conn. Emigration, Oral Tradition, New England Colonies, Weathersfield Bucks, Mass. Bay Colony, 1628, New Hampshire Colonization, 1623-31, Weathersfield, Hartford and Windsor, Indians, Wild Animals, Forests, Raids of Pequots, King Phillip's War, Massacres and Villages Destroyed.

New Haven, Conn., named from a seaport entrance to the Ouse of Sussex near Brighton in England of same name, was colonized and settled in April, 1638 by 300 English emigrants of more than average wealth and business ability led by John Davenport, its first pastor, an Oxford graduate and minister of London 14 years, and Theophilus Eaton, the first governor of the independent Congregational Colony, and trade was established between New Haven and the Barbadoes before 1647, and its port being a commercial center of America for many years until merged by the charter of Chas. 2nd in 1763 into the older colony of Connecticut, and became in 1716 the world wide seat of Yale College, first established at Saybrook, Ct., by the Congregationalists in 1700.

In the emigration to Connecticut in 1647 came or appeared Emanuel or Enoch Buck and Henry Buck, also a Thomas. This Thomas was either a brother or cousin of Emanuel and Henry. Emanuel was a blacksmith, Henry a miller by trade. We find Thomas Buck, a lad of only 17 yrs., transported to Virginia in ship "George" 21st Aug., 1635. We also find that Thomas Buck appeared in Weathersfield as early as 1714, and he had a son Thomas. (Notes and queries of Hist. Reg., Vol. 15, page 297.) Of his ancestry or way or time of his emigration there or of his perils or hardships we can find no record but we find him listed as owning property and he and son as filling important early local colonial offices and he had a large progeny of worthy descendants of which Gurdon Buck is one.

A tradition coming down from our ancestors, being handed down from generation to generation, is related and firmly believed even down to the present day and is undoubtedly true that 3 or 4 Buck brothers came over from England to America at or about the same time, sailing from London in such ships as they could gain passage to the nearest ports of the then thriving New England colonies, and after taking up their abode along the coast for several years in the growing settlements they heard of the fertility of the Connecticut river valley and ambitious to penetrate the wilderness and the possibility of exploitation, they moved on with the rush of emigration and the most of them finally located near together at or around Weathersfield, then about the only village, town or clearing of any considerable size and safety in the interior and from there thus spreading to the adjoining country and that all the Bucks of the New England states at least have sprung from this stock.

Massachusetts was settled by a colony in 1628. John Endicott made a settlement at Salem and other towns also sprang up around them under charter of Chas. 1st for the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1623.

New Hampshire was first colonized under a grant to Capt. John Mason and Sir Ferdinand Georges. First settlement at or near Portsmouth, N. H., was made in 1631.

Connecticut was settled in 1635 by persons from Massachusetts, interior settlements being confined to the three river towns, Weathersfield, Hartford and Windsor, 1636-1639, near together on the Connecticut river for safety from the Indians and wild animals.

It was a vast and dismal wilderness whose extremities and solitudes the inhabitants did not know. The woods were filled with savage forms, and ravenous beasts prowled by night and their cows, sheep and domestic animals had to be constantly watched and protected as well as their own habitations and members of their families. The raids of the "Pequots," a hostile and treacherous tribe of the Algonquins of 2 tribes and 2,000 men, were frequent and destructive but were finally subdued in 1637 by Capt. John Mason, who had served as a soldier in Flanders, by burning their villages in retaliation thus showing as little mercy as they had received and after the terrible massacre at Weathersfield in 1665 were utterly exterminated in 1673. But in 1675 and 6, time of King Phillip's war, Lancaster, Groton, Medford, Weymouth and Marlborough were burned and Brookfield and the whole frontier was kept in constant alarm, while the Wampanogags were being subdued, from that time on they were hunted down like wild beasts until in a few months the tribe was practically destroyed. It is said that the five great original forests of the United States of America covered over 50 million acres of land, besides the great lakes and river courses, the open prairie and the mountain fastnesses that were subject to the various tribes of the Aboriginal race.

Arrival of Emanuel and Henry Buck. Enoch, Emanuel, Henry and Thomas Buck. Settlements on Conn. River and in N. H. Springfield, Deerfield, Haverhill. Enoch, Emanuel and Christian Regarded as Same Person. Probable Sons of William, Emanuel Buck and Family. Ezekiel Buck.

Among those who came over at that time were these two brothers, Emanuel age 23, and Henry 21. Much time has been spent in efforts to ascertain their relationship to the English branches of the family, the exact locality in England where they were born and reared, the immediate cause which impelled them to leave England, the name of the vessel in which they made the voyage and their adventures, sojournings and vicissitudes on landing here, but without avail.—*C. B. Harvey.*

There was an Enoch Buck in Connecticut at Hartford in 1648, and who was made free there May 21st, 1651. He might have been the father or brother of Emanuel, Henry and Thomas who were all at Weathersfield about the same time and not of the first settlers there. Emanuel's oldest child was born there in 1650. Thomas was married in 1665 and Henry in 1660. (Weathersfield Ch. and Town Record.) Windsor was settled in 1633, and Weathersfield in 1636, both near together. As early as 1632 the English had begun settlements at Portsmouth and Dover, in the present state of New Hampshire and in 1633 they had penetrated the wilderness to the Connecticut River and established themselves at Hartford. In 1635 they had extended their settlements northward up this river as far as Springfield and Deerfield, in which occurred the memorable massacre and burning of the village in 1704, and only a little later in 1708 Haverhill suffered a similar fate from the French and their Indian allies. There is no other Enoch Buck found except this Enoch found in court records of 1648, and made freeman in May 21, 1651, but whose death or marriage is not found at Weathersfield or elsewhere. These four Bucks might have been and undoubtedly were brothers, as the dates of their marriages and ages very clearly indicates that, although the record furnishes no proof of it. Enoch Buck was fined 10 pence for irregular speeches in court against one Robert Rose, son of Daniel, a rough fellow, when under oath in Mar., 1648, owned land in Glastonbury in 1673, and he and wife church members at Weathersfield in 1694, and appears to have been the first of the name to settle in Weathersfield as the father of Emanuel. The town gave him two acres of land for a homestead, a triangular piece of land, bnd. wst. by Leonard Dix house-lot, sth. by Thos. Curtis, nth. by highway to Hartford, and south comes to a point abt. 5th part Curtisfield, of the original purchasers of Durham Grant, 1698. Emanuel Buck was made a freeman Oct. 11, 1669, and constable at Weathersfield in 1669, and was frequently a selectman from 1650. Had a saw mill at Westfarms, Newington, in 1683. He was probably born in 1623 as he testifies in court in 1684 that he was 61 yrs. old. He undoubtedly was a younger son of 12 yrs., and Henry 9, and Thomas 17, left behind with other children and the mother and wife perhaps of William, aged 50, who came over with the oldest son Roger, aged 18, from London in ship Increase, Apl. 15, 1635, and settled in Wobin, Mass., and who followed later on, as Thomas next older, 17, appears to have come in on Aug. 21st, of same year.

In "American Ancestry," Vol. 3, page 63, Henry is called the son of William, and the inference is that Emanuel is also. Emanuel and aliases Enoch Buck, found several times in court records, are now regarded as one and the same person in "Dr. Stiles History of Ancient Weathersfield," and perhaps Christian is another synonym for same who as yet is unaccounted for unless this be so as his age, name and time of coming would warrant it, and circumstances and court records strongly favor this analogy.

Emanuel Buck born in 1623, md. in 1645 for his first wife Sarah of Weathersfield and had issue: Ezekiel, born Jan. 15, 1650; John, bn. Nov. 30, 1652, and Jonathan, born Apl. 8, 1655, when she died and he md. Apl. 15, 1658, Mary Kirby of Middletown, born in 1627, aged 31, dau. of John Kirby of Hartford, Ct., who died in 1671. He bought a homestead of Edward Scott of Farmington, Mar. 12, 1659. She died Jan. 17, 1712, aged 85. Their issue was Mary, born Apl. 1, 1659; David, bn. Apl. 3, 1667, died Sept. 20, 1738; Sarah, bn. Jan. 1, 1668, md. Benjm. Churchill; Hannah, bn. Apl. 18, 1671, md. John Fowler; Elizabeth, bn. June 4, 1676, md. Caleb Dudley; Thomas, bn. Jan. 10, 1678; and Abigail, born Aug. 1, 1682, md. Saml. Arnold.

Ezekiel Buck, eldest son of Emanuel, settled in New London in 1661, md. 1st, Mar. 18, 1675, Rachel, dau. of John Beebe of New London, who had Ezekiel, Jr., bn. Jan. 8, 1676, and she dying, he returned to Weathersfield, lived on west side of "Rocky Hill," a wealthy farmer, purchased the Durham "west farms" grant in Newington in 1698, inventoried at £308, 15 s., 9 d., and afterward at Newington, md. 2nd, Rachel, dau. of John

Ezekiel, Jr., Family. Enoch Buck Family. Descendants. Saml. Beebe Buck Family. Capt. Wm. Buck Family. N. Y. and Penn. Bucks. Danl. and Stephen Buck. Jonathan Buck Family.

Andrews, one of the earliest settlers of Farmington, Feb. 2nd, 1677, and had 10 children as follows: Rachel, bn. July 25, 1678, md. 1st, John Bronson of Farmington, 2nd, Jonathan Pierce, Sept. 11, 1729. He died Oct. 25, 1765; Jonathan, bn. July 23, 1679; Stephen, Feb. 2, 1680; Mary, Jan. 2, 1682, md. John Kelsey; Enoch, Apl. 5, 1683; Sarah, Apl. 8, 1685, md. John Welton; Hannah, Jan. 13, 1689; Abigail, Jan. 3, 1691, md. John Noble; Comfort, Dec. 7, 1692, and Ebenezer, Sept. 12, 1697. She died Dec. 10, 1712. He died Mar. 3, 1713, aged 63, and left a good landed estate to his family, to his wife Rachel he gave a share of his estate for her lifetime, to fall at her death to her grandson Ezekiel, son of his eldest son, Ezekiel.

Ezekiel Buck, son of Ezekiel of Weathersfield, bn. Jan. 8, 1676, at Rocky Hill, md. Sarah Bronson, Jan. 13, 1698, and settled in New London, having a large family, Sarah bn. Feb. 8, 1701. The oldest son, Ezekiel, bn. Mar. 5, 1699, came from Weathersfield to Litchfield and thence to New Milford and md. Lydia, dau. of Samuel Brownson, Dec. 15, 1724, and had 8 children (she died 1745): Abishur, bn. Nov. 10, 1725, at Litchfield; Experience, June 28, 1727; Ephraim, Sept. 25, 1729; John, July 26, 1731; Lydia, Apl. 27, 1733; Sarah, Oct. 5, 1735; Bariah, Oct. 25, 1738, and Rebecca, June 7, 1741, md. Simcon Baldwin. In 1712, he and his sons petitioned to the town of Weathersfield to be set off by themselves as a parish, which was granted and called Newington.

Enoch, son of Ezekiel of Weathersfield, bn. Apl. 5, 1683, md. Mary, dau. of Samuel Beebe of Newington and New Milford, May 2nd, 1717, and settled there, having a large family of which James, born about 1724, md. Elizabeth, dau. of William Sherman, Feb. 25, 1718, she was sister of Roger Sherman and bn. July 17, 1723, died Jan. 9, 1793, in her 70th year. He died Jan. 28, 1793, aged 67 years. Josiah, their son, born about 1756, md. Mary Towner of Sherman and his son Josiah, Jr., md. Hannah, dau. of Silas and sister of James Deane of Weathersfield, Dec. 29, 1774. Samuel Beebe Buck bn. 1751, who md. Harriet Fairchild, Aug. 31, 1775, was also son of James and Elizabeth. He settled in New Preston Society and later at New Milford in 1790. She was born Feb. 20, 1753, and died Sept. 26, 1825, aged 72. He died Mar. 26, 1834, aged 83.

Capt. William Buck, bn. in 1723, son of Enoch and Mary, md. Deborah, dau. of Eliab Farnam of Norwich and resided in New Milford. He removed to Wyoming, Penn., about 1763. Appointed captain of Militia and held other offices at Westmoreland, now Wilkes-Barre, and Charlestown, Pa., from 1764. Was slain in Indian and Tory Massacre of 1778 with his son Aholiab and grandson William, a boy of 14, son of Ashael. The rest of the family with Lieut. Elijah and Ashael, his sons, fled to Connecticut, but went back to their farms after the war. Only two children are found on the New Milford records, Abiel, bn. July 12, 1745, and Mary, bn. Nov. 2, 1746, although there was an older brother Eben, who settled near Athens, Pa., before 1788, and had two sons, Elijah and William. The Bucks of Pennsylvania and New York State are said to be descended mostly from these families. (Orcutt's Hist. of New Milford, and Miner's Hist. of Wyoming.)

Daniel, son of Enoch and Mary, md. Ann Denton of Nine Partners, Ct., Dec. 9, 1756. Children: 4 daus., Anna md. William Bennet, Feb. 2, 1768, of Sharon, Ct.; Eunice, md. Daniel Taylor of New Milford, Feb. 14, 1778, 2nd, Nathan Rowley of Oblong, Feb. 21, 1780; Phoebe md. Ebenezer Herriek Oct. 14, 1782; and Zerma md. Gideon Spencer Nov. 14, 1784 (Sharon, Ct., records, 1897), and removed from New Milford where he had held town offices and served in the New Milford militia, 4th Reg., 1758, to Norwich, Vt., in 1790, where he was one of the promoters for the formation of a new colony from a part of New York.

Gilbert, son of Enoch and Mary, removed from Adams, Mass., to Farmington, Ct., and thence to Farmington, Ontario Co., N. Y., named from Farmington, Hartford Co., Ct.

Stephen Buck, son of Ezekiel and Rachel, bn. Feb. 2, 1680, md. Anna Johnson Apl. 11, 1703, of Southington, Ct., and settled there in 1728.

Jonathan Buck, son of Ezekiel and Rachel, born July 23, 1679, md. 1st, Mary Andrews (2nd cousin) Mar. 4, 1700, and had 6 children: Ebenezer, 1701; Ruth, bn. 1702; Lydia, 1703; Sarah, 1704; Jonathan, Jr., 1705, who md. Betsy Bostwick Jan. 9, 1732; Moses, 1706, who md. Eunice Miles Sept. 29, 1730, they had one son, Samuel, bn. June 26, 1731; she died Nov. 19, 1732; Mary and Joseph, 1707, who md. Ann, dau. of William

Saml. Buck Family. Joseph Buck Family. Jonathan Buck, Jr., Family. Lemuel Buck Family. Isaac Buck Family.

Gould, June 5, 1728, and died in 1770. After his first wife died in 1713, he md. 2nd, Mary Orcutt of New Milford May 2, 1715, and settled there with his family in 1717, and they had 5 children: Comfort, bn. Apl. 19, 1717, md. William Ostrander of Dutchess Co., N. Y., June 2, 1739; Aaron, bn. 1720, md. Abigail Bostwick, June 24, 1750, of N. M.; Thankful, bn. Apl. 30, 1723; and Martin and Timothy (twins), Oct., 1725.

Samuel, son of Moses and Eunice, bn. June 26, 1731, md. Phoebe Dayton, May 12, 1756. She died Nov. 26, 1761. He md. 2nd wife, Mehitable McCoy, July 1, 1762, and had children: Eunice, bn. Nov. 11, 1757; Molly, bn. July 5, 1758; Falley, Oct. 25, 1767; Phoebe, Dec. 14, 1759; and Daniel, Aug. 14, 1769.

Joseph, son of Jonathan and Mary Buck, born 1707, md. Ann, dau. of William and Abigail Gould, son of Job Gould of New Milford, June 5, 1728; children: Jonathan, bn. Mar. 19, 1729, md. Mary, dau. of John Andrews, Mar. 4, 1750; Lemuel, bn. Sept. 6, 1732, md. Bertha McEwen, Aug. 27, 1755; Isaac, bn. 1735, md. Feb. 10, 1758, Elizabeth Waters, bn. Nov. 16, 1732, at Sutton, Mass.; Abel, bn. Sept. 23, 1736; David, bn. Aug. 2, 1741; and Lucy, bn. Feb. 18, 1747.

Jonathan, Jr., son of Jonathan and Mary Buck, bn. about 1705, md. Betsy Bostwick, Jan. 9, 1732, issue: Phoebe, bn. Mar. 18, 1734; Louis, June 5, 1736; Betty, Jan. 26, 1739; Zeaba, Sept. 26, 1742; Anna, Jan. 13, 1745; Jonathan, Sept. 6, 1748; and Zadoc, Feb. 23, 1750. Betsy Buck, wife of Jonathan, Jr., was a weaver and did "set work and Rhine work in 1735" at New Milford.

Lemuel, son of Joseph and Ann Buck, bn. Sept. 6, 1732, md. Bertha Macuen of Scotch descent, Apl. 27, 1755, issue 8 children (Bible record): Lemuel, Jr., bn. Apl. 8, 1758; Joseph, bn. Oct. 11, 1760, joined the British army, became a captain, settled in Canada; Robert, bn. Oct. 18, 1762, joined American army; Gould, bn. Mar. 19, 1765; George, bn. Nov. 17, 1766; Elijah, bn. Aug. 30, 1770; Zadoc and Nathan (twins), bn. May 26, 1773; and Samuel. Lemuel Buck was a miller by trade, had a grist mill, and furnished grain for the American Continental Army. He emigrated with his family from New Milford to Arlington, Vt., in 1769 and removed from there to Fairfax, Vt., in the winter of 1790 with ox team, where he had purchased a tract of land of 1,400 acres of Elias Jackson of Sudbury, Ct., and Elias Marble of Salisbury, Litchfield Co., Ct., afterward known as "Buck Hollow," Vt.

Isaac, son of Joseph and Ann Buck, bn. in 1735, md. Feb. 10, 1758, Elizabeth Waters, bn. Nov. 16, 1732, at Sutton, Mass., children: Eunice, bn. Nov. 11, 1758; Elizabeth, bn. Nov. 28, 1760; Isaac, Jr., bn. May 23, 1763; William, bn. Aug. 1765; Samuel (my grandfather) bn. Nov. 12, 1768; Alfred, bn. May 28, 1771; and Betsy, bn. in 1773. He emigrated from New Milford to Pittsford, Vt., in spring of 1770, being the 5th settler there. He served in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars, dying on field of battle at Quebec, Jan. 20, 1776, and is buried beneath the ramparts. This is the outlined history of our families as given by the most authentic sources.

The Genealogy of the Buck Family for the six preceding generations, being given as:

1st Emanuel (or Enoch), Henry and Thomas, (brothers, sons or cousins of William of England, and Wobin, Mass., who emigrated from England between 1635 and 1645).

2nd Ezekiel, John, Jonathan, Mary, David, Sarah, Hannah, Elizabeth, Thomas and Abigail—children of Emanuel.

3rd Ezekiel, Rachel, Jonathan, Stephen, Mary, Enoch, Sarah, Hannah, Abigail, Comfort, and Ebenezer—children of Ezekiel.

4th Ebenezer, Hannah, William, Rachel, Dorothy, Jerusa, Grace, Abigail, James, Jacob, and Daniel—children of Enoch.

5th Gilbert, Hannah, Philander, Sally, Daniel, Assur, George, Rachel, and Clara—children of Ebenezer.

6th Ruth, Lydia, Sarah, Jonathan, Moses, Joseph, Aaron, and Thankful—living children of Jonathan.

Descendants of Emanuel Buck of Weathersfield, Conn.

RECORDS OF WEATHERSFIELD, CONN., BY S. G. DRAKE, 1861.
New England Register, Vol. 15, Page 297 (with notes).

- Buck, Emanuel and Sarah his wife (Sarah Ryley), married in 1645.
Buck, Emanuel and Sarah's first child, Ezekiel, born Jan. 15, 1650.
Buck, Emanuel married Mary Kirby, age 31, of Middletown, Ct., Apl. 15, 1658.
Buck, Henry and Elizabeth Churchill, his wife, married Oct. 31, 1660.
(Henry Buck, bn. 1623, died July 7, 1712, aged 86).
Buck, Thomas and Deborah Hews of Guilford, Ct., married Oct. 10, 1665.
Buck, Ezekiel and Rachel Beebe, married Mar. 10, 1675.
Buck, Samuel and Sarah Butler (dau. of Dea. Samuel Butler) married Jan. 23, 1690.
Buck, David, Jr., (son of David, bn. Sept. 13, 1695), and Eunice Treat, married Dec. was son of Emanuel), married Jan. 14, 1690.
Buck, Ezekiel, Jr. and Sarah Bronson, married Jan. 13, 1698.
Buck, Stephen (son of Ezekiel, bn. Feb. 6, 1680), and Anna Johnson (were at South- ington, Ct., in 1728), married Apl. 11, 1703.
Buck, Isaac (son of Henry and Elizabeth, bn. Apl. 12, 1693) and Elizabeth Wright (dau. of James and Mary (Rose) Wright, bn. Sept. 1, 1693), married Nov. 25, 1718.
Buck, David, Jr., (grandson of David, bn. Sept. 13, 1695), and Eunice Treat, married Dec. 19, 1723.
Buck, Peletiah (son of Samuel and Sarah, bn. Sept. 2d, 1698), and Lydia Stoddart. (dau. of Rev. Solomon Stoddart of Mass.), married Mar. 25, 1724.
Buck, Samuel, son of Samuel, bn. July 12, 1705, and Sarah House of Glastonbury, dau. of John, married Dec. 28, 1727.
Buck, Josiah and Ann Deming of Boston, married May 28, 1731.
Buck, Peletiah, Jr., and Hannah Hills, married Nov. 9, 1755.
Buck, John and Sarah Hurlbut, married Feb. 10, 1757.
Buck, Titus and Caroline Seward, married Oct. 1, 1760.
Buck, Samuel (son of Samuel and Sarah House, bn. July 12, 1705, died Oct. 17, 1758) and Elizabeth Fairchild, son born May 7, 1762.
Buck, Daniel (born April 23, 1742) and Sarah Salstonstall of New London (dau. or sister of Gov. Gen. Gurdon Salstonstall of Conn. 1684-1724, married Dec. 3, 1775.
Buck, Jesse and Ann Goodrich of Chatham, dau. born Dec. 4, 1775.
Buck, Josiah, Jr., (son of Josiah and Mary) and Hannah Deane (dau. of Hon. Silas Deane of Groton, Mass.) son born Dec. 29, 1775.
Buck, Josiah, Sr., (born 1756, was son of James and Elizabeth and nephew of Josiah and Ann) and Mary Townner of Sherman (N. E. Reg. Vol. 15, pages 297-8). He died July 15, 1813, aged 57.
Buck, Samuel Beebe (born 1751, son of James and Elizabeth) and Harriet Fairchild (N. E. Reg. Vol. 15) married Aug. 31, 1775.
Mary Kirby was dau. of John, son of Joseph of Rowington, near Kenilworth, War- wickshire, Eng., first emigrant, came over in the Hopewell 1635, aged 12 years, and it is quite certain that Emanuel's first wife was Sarah, sister of John Ryley, formerly of Norfolk, Eng., as he calls him brother in his will of May 13, 1674. (See page 280). He also had a dau. Sarah and casually mentions Enoch and Henry elsewhere as near relatives.

The Will of John Ryley.

The will of John Ryley (formerly of Norfolk, Eng.) now of Weathersfield, Ct., Inv't. C688: 04:00. Taken June 11th, 1674, by John Nott, son, John Kilbourn, Enoch Buck and Eleazer Kimberly, Wit. Will dated May 13, 1674.

To my son John Ryley—the house lot I bought of John Dickinson—the 4 acres land at the lower East end of Beaver Meadow which I had by exchange of John Betts—The $\frac{1}{2}$ of that Land I bought of Will Gull, lying in the Plaine—2 acres of my Plaine at the South Field wch 2 acres shall be on the north side of it. The $\frac{1}{2}$ of that land wch shall by Division fall to me on the East side of the Great River.

I do give to my son Joseph that House and Homelott which I had by exchange of Thos Couch—Item—the other half of ye Land of ye Plaine which I bought of Will Gull—Item—2 acres of my Pasture at South Field next to his brother John—Item, The other half the Land which by Division—shall fall to me on the East side of the Great River—Also I give him my gray mare and her Colt, only I enjoyn my son Joseph to pay to his sister Mary £10. in Current pay of the Country 2 years after the Lands shall come to his Hands.

To son Jonathan 3 acres at lower End of meadow between John Daneon Jr. and Samuel Boreman—Item 4 acres in Beaver Meadow between Goodman Churchill and Jonathan Damon—Item—8 acres at Rocky Hill—Item—my Lott of 50 acres or thereabouts in ye Woods or West Division—Further—my will is with reference to these my three sons John, Joseph and Jonathan, that my wife their Mother shall have the thirds of all the yearly products and Increase of such of the Lands bequeathed unto them as are improveable at my Decease, and this she shall have during her life—Item—I do give my daughter Mary besides ye £10. above mentioned £20. more wch my Executor and Adms shall pay out of my Estate—Item—I do give my daughter Grace £20. to be paid by Executor when she is of age—Item—I give to my daughter Sarah £20. when she shall come to age—Item—I give to my 2 youngest sons Jacob and Isaac, this house in which I now dwell—Item—5 acres of Land at the Pond, 5 acres more or less of Meadow Ground within ye Meadow Gate—Item—4 acres in ye Plaine between Lands of Mr. Robins and John Dickinson—Item—4 acres of Pasture at South Field, which is the remainder from that before bequeathed. All which Housing and Lands shall be equally divided between these my 2 sons Jacob and Isaac, after the decease of their mother.

To my three older sons my Carpenter Tooles—I appoint my wife sole Executrix—I desire Mr. Bulkley, my brother John Belding My Brother Emanuel Buck and my Cousin Michael Griswold to be Overseers. John X. Ryley—Lo.

Witnesses—Greshem Bulkley and Michael Griswold.

Court Record, pg. 143, Sept. 3, 1674.—Will Approved.

East side of the Great River (Conn.) is now called Glastenbury. Rocky Hill is just below Weathersfield and opposite South Glastenbury.



Bird's-eye View of New Britain, Conn.



Bird's-eye View, Connecticut River Valley.



Wm. and Roger Buck Family. Haverhill, Mass., and Bucksport, Me., Branch. Woburn, Mass., and Woburn, Bedfordshire, Eng. Wm. and Roger Buried at Cambridge, Mass. Woburn, Mass. Bucks of Eng. and this Country.

Roger Buck, son of William, bn. in England in 1617, came with his father to America in ship Increase, Robert Lea, Master, Apr. 15, 1630, settled and died in Woburn, Mass., Nov. 10, 1693, md. in 1640, Susannah, who died in spring of 1665. They had 7 children, 3 sons and 4 daus, as follows: 1st, Samuel, bn. Feb. 6, 1643, and died Sept. 21, 1690, md. Abigail, dau. of Jonathan Weyman, cornet and farmer of Woburn, bn. July 13, 1661, children: Nathaniel, bn. July 16, 1672, (killed by the Indians); Hannah, bn. Jan. 3, 1675, died April 3, 1675; Rachel, bn. July 15, 1676, md. Jabez Brooks, Dec. 18, 1694; Anna, bn. Aug. 18, 1680; Sarah, bn. July 5, 1684, and Samuel, bn. Dec. 3, 1686, died April 15, 1778, md. Hannah, dau. of Peter Fowle, bn. July 31, 1690, and died Dec. 2d, 1720, issue: Abigail, bn. June 1st, 1691, md. about 1711.

2d, John, bn. Sept. 13, 1644, md. Rachel Leaven, Mar. 16, 1670, and resided in Menotomy.

3d, Ephraim, bn. Oct. 11, 1646, died in Wilmington, April 7, 1739, md. 1st Abigail Pierce, July 26, 1667. 2d. wife, Mary Wood, in 1679. Children: Sarah, bn. Jan. 11, 1674, md. a Gower; John, bn. Jan. 1, 1675, died in infancy; Ephraim, bn. July 13, 1676, md. about 1697, Sarah, dau. of John and Eunice (Mousal) Brooks, sister of Jabez Brooks, bn. Jan. 1, 1671. He died in north part Woburn, now Wilmington, in 1720. He lived on "Old Buck farm." The home is still standing. John, bn. Feb. 7, 1680, died Nov. 24, 1752, md. Precilla and had son John, who had sons, Abijah and Nathaniel, settled in Buckfield, Mass.; Samuel, bn. Nov. 1, 1682, died unmarried, Sept. 21, 1690; Eunice, bn. July 11, 1685, never married; Ebenezer, bn. May 20, 1689, md. Nov. 25, 1713, first, Lydia, dau. of Samuel and Mary Ames, bn. Oct. 28, 1694, and had 1 dau and 2 sons; md. 2d wife, Judith Wood, Feb. 21, 1722, and had Jacob, bn. June 10, 1731, who md. Hannah Eames of Boxford and had son Samuel, bn. Feb. 25, 1759. By 1st wife had a son Jonathan (Col.), bn. Feb. 20, 1719, who removed with his father in 1723 to Haverhill, Mass., where he md. Lydia Moore of Newbury Oct. 9, 1743, and in 1762 to Bucksport, Maine, having many children of the Bucksport branch, and Mary, dau. of Ephraim, bn. Oct. 28, 1661, md. Nathaniel Pike.

4th, Mary, bn. June 25, 1648, died Aug. 3, 1669, unmarried.

5th, Ruth, bn. Nov., 1653, md. Thomas Baverick.

6th, Lydia, bn. Nov. 23, 1655, md. Nov. 3, 1672, John Bliss.

7th, Elizabeth, bn. July 5, 1657, md. Josiah Wood in 1675.

William and his son, Roger, went direct to Woburn and built a house on 20 acres. He was a maker of plows and set up his shop in West Field.

Roger had 10 acres granted him in the early settlement; it butted on the stream between Woburn and Cambridge now called Raymond St., on the Charles.

Woburn is named after Woburn, Bedfordshire, Eng., 25 miles west of Cambridge and 45 north of London on the Ouse, with outlet to the sea at King's Lynn. Woburn Abbey, the finest edifice in the county, a very grand and capacious pile, situated in an extensive park and furnished with a large and valuable collection of paintings and statuary and library, now belongs to the Duke of Bedford, as a titled and distinguished residence and inheritance.

The agricultural implement works at Bedford level of the Ouse valley, the center of rich pastures, market gardens and corn lands along the Great Northern Railway, now employs about 1,000 hands in 1872. It is here in its earlier years that William and Roger are supposed to have learned and followed their trade.

William is buried in the old cemetery at Cambridge, his wife, name unknown, may have died before or after his departure from England and the number of children uncertain but that there were younger and perhaps older children left behind is quite probable.

Woburn, Middlesex Co., 10 miles northwest of Boston, one of the oldest towns in Massachusetts, settled in 1642, now comprises within its limits four manufacturing villages of greater or less size, besides a small rural population. The town contains 75 miles of streets. It is on the Charles River and Boston & Maine R. R., with a population in 1910 of 15,308.

The English counties of Lincoln, Suffolk, Norfolk and York furnished the great bulk of the early Massachusetts and Connecticut settlers to this country and the Bucks were mostly settled in York, Lincoln and Norfolk counties, which border on the west coast of England opposite Flanders at Old Hingham and Old Buckingham, which are near each other in Norfolk Co., not far from London, where they readily shipped to this country; settling along the coast at Woburn, New Hingham and Weathersfield from

Emanuel Adopts Name Enoch. Was a Miller, Millwright, Farmer. Sons Ezekiel and David Sawyers. Josiah and Daniel Buck. Buck House Built 1775 Still Standing. Old Elm Tree Planted 1776 Still Standing.

which they diverged as the country expanded. Of this number came or appeared Emanuel, or Enoch Buck, and md. for 2d wife Mary Kirby, dau. of John Kirby. The Kirbys, as well as the Bucks were from an old Yorkshire family. The descendants of Emanuel Buck by 1st wife, Sarah, do not seem to have remained in Weathersfield, but to have joined other settlements in various parts of the country.

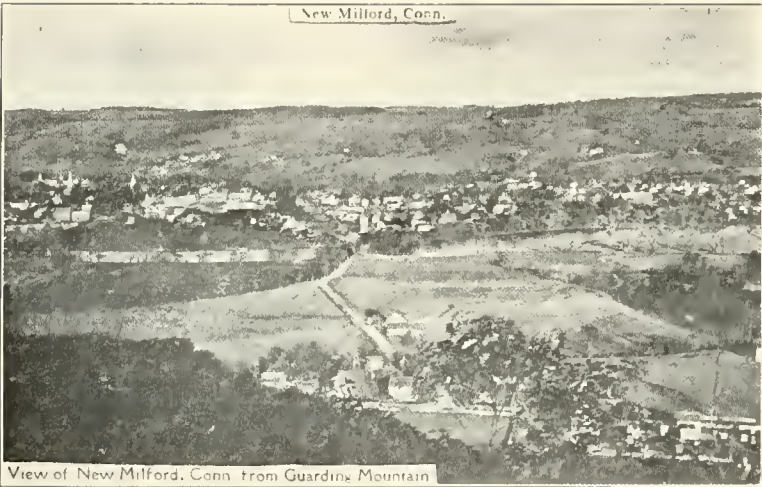
There is a tradition still extant among the old residents of Weathersfield that the first of that name was originally called Emanuel and that when he asked for admission into the settlement his petition was granted on the understanding that he would change his name Emanuel (God with us) "being no proper name for any man to bear," whereupon he adopted the name of Enoch (consecrated) and then was admitted and so bore both names. (*Dr. A. H. Buck*). His first occupation was that of a millwright, miller, blacksmith and farmer, all necessarily combined in those early times, and Ezekiel's that of a sawyer with a sawmill on the Connecticut River for sawing and siding lumber and staves. The timber used was mostly pine for lumber, and oak for staves and heads were raved and put into bundles and shooks and shipped to the West Indies and other foreign ports there to be used for hogsheads, pipes and casks for molasses, sugar, rum and tobacco.

Ezekiel Buck in 1676 lived on west side Rocky Hill, Weathersfield. David Buck, son of Emanuel, was a sawyer in 1695. Enoch, son of Ezekiel, was at Newington and Ezekiel, son of Ezekiel, Jr., and grandson of Emanuel was at Rocky Hill and md. Sarah Bronson Jan. 13, 1698, dau. of John Bronson, of Farmington.

Isaac, son of Jonathan, son of Emanuel, was early at Litchfield, Conn., about 1675 to 1700. Isaac Buck, bn. about 1676, md. Elizabeth, dau. of James Wright, Nov. 25, 1718, at Weathersfield. Was one of the petitioners Apr. 11, 1715, for Newington. His annual church tax was £1 sh. 11. He was son of Jonathan, bn. April 8, 1655, son of Emanuel and Sarah, and owned a lot next north of James Francis in Berkley's Quarter, Rocky Hill, Berton, Worthington, 1716, part of which was taken as a highway. (Berkley's Grant 310 acres, Oct. 8, 1668, 1715, 1785). Samuel was son of Isaac, he md. Mary, dau. of Caleb Andrews, son of John of Newington. Josiah Buck md. May 28, 1731, Ann Deming, bn. 1711, dau. of Charles Deming of Boston, grandson of John Deming, one of the first settlers of Weathersfield. Daniel Buck, bn. April 23, 1742, younger son, md. Dec. 3, 1775, Sarah Saltonstall, dau. of Gen. Gurdon Saltonstall and grandfather of Gurdon Saltonstall, Gov. of Conn., 1708-1724. After Josiah Buck, who md. Ann Deming, 1731, came Daniel Buck, 1775, grandfather of Henry Buck, son of David Buck later of Weathersfield, who still lives in the old homestead in that town 1908 and is now the oldest representative of the Buck family there. House built in 1775, corner of Weathersfield Avenue and Jordan Lane with a large elm tree on south side corner, front of ancient house of Weathersfield except for the modern piazza and the small extension at the east end of the dwelling, the old building is the same as it was in 1775. House two stories, three second story windows in front and two, one on each side doorway, of first or street floor, two windows above and below on each side, with cupola and piazza extending on front and sides, now occupied by Henry Boardman Buck with the great elm tree towering above on south side over 175 years old.

Henry Buck md. Elizabeth, dau. of Josias and Elizabeth (Foote) Churchill, Oct. 31, 1660. Town granted him land for blacksmith shop in 1658. He died at Weathersfield July 7th, 1712, age 86. Henry Buck, Jr., bn. 1662, md. Rachel — of New London and moved first to New London and then to Fairfield, N. J., about 1692. He died in 1726, leaving large estate. Will dated Feb. 9, 1726, and recorded in Trenton. Children: Henry, Ephraim, Jeremiah, Dayton and Judith, with descendants residing on Buckhill, Atlantic Co. (on Tuckahoe River and Ocean and Atlantic City Railway, N. J.). Of the old Elm at Buck's Corner, in the year 1776 the grandmother of Mr. Henry Buck was standing at the door of her residence built the year before in 1775, when an old Indian woman came along with baskets and an elm switch and bartered for a quart of New England rum, the "fire water" of the Indians and which every household was supposed to have in those early times, and it being "a wet spring time" the branch was stuck in the ground and it took root and grew into a most majestic tree now 18 feet in circumference and 80 feet spread. Elm tree, supposed age 185 years, on home lot owned in 1646 by Samuel Boardman, the first settler. A photo picture of this elm and of Henry Buck's house may be seen opposite page 662 of Vol. 1st of Dr. Henry R. Stiles' "History of Ancient Weathersfield, Conn.," 1904.

New Milford, Conn.



View of New Milford, Conn. from Guarding Mountain

New Milford in 1819. On Housatonic River and New Preston Turnpike. Local Settlements. New Milford Village. Jonathan Buck of Weathersfield and New Milford. Residence of Poplar Highway. New Milford Bucks from Weathersfield about 1715. Orcutt's History of New Milford Genealogies. Ezekiel First at New London, 1661. Enoch Buck, 1719.

New Milford in 1819 (as described in State Gazetteer of Conn.,) was a large and flourishing post town in the southwestern extremity of Litchfield Co., Ct., 48 miles from Hartford. It has an average length of 13 miles and an average breadth of 6½ miles, being one of the largest townships in the state. There are three bridges across the Housatonic River and numerous sites for mills and other hydraulic works. The township is hilly and broken, several mountain ranges extend through it, and there are several stone and marble quarries with mills for sawing it. It contains also a pleasant and flourishing village situated on a plain bordering on the river. The village has sixty dwelling houses many of which are large, neat and handsome buildings, six churches, a post office, machine shops, a woolen factory, a hat factory, four grain mills, four carding machines, six fulling mills, four tanneries and seven mercantile stores add to its domestic industries. The New Preston turnpike passes through the town. It has sixteen school districts and schools, four doctors, three ministers and three lawyers, with a pop. of 3,537 in 1810. In this as well as all other towns in the county agriculture is the leading and principal business of the inhabitants. The fields are fertile and productive affording wheat, rye, corn, oats and flax. The making of butter and cheese, beef and pork, and the growing of wool receive considerable attention.

The early settlers more generally preferred to locate on the hills and hence the plain was left very much to the occupancy of the inhabitants of the town for clearing up the meadow lands until about 1740 when the settlers began to increase more rapidly on the adjoining hills and gradually on the river plains and the elevated land between Still river and the Housatonic was taken up quite early after the "iron works" started there in 1733 and so followed the local settlements of Prospect and Great Buck Hill and Long Meadow, Lanesville or Northville and Bridgewater or Southville.

The village of New Milford lies in a rich alluvial meadow land on the banks of the Housatonic River and Railroad and with its semi-rural streets, venerable trees and old residences is thus rendered interesting and made doubly so as endeared by our forefathers' occupancy and has the reputation of being also one of the prettiest and most typical, ideal and attractive villages in all New England. Although not large it had a pop. 5,010 in 1910.

Jonathan Buck, bn. July 23, 1679, son of Ezekiel Buck and Rachel Andrews, md. Mar. 4th, 1700, Mary Andrews of New London (prob. his cousin) who died about 1713. With his brother, Enoch and others, he removed with his family to New Milford in 1717 having previously, June 9, 1715, md. Mary Orcutt of New Milford, and purchased of Daniel Boardman certain property rights in 1701 in the New Milford grant on both sides of the Housatonic River. The first was Aspetuck Hill, next north of the parsonage lot on the east side of the street known as "Poplar Highway." This he called his home lot and on it built his residence which was on Poplar Street a little north of the present residence of Mr. William D. Black and this he eventually sold to his brother Enoch and built on the second tract which was 100 acres adjoining "his home lot." The third lot was 40 acres on the plain west of the river. He brought with him several children by his first wife and several more were added to his family after his arrival at New Milford by second marriage. Soon after he arrived he joined the first New Milford Church in 1718, and his wife joined the church three years later, suspended or separated and restored in 1735. He followed the occupation of a farmer but was active in public matters holding town offices and contributing liberally to all town improvements. Was prominent in making the "North Purchase" to enlarge the township and advancement of settlement and assisting to build the "School House."

Orcutt's History of New Milford, Genealogies, pages 670-673: Buck, first family Buck, Ezekiel, settled at New London in 1661, afterward removed to Weathersfield and Jonathan, Enoch and Ezekiel all came from Weathersfield to New Milford of the first settlers. First school 1721. First bridge over the Housatonic River at New Milford in 1731. Jonathan and Enoch Buck, brothers, came from Weathersfield at same time, June 19, 1715. Jonathan brought with him several children by former wife and had as many more by Mary Orcutt, whom he married in 1715, before settling here in New Milford in 1717.

Enoch Buck married here Mary Beebe, May 2d, 1717, dau. of Samuel Beebe, who was settled here in 1712. Enoch bought Jonathan's homestead on the west side Poplar Street in 1719. He had bought other land in the "Indian field" adjoining. Jonathan, also

Old Buck House. Bostwicks and Northups in 1706. Bucks of New Milford. Marriages. Settlements. Buck and Waters vs. Buck and Barnes. Isaac Buck of Scituate, Mass.

had other lands in School District No. 11, where they and Jonathan 2d lived Jan. 3d, 1782, on Aspetuck hill, near Housatonic River and on the plain west of Grant River. Aaron Buck, son of Theodore, son of Salmon, son of James and Elizabeth, resided in the old homestead on farm north of the village near the Housatonic River and R. R. and David M. Buck, bn. Jan. 3, 1813, who md. Susan, dau. of Silas and Polly (Platt) Hill, Mar. 30, 1837. He died Dec. 13, 1878. She died Dec. 6, 1904. Resided on farm south of the village on Danbury road. Both families were relatives whom we visited in 1860 and 61. The first settlements were upon the hillsides overlooking the valley or village which they seemed to prefer for various reasons of outlook, water, pasturage, fuel, security, air and healthiness.

The Bostwicks and Northups were among the first settlers in 1706 of New Milford and the Bucks followed soon after, 23 families being there in 1719. Jonathan Buck, Jr., bought land in 1730 in New Milford and there appears to be two Jonathan Bucks and Ebenezer and Joseph in 1731 in the 64 lots of "North purchase." Jonathan Buck, son of Jonathan, Jan. 6, 1728, a coppersmith, and Joseph Buck and Enoch Buck, there 1787-1794. Enoch Buck, a carpenter in 1729, bought 7 acres of land for work at trade (had family of 6 males, 1st census, 1790). Jonathan and his wife and Ann, the wife of Joseph, were members of the first church of the "Separatists" in 1750 and Jonathan and wife in 1750-1, not returning. Jonathan Buck came with his father, Jonathan, Sr., from Weathersfield to New Milford in 1716 and md. Betsy, dau. of Maj. John Bostwick in 1733 and had 7 children.

Ann, the wife of Joseph Buck, was the dau. of William Gould, the millwright. He was son of Job Gould, one of the first settlers, she returned to the church in 1752. They had 5 children, viz.: Isaac, Lemuel, Abel, David and Lucy.

Ephram Buck at New Milford Mar. 13, 1780. Inspector of provisions in the Rev. Army at that time, lived on Danbury road from New Milford June 19th, 1796. Daniel Buck there April 25, 1758. Samuel Beebe Buck md. Harriet Fairechild Aug. 31, 1775, at New Milford and was there with family of 2 males and 6 females 1790 to 1802. Josiah, Israel, James, Ephraim, Enoch, Ezekiel, Aseph and Benton all there with families in 1790, and Josiah, Aseph, and Salmon Buck, land owners and members of the "Presbyterian Meeting House," April, 1802, at New Milford.

Ezekiel Buck, son of Ezekiel came from Weathersfield to Litchfield and thence to New Milford and md. Lydia Bronson Dec. 15, 1724. He settled at what is now Lanesville, near the falls, in 1725 or 6. School established there in 1734, and school house built. They had a family of 8 children among which were Ephraim and John. John Buck, son of Ezekiel, bn. July 26, 1731, sold land at Still River Falls, Great Buck Hill, now Lanesville, in 1783, and Northville later on.

John Barnes, son of John, was born in New Fairfield, Conn., Mar. 18, 1756. His mother's maiden name was Waters. She was sister of Samuel Waters of Sutton, Mass. His father John, died in the army in 1775, at Quebec, whose father was also John. Elizabeth Barnes, bn. May 9th, 1793, died in childhood, Dec. 26, 1794, dau. of John and could not have been the wife of Isaac Buck as some have it, but Mercia Barnes, dau. of James Barnes, of New Fairfield, Conn., brother of John, was the wife of Alfred Buck, son of Isaac and Elizabeth Waters (her aunt, the wife of Isaac Buck) md. Feb 10th, 1758. Her father-in-law, Samuel Waters, came to Pittsford, Vt., in 1772, from "Bailmons Patton" so-called (Beekman's Patent, June 25, 1703), Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1763. He was son of Samuel Waters of Sutton, Mass., and brother of Elizabeth. Saybrook, Conn., Buck family records. Samuel Buck died April 23, 1709. Isaac, son of Samuel, bn. April 12, 1693, died Nov. 20, 1779. Jestus, son of Isaac, bn. 1750. Jestus, son of Jestus, died at Saybrook, 1852. James Park Buck, bn. 1815.

Thomas Buck was the eldest son of Isaac and Frances Buck of Scituate, Mass., and settled in Bridgewater, Conn., before 1712 and had 12 children, 4 were sons, some of this family settled in Easton, Mass. Thomas Buck, Jr., and wife, Jane Seymour of Hebron, Conn., had sons, Samuel, bn. May 21, 1750. John, bn. April 13, 1752. Daniel, bn. Nov. 9, 1753. Enoch, bn. Mar. 15, 1759, and David, bn. May 3d, 1761. (Vital Statistics). Benjamin and Thomas families there in 1790 census report. Isaac Buck was a blacksmith, brother of John on "the Buck field," so-called even now, near the harbor at Scituate, Mass. Bay. He was a Lieut. in King Phillip's War and repulsed the Indians with great bravery, from Scituate in Mar., 1676. He died intestate in 1695. He had 5 sons and three daus. He left a son, Dea. Isaac, Jr., who md. Eunice Turner of Scituate, Conn., Oct. 24, 1684, who was the last of the name in Scituate and he deceased more than 75 years since.

Daniel Buck, son of Enoch, and Isaac, son of Joseph, in committee Feb. 14, 1760, for patent to settle a tract of land in the province of New York. Isaac at that time was at Litchfield having previously md. Elizabeth Waters of Sutton, Mass., Feb. 10, 1758, and afterward settling at Pittsford, Vt., in the spring of 1770, and Daniel at Nine Partners (Friends), Dutchess Co., N. Y.

We also find a George Buck with wife, son and 2 daughters at Buckland, East Hartford, now Manchester, on a little stream running through "Hartford Meadows" and emptying into the Connecticut River below Hartford, Conn., and William and wife with 3 sons and 2 daughters, a little below at "Buckingham" also at head of two little streams emptying into the Connecticut in the old township of Weathersfield, now Glastonbury, Hartford Co., Conn., where Samuel Buck and Sarah House, his wife, resided in 1728. All were there in 1790. Census report.

Frederick Buck md. Kate V. Northup of New Milford, dau. of J. A. Northup, bn. Dec. 15, 1845, and Louisa Powell of New York City. John Buck md. Esther, dau. of Philo Northup, died Dec. 2d, 1882. Philo H. Buck, Learysville, Pa., md. Elizabeth, oldest dau., bn. about 1826, of Amos Northup, bn. Sept. 7, 1759, at Newton, Ct., and 3d wife, Susan (Bowman) Northup. Soldier in Rev. War. Educated at Yale as minister, became teacher. Removed to Fishkill, N. Y., and thence to Penn., in 1801.

Amos was son of Jonathan of Jeremiah of Joseph.

Philo Northup, bn. Mar. 1st, 1801, at Woodbridge, Ct., died Dec. 2d, 1882, was son of Philo, of Job, of Thomas, of William, of Joseph.

J. A. Northup, bn. Dec. 15, 1845, in New Milford, Ct., was son of Sheldon, of Jared, of Abel, of William, of William, of Joseph. Joseph came from England, md. Mary, dau. of Francis Norton. He died Sept. 11, 1669. Joseph 2d, bn. July 17, 1649, md. Miriam Blakeman of English parents. He died June 1st, 1700, in New Milford. Amos Northup lived on a farm on Poplar Street, about half a mile north of New Milford.

Elijah Buck md. April 7, 1866, Florence I. Mead, bn. April 30, 1841, dau. of William, son of John, bn. April 17, 1769; children: Samuel, Elenthon and Stephen of sons, of daus. Lucy Buck md. Sept. 13, 1876, Lucian B. Mead, also son of William, son of John, of New Milford. On the coat of arms attached to the original name of Mead "The field is sable with a chevron bet. two Pelicans." (See Heraldry). The Meads emigrated from Greenwich, Kent Co., Eng., about 1642 and settled in Greenwich, Fairfield Co., Ct., (named from same place in Eng.) also. See History of Greenwich by Daniel M. Mead, pub. N. Y., 1857, page 94, with appendix 277. Jonathan Buck, Jr., md. Betsy, dau. of Maj. John Bostwick of New Milford in 1733 and Aaron, bn. 1720, son of Jonathan and Mary Buck md. Abigail Bostwick June 24th, 1750, dau. of Maj. John of New Milford. Joel Buck, son of John, son of Enoch, md. Huldah, dau. of John and Eliza Bostwick of Sharon, Ct. in 1778. Salmon Buck, son of James and Elizabeth, bn. in 1766 md. Urana Beecher, bn. in 1744, md. Mar. 5, 1794. She died Dec. 9, 1836. He died Aug. 10, 1851, aged 85 years. She was the youngest sister of the father of Henry Ward Beecher.

Samuel Bostwick, bn. in 1723, md. in 1744, Ann Buck, bn. in 1724. He was the son of Major John Bostwick, son of John Bostwick, son of Arthur Bostwick, who emigrated from Cheshire, Eng., in 1647. Mrs. Ann Bostwick, the consort of Samuel Bostwick, died Sept. 21, 1783, in the 59th year of her age. Samuel Bostwick, Esq., died Sept. 23, 1789, aged 66 years. "In death the rational mind ceases to communicate to the living, a marble genealogy succeeds and the grave becomes a monitor." (New Milford Village Burying Ground, laid out in 1716).

David Seelye Buck, bn. Nov., 1783, probably son of David, bn. Aug. 2d, 1741, son of Joseph of New Milford, Ct. Was a teacher of Litchfield Co., Ct., md. Susan Marsh, May 29, 1807, of New Milford and afterward emigrated to Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., where he died Apl. 25th, 1842, aged 58 years and 6 months. They had 10 chil., viz.: Alva Harmon, bn. Dec., 1807, who md. Lucretia Bailey. Henry Newton and Myra Ann Harriet, both bn. 1809 (twins). Daniel Samuel Lorenzo, bn. 1811. David Marsh, bn. Jan. 3, 1813. Sherman Seelye, bn. 1816. Serapha Couch, bn. 1818. Ebenezer Willis, bn. 1822. Sybil Susan, bn. 1825 and Eliza Ann, bn. 1828.

David Marsh Buck, bn. in Bath, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1813, md. Susan Hill, grand dau. of Solomon Hill, Rev. soldier of New Milford, Mar. 30, 1837 and resided there. Chil.: Mary Ann, bn. 1838. Jane Althea, bn. 1839 and Joseph Leroy, bn. 1842, who md. Elizabeth Bostwick, Nov. 11, 1869 and had children: Adaline and Alice. He died Apl. 8, 1906. Adaline md. Robert P. Strong of New Milford, Ct., from whom we have this record.

Line of Buck Descent Down Through the Centuries. Our Forefathers. Isaac Buck of New Milford, Ct., and Pittsford, Vt. Family and Marriages. Died After Battle of Quebec, 1776. Mrs. Elizabeth Buck's Later Marriages.

From Munsel's American Ancestry, vol. 3, page 93 and 144 and Caverly's History of Pittsford, Vt., page 35 and appendix 714, with Orcutt's History of New Milford Genealogies, page 670-673, we find William Buck came in ship "Increase" from London in 1635 and settled in Woburn, Mass., where he died in 1658; that Emanuel, Henry and Thomas were sons or brothers, soon after found at Weathersfield, Conn. Ezekiel, eldest son of Emanuel, was the father of Jonathan of Weathersfield, later of New Milford, and Joseph, the son of Jonathan, at New Milford, and Isaac of New Milford and later of Pittsford, Vt., the son of Joseph. Samuel of Pittsford and Bridport, Vt., was the son of Isaac. Helon of Bridport, Vt., and Crown Point, N. Y., was the son of Samuel. Samuel of Crown Point, son of Helon, George Helon of Crown Point and Wilmarth, Samuel of Plattsburg, N. Y., sons of Samuel, whose history of descent of family down from Weathersfield is given in the foregoing and following pages. This being the direct branch in the male line of our family in this country to the present time.

In going back to the continent of Europe we trace it from the reign of King Priam and the Siege of Troy "when Helen kindled Ilium's pile," down through the centuries of Hellenic colonization and the Messenian, Peloponnesian and Macedonian wars of the great Roman Empire to the Teutons and Franks and the dark ages of the 6th century Clovianian, and the mid 5th century Merovingian Dynasty, to the petty, feudal, peonative warfares of Pharamond, Phynart and Dagobert to Liderick and the Foresters and Counts of Flanders in the successive generations of Liderick le Buc, down through the Crusades to the Middle Ages when "Chivalry found its mead and glory," to the Norman Conquest of England by William the Conqueror, in Liderick, Rudolphus, Walter and Ralph and later William Buck of Norfolk and Sir John, Sir George and Sir William, Esq., of Yorkshire and Cambridgeside to William of London, maker or manufacturer of plows, one of the 3 or 4 brothers who emigrated to this country in 1635 and settled in Woburn, Mass., and Weathersfield, Conn., a little later, as is clearly shown in the preceding pages of authentic history and will be further carried out and corroborated by the proof which still follows later on, all along in this work, in detail of the various families and eras, events and places in which they figured with all the records in evidence.

"Wherever a glorious deed is done, A victory nobly lost or won,
As duty calls them in the strife, Bearing the fate of mortal life."

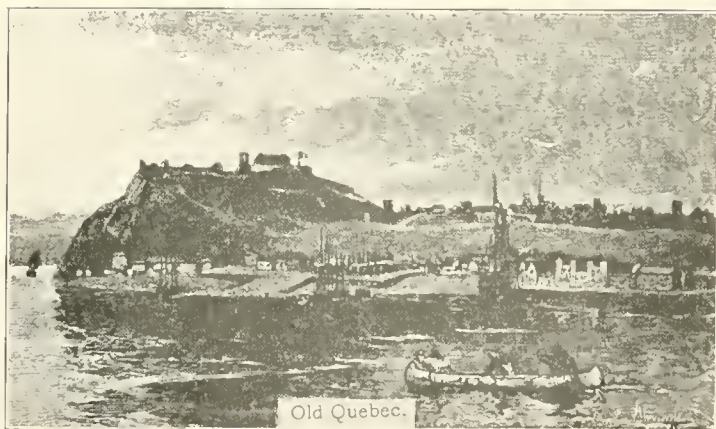
Isaac Buck, son of Joseph and Ann, dau. of William Gould, born in New Milford, Ct., in 1735, at the age of 22, Feb. 10th, 1758, md. Elizabeth Waters, bn. Nov. 16, 1732, at Sutton, Mass., and located in that town and afterward at Litchfield and New Milford. In the spring of 1770 he came to Pittsford, Vt., purchased a small tract of land, built a house and in the fall of that year removed his family, consisting of a wife and 3 children, from New Milford to Pittsford and this was the 8th family located in the township, (Cav. Hist. of Pittsford, page 35) being an Am. soldier. Pittsford was a frontier town then, 60 miles from Bennington, first settled in 1769, two picket forts, one called "Fort Mott" and the other "Vengeance," situated at the junction of the Furnace River and Otter Creek, the most northern post in Vt. on the west side of the Green Mountains which was held by the Americans during the Revolution, the first permanent settlement being made at "Fort Dummer" near Brattleboro in 1724.

Isaac Buck of Pittsford, md. Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Waters of Sutton, Mass., Feb. 10, 1758, and had 7 children: 1st Eunice, bn. Nov. 11, 1758; 2d Elizabeth, bn. Nov. 28, 1760; 3d Isaac, Jr., bn. May 23, 1763, md. Sarah Hall, bn. Feb. 6, 1763, in 1784, and located in Addison, Vt., where he was in 1790, but finally settled at "Buck's Bridge," Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1807, died in Madrid, buried in Canton, N. Y., in 1841; 4th William, bn. Aug., 1765, md. Elizabeth Murray in 1787, died Oct. 8, 1805, in Fairfield, near St. Albans, Vt. She was dau. of Eber Murray of Orwell, Vt., bn. 1770, died Mar. 6, 1807, in Hinesburgh, Vt.; 5th Samuel, bn. Nov. 12, 1768, md. Polly Bush of Becket, Mass., and resided in Bridport, Vt., died in N. Y. state in 1847, at Reber in Willsboro; 6th Alfred, bn. May 28, 1771, md. Mercia Barnes, dau. of James Barnes, in 1795 and died in Pittsford in 1842; 7th Betsy, bn. 1773, md. Joel Doolittle, son of Col. Ephraim Doolittle of Shoreham, Vt., who died in invasion of Canada.

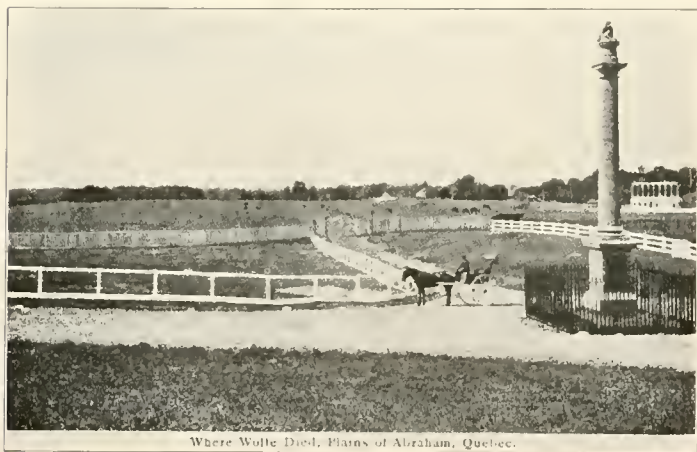
Sergeant Isaac Buck died of smallpox, wounds and exposure in the army, Jan. 20, 1776, after the great Battle of Quebec Dec. 31st, 1775 and 6, in which General Montgomery was killed, and lies buried in the trenches beneath the battlements of Quebec. He was under Lieut. Col. Warner, who had come to the aid of Arnold against Carleton. Arnold being wounded with a broken leg, Gen. Worcester succeeding Montgomery. Mor-



WOLFE'S ARMY ASCENDING TO THE
PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.



Old Quebec.



Where Wolfe Died, Plains of Abraham, Quebec.

Driven Out by Burgoyne. Hidden Treasure. Relationship. Lieut. Isaac Buck in the Colonial Wars and The Revolution. Died at Quebec. Superiority of British Forces and Intrenchments. Samuel Buck, Son of Isaac and Family.

gan defeated and Thomas surrendered, they gradually fell back to Montreal but finally utterly defeated and fled May 5th, 1776, after untold disaster and the ravages of small-pox, which was so prevalent among the troops at this invasion of Canada. His widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Buck, md. 2d Capt. Timothy Barker, who was one of the early settlers of "Neshobe," now Brandon, Vt., in 1778, and he removed to Pittsford into her house where he died in 1788, and she md. 3rd Joshua Bates of Shaftsbury, Vt., in 1790, son of Josiah Bates and Rebecca Douglas of Mendon, Mass.

Eunice, md. in 1779, Abel Stephens, son of Roger Stephens, moved to Bastard, Co. of Leeds, Canada, in 1795, where he died in 1816 and she died in 1828. He was a Methodist clergyman and a very athletic man, a Presiding Elder and a power in their "Camp Meetings" of those olden days.

Daniel Bates, son of Joshua, was also a Methodist clergyman at Pittsford and Ora or Oriator Buck, son of William, was a local preacher there about this time. (Appendix: Family Records, Cav. Hist. Pittsford, page 714). They were driven out before Burgoyne's approaching army and Indian allies on way to the Battle of Hubbardton July 7th, 1777, but afterward returned to their ravished and despoiled possessions after his surrender at Saratoga later on in the fall, Oct. 17, 1777. In their hasty retreat some pewter plate and gold and silver valuables put into the Britannia tea pots were hidden in a hole in the ground under a tree in the swamp and covered with leaves and dirt but on their return the next spring the spot could not be found, yet several years after a neighbor in clearing up the land and digging a ditch found and restored them, and which they now have in the family and hold as a precious remembrance and keepsake.

Isaac Buck was the father of Isaac, Jr., the brother of my grandfather, Samuel Buck. My great grandfather, Isaac Buck, served in the early Colonial Wars as a private in the 4th Conn. Regiment from New Milford, Conn., under the English Gen. Wolfe and was in the battle on the Plains of Abraham at Quebec on the 13th to 16th of Sept., 1759, when both Generals, Wolfe and Montclair, on each side, were slain and from which famous battle and victory he returned with Maj. Gen. Prevost, Wolfe's aide-de-camp and successor. And in the Revolutionary struggle was present at the taking of Ticonderoga by Allen and Arnold July 10th, 1775, with the men who gathered at Mount Independence on that occasion and then going Nov. 26, 1775, in Capt. Robert Cochran's Co., Major Brown's detachment, as first sergeant and his brother, Jonathan, as corporal, with Allen and Warner and Montgomery and Arnold in the second conquest of Canada by the Americans at the Siege of Quebec, the citadel and Gibraltar of America, died before that city of wounds, famine and exposure from smallpox Jan. 20th, 1776, and his brother four days previous on the 16th Jan., nearly a month after the first great battle, and were buried in the trenches beneath the ramparts of the fortifications.

Montgomery was slain Dec. 31st, 1775, "who at his country's call hastened to the field of battle and was first to fall," being succeeded by Daniel Morgan next in rank and command, Arnold being wounded and disabled with a broken leg. Thomas overpowered, finally surrendered all they had won and the disheartened and unsuccessful forces gradually retreating and returning later on to Montreal and being defeated there May 5th, 1776, they recrossed the St. Lawrence near where Allen had been taken a prisoner and his men captured, Sept. 25, 1775, three months before the great battle from Major Brown's failure to reunite with his forces as was planned, and so retreating and returning to Chambly and from Sorel to Richelieu and from thence through Lake Champlain to Forts Crown Point and Ticonderoga, where they numbered with the refugees and sympathizers that had joined them 5,000 men of which 300 died of the ravages of disease and pestilence of smallpox in the 10 days that they staid at Ticonderoga before reaching their homes.

Thus terminated the disastrous Canadian mid-winter expedition and closed the scene of the frontier wars with the fragment of an army left defeated and dejected. After Arnold's marching through Maine's trackless wilderness from Penobscot to Quebec and delays in river crossings and not reaching Montgomery on time as was planned by Washington and reduced in numbers by desertions and the ravages of pestilence and the perilous situation of the attack combined with the deep snows and intense cold and scanty coverings and provisions of the half starved and weakened soldiers was entirely inadequate for such a conflict against the well trained, well fed and strongly fortified and augmented forces of the British Dominion.

*Widow Waldo, Saml. Buck's 2d Wife. "James Grey, Noted Stager of Vt. Turnpike Day."
Samuel Buck, Pioneer Merchant and Trapper. Country Store. Buck Mansion. Town of
Bridport. Grand View Mtn.*

Samuel Buck, son of Isaac of New Milford, Ct., and Pittsford, Vt., born in New Milford Nov. 12, 1768, md. Oct. 28, 1790, Mary (Polly) Bush of Becket, Mass., dau. of Stephen and Caroline, bn. Aug. 28, 1773, and she died Feb. 14, 1818, at Bridport, Vt. He was one of the earliest settlers of Bridport, Vt. (named after Bridport, Dorset Co., Eng.) and had 3 sons and 5 daus.: 1st Huldah, bn. Aug. 19, 1792, died April 25, 1863, md. Abel Bailey, son of Capt. Daniel Bailey, of Bridport, shoemaker, bn. 1785, and died in 1866; 2d Harriet, bn. June 9, 1796, died Feb. 1, 1885, md. John Brainard of Bridport, hatter, bn. Jan. 1, 1789, died Oct. 20, 1867; 3d Amarilla, bn. May 6, 1800, died 1870, md. 1st Robert Miner, harness maker of Bridport, 2d Robert Lane, farmer of Crown Point; 4th Hiram, bn. Jan. 16, 1804, died Feb. 7, 1864, md. Almedia Rawson of Schroon Lake, bn. Sept. 28, 1810, md. Feb., 1836, she died Sept. 17, 1899; 5th Apollis Austin, bn. Mar. 22, 1807, died Nov. 29, 1887, md. Eleanor Haywood of Addison, Vt., bn. May 9, 1809, died Jan. 13, 1883, md. April 17, 1827; 6th Helon, bn. Mar. 22, 1809, died Oct. 24, 1891, md. Dec. 1st, 1836, Mercey Willmarth of Addison, Vt., bn. Nov. 26, 1814, died Aug. 27, 1873; 7th Laura, bn. Aug. 4th, 1811, md. Jan. 15, 1832, Levi P. Wilcox of Ticonderoga, master mechanic, son of Doctor Levi Wilcox, son of David and Abigail (Thompson) son of Abner Wilcox, shipwright of N. H., and noted boat builder at Port Marshal near Fort Ticonderoga in 1812, issue Rowena H. and Hiram R., who died in Civil War; 8th Hily, bn. Oct. 18, 1813, died Feb. 13, 1875, md. in 1840 Joseph West of Minerva, Essex Co., N. Y., blacksmith, bn. Mar. 12, 1821, died April 23, 1889, at Reber, Willsboro, N. Y., son Albert served in Civil War. He and sons now have large stock farm at Reber, N. Y. Samuel Buck md. 2d wife, Amy (Murray) Waldo, relict of Samuel Waldo, a soldier of the Revolution. She died May 22, 1836, aged 56 years. He had no children by second marriage in 1820. She was a widow with one dau., Phoebe Waldo, who md. James Grey of Bridport, Vt. He was son of George Grey a noted post road stage pioneer as the story goes:

Of the four horse mail and passenger omnibus sway
Jolly and hale old stage driver, of the old macadam lay
As told of the glorious state line milestone turnpike day
With tavern stands and wayside inns for weary travelers to stop and to stay
Or to regale the hungry passenger and speed him on his way
See down the old Vermont turnpike how she stately glides,
The romantic Tally-ho, with boxes, trunks and dogs besides
Two span of horses, carrying four on top and six inside
This dilly-dally, with mail we're told will soon arrive,
Bringing weekly news from Troy and perchance a damsel fair.
Outside a handsome fellow with a pretty maiden's seat to share,
Perhaps a down east student, with his Boston bride of love,
Inside a fine old gentleman journeying on with Vergennes people four
All are now alighting at the old tavern's wide open door.
By genial landlord gladly greeted and when refreshed and treated
At bar and in dining hall, at abundant table seated, joyfully eating
Or in parlor perhaps with up-state old-fashioned people kindly meeting and
greeting.
Fresh relay of steeds completed and old stager waiting to be seated
At bugle call and crack of whip, the mailcoach goes rumbling on as yore.
But its glories have vanished, its on-lookers gone, and only the ghost
Of a sign board now creaks, on its desolate olden time post
For lo at the sunrise of progress a shrill whistle blew from an onrushing train
O'er the near eastern hills and the old yielded place to the new.

My grandfather, Samuel Buck, was a pioneer merchant and trapper, had a general country store established in 1802, rebuilt and enlarged in 1808, firm Buck and Burchard 1810-16, Buck and Turrell 1820-22, Buck and Bailey 1823-30, and after a little built a beautiful mansion in 1816 of the colonial style, posts and pillars of porches and fences capped or surmounted with urns and arched windows in front, bearing an eagle leaded in the glass over the door with a polished brass knocker.

The front yard being fenced in with lilacs, peonies, pinks and roses with garden at the south side and the barns on the north, all standing on an eminence in the midst of his large estate at the "middle of the town" of Bridport overlooking the valley of Lake Champlain with the Green Mountains and the Adirondacks in the distance on either



Old Buck Mansion Bridport N.Y. (Modernized) 3 Generations of Bucks



Home of Isaac Buck Jr. (WASHING SHEEP) BUCKS BRIDGE N. Y.

Potashes. Over Vt. Turnpike to Troy, N. Y. Bound Out in Youth. Reminiscences. Highwaymen Foiled. Indian Trapped. War of 1812. Volunteer Service. Fort Cassin. His Old Musket.

side. From the tower of Grand View Mountain only 4 miles distant, is one of the finest cycloramic views of mountain, lake, river, town and valley scenery combined to be found in America.

With his store he did a thriving business up to within a few years of his death, May 8th, 1847. He erected an "ashery or potash" manufactory on a little stream nearby, took the hardwood ashes of the settlers and made "pot and pearl ashes," quite a commercial commodity in those early days, finding a ready sale in Montreal, Quebec or Boston markets for export. With the wool and wheat he raised and bought, as a surplus was beginning to be grown in the older settlements, and with the furs and pelts of his huntings, barterings and trappings on "Dead and Otter" creeks loaded his teams and going down over the old Vermont turnpike usually in the winter on sleighs 103 miles to Troy and returning with goods in exchange to sell out to the settlers.

In his earliest days, at about the time of his father's emigration from New Milford to Pittsford, he was bound out to a Mr. John Remington, a character of the Green Mountain Boys and N. H. Grants notoriety; Zadoc Remington, a brother, being one of the first settlers of Castleton, Vt., not far from Pittsford, bondsman for his surety, as was the custom in those early days to bind some of the minor members of large families to some wealthy or childless neighbor until they attained their majority. He was ill used and meanly treated, as was often the case, and he never quite forgot or forgave his benefactors.

It used to be told and I believed it true, although I never heard my grandfather say very much about it, that once on a time when he was returning home on horseback late at night from the sale of a drove of cattle as he was crossing a bridge low down in a dark, wooded and lonely ravine quite away from his house, the spot being well known to me as "robbers' run," two highwaymen stepped out, one grasping his horse by the bit, the other demanding his money which he often carried largely in silver in his saddle bags along with him. Being unarmed, with presence of mind, he calmly reached in his side pocket and drawing out his old silver snuff-box, snapping the cover and at the same time ordering them to stand aside or he would blow their brains out and thus foiled by the ruse they released their hold and skulked away and he putting spurs to his horse soon left the miscreants in the lurch and reached his home in safety.

Another story is told about an old Indian who used to rob his traps down on Dead Creek, of his catching the unwary thief in a bear trap set for the occasion, that and the ducking which followed thus summarily ending his savage depredations and his trappings were left undisturbed thereafter.

Samuel, Lemuel, Joel, William and Ephraim Buck were all in the War of 1812 to 1814. Vermont had 2,500 volunteers, called out by Gov. Chittenden, who were under arms in Sept., 1814, at Battle of Plattsburgh. Samuel served as volunteer of 1814 and was stationed with my maternal grandfather, Sergeant Amos Willmarth and his brothers, Ira, Lieutenant; George, Corporal; and Abel and Asa, privates; in Capt. William Pickett's Co. of Addison, Vt., under General Strong of Vergennes, with Capt. Jewett's Co. of Burlington, and Col. Thornton's artillery at Fort Cassin, Basin Harbor, Vt., guarding the unfinished boats there on Otter Creek and the entrance to Vergennes on and after the attack of Capt. Pring, May 9, 1814, and later Sept. 10th going and landing at Salmon River and arriving with the 600 Vt. volunteer militia under Maj. Gen. Strong at Plattsburgh, Sept. 11th, and after defending "Pike's Cantonment" at "The Ford," two miles above the upper bridge and British repulsed and battle won and over were discharged by Gen. McComb on the 12th and returned home to prevent the onrush of the remaining 25,000 called out and on the way to the frontier field of battle and on the 13th the N. Y. militia were disbanded.

Fort Cassin, a round tower, now in ruins, was named from Lieut. Cassin, the commander of the Ticonderoga, under Macdonough in the naval Battle of Plattsburgh, Sept. 11, 1814, and also with Macdonough and Sommers under Capt. Edward Preble, commander of a naval squadron against Tripoli in 1803 to suppress the slave traffic. I very much wanted my grandfather's old flint lock musket as an heir-loom of remembrance, being named after him and which he partly promised me, but there were older grandsons living with him eagerly waiting to obtain it, consequently after his death I was not taken into consideration "as a namesake," it appears, as I never received it, or found out what became of it, although I am sure I have his tinder box and the bayonet. Neither have I had his picture or anything even to show for bearing the name, as he

Aunt Polly. Buried at Bridport. Helon Buck, Son of Saml., Family. Pedigree of Elmer and Willmarth Families. Copartnership with Brother Hiram. Buck Hollow. Lumber Business. Dissolution. Buck Mansion. Droving Business. Noble, Helpful Life. Wife Model Housekeeper. Buried in Fairview Cemetery.

was always averse to any such patrimony. But he and his wives lie buried in Bridport, in the old chureyard and the old mansion passed into other hands, still stands on the hill and attests as I pass it by to the energy of himself and helpful wife "Aunt Polly" as she was called and who educated him from a meagre start to that degree of competency that finally made him the wealthiest man in all the country round.

Helon Buck, son of Samuel and Polly Buck, bn. Mar. 22, 1809, died Oct. 24, 1891, md. Dec. 1st, 1836, Mercy, dau. of Amos and Anna (Elmer) Willmarth of Addison, Vt., bn. Nov. 26, 1814, died Aug. 27, 1873. (The Elmers were of Andover, Mass., whose ancestors came from Andover, Eng., in 1643 and settled there. The Willmarths came from Amherst, Mass., and were descendants of John Wilmot (Earl of Rochester) of Oxfordshire, Eng., 1647). Children of Helon and Mercy Buck are: Samuel, bn. June 9th, 1841, md. June 30, 1863, Emma L. Paine, bn. Sept. 17, 1844, dau. of Geo. C. and Juliett Paine of Crown Point, N. Y.; Mercy Ann, bn. Nov. 12, 1842, md. Dec. 8, 1870, Carlton Field of Ferrisburg, Vt., son of Hiram and Lucinda Field. He died Nov. 19, 1898, leaving a son Fred C., bn. Jan., 1871, and dau. Mary B., bn. May 11, 1873, md. April 27, 1904, Joseph Klee of N. Y. City; Helon, Jr., bn. June 8, 1851, died in childhood, April 14, 1856.

Helon Buck with his brother Hiram forming a copartnership in 1831 came from Bridport, Vt., "across the lake" to Crown Point, N. Y., purchased timber lands bought outright and erected saw, grist, woolen and other mills, blacksmith, carpenter and shoemaker shops, hotel, store, tannery, houses, barns and sheds and did a general lumber business at a locality on Putnam's Creek known as "Buck Hollow" shipping the product by canal boats through Lake Champlain and canal to Troy and Albany markets, thus doing a large, flourishing and lucrative business up to 1842, when the supply became exhausted on Buck Mountain and surrounding hills and their nearest logging tracts and they closed up the business and dissolved partnership. Hiram taking the lands and buildings mostly on the creek and Helon the farms on the uplands which he improved and stocked with cattle and sheep and horses, built a beautiful, stately and commodious mansion in the Ionic order of architecture on the estate in 1851 and 2 and did a general farming and droving business, driving large droves of cattle and sheep to Troy and down east Conn. towns as well as carrying to the Boston market up to about 1884 when the eastern droving business had about ceased and he retired and his son Samuel succeeded him taking the estate.

He had a good business capacity, was noted for his integrity and was what they called wealthy in those days. A man of good judgment and excellent taste, he gave his children all the advantages of a liberal education and cultured and refined home and maintenance. He was helpful and liberal to the poor and interested in the welfare, progress and prosperity of the town in which he was largely known and highly respected. At 82½ years of age, "he fell into the sleep that knows no waking, the peaceful end of a noble and beautiful life." He was a captain and his brother Hiram a Col. in the N. Y. state militia, 9th reg., 40th brigade, 11th div. inf., from 1830 to resignation and dissolution in 1837.

My mother, Mercy Buck, was a model New England housekeeper, faithful, industrious, helpful and devoted to the best interests of her husband and family. "Honor women. They entwine and weave heavenly roses in our earthly life." (Schiller), Their monument stands on the hill in "Fair View Cemetery" at Crown Point Center.

Well do I remember going along with my father and a drove of cattle down the west side of Lake George and the east side of the Hudson River to the slaughter houses at "Bulls Head" Lansingburg, now North Troy, and at another time crossing the lake by ferrying and driving a drove down over the old Vermont turnpike, the drover's route to "Chekered House," near Troy, thence along the Housatonic River to New Milford, Danbury and White Plains for the New York "Wash Market," and still at another time carrying Vermont cattle from Vergennes and Middlebury over the "Fitchburg route" to Boston, taking them out of the cars at Charlestown and disposing of them there in the "Stock Yards" first market day for sale, then took remainder second day to "Cambridge" and the third and last day finally sold out at "Brighton Market," but now the great West through the Armour's and Swifts at Chicago have revolutionized and absorbed the business and soon we will be getting cattle from South America and sheep from Australia in competition and monopoly.



Helon Buck at Mansion

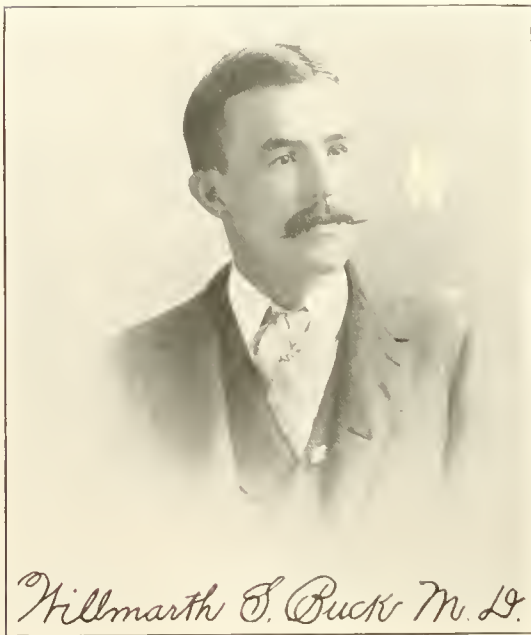
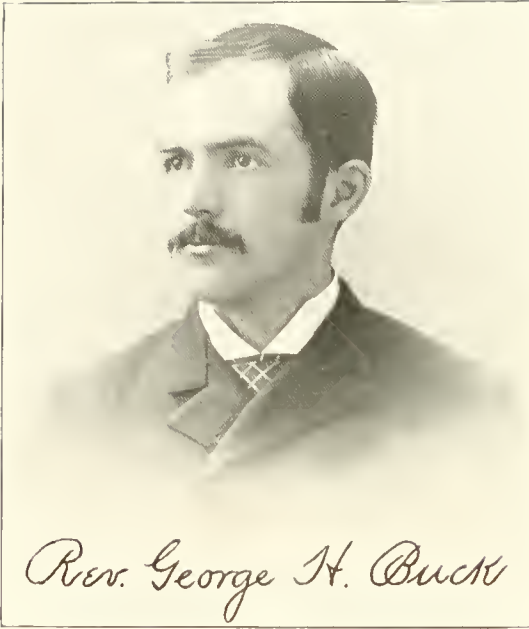


Buck Mansion. Crown Point N.Y.



Helon Bucke





Saml. Buck, Son of Helon. Marriage. Family. Education. Adirondack Summer Resort. Summervale. Crown Point, N. Y. Art Gallery. World's Fairs. Wash., D. C. Church and Town Offices. Rev. George H. Buck.

Samuel Buck, bn. June 9th, 1841, son of Helon and Mercy Buck of Crown Point, N. Y., md. June 30, 1863, Emma Louise, dau. of George C. and Juliet (Mead) Paine, bn. Sept. 17, 1844. Children: George Helon, bn. June 5th, 1864, md. Bertha S., dau. of John and Malissa Hazen of West Hartford, Vt., June 29, 1892; Mary Emma, bn. Feb. 13, 1867, md. Fred L., son of Alanson and Sophronia Viall of Crown Point, Mar. 11, 1891; and Willmarth Samuel, bn. Oct. 11, 1869, md. Maud S., dau. of Charles H. and Jenette Black of Chelsea, Mass., Dec. 20, 1889.

Samuel Buck received the most of his early tutorage in the district school under Alfred S. Palmer, a very capable and thorough English instructor of note and ability thus entering "Fort Edward Institute," Joseph E. King, D. D., principal, for a three years' collegiate course in 1856. On completion entered the "Hudson River Institute," Alonzo M. Flack, LL. D., principal, for a year's scientific and commercial course. Then returning home in 1860 to assist his father and superintend the enlargement of the mansion, the beautifying of the grounds and furnishing of the house. Engaged in the culture of the fields, gardens and fruit orchards and in the extensive growing of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes and apples for home consumption and market, and finally upon the acquirement of the property several years after, in 1880, enlarging and instituting a "summer resort" business, lasting for over a period of 20 years known as "Buck Mansion" or Summervale, Adirondacks, Crown Point, N. Y., which proved very lucrative and interesting, the family having made the lasting acquaintance and remembrances of many highly esteemed and valuable friends, in all of which he was exceedingly successful. This business was transferred to his oldest son, George H. Buck, in 1900.

"Home of my fathers, happy, sweetly, grandly still
Its cherished memories the lovely hillside valley fill.
Of untold pleasures, blessings ere the days and years go by, unfold
Whose kindly forms and noble features brightens and gladdens as we behold."

In the meantime he schooled and educated all his children and made a large beautiful and valuable collection of pictures in water colors, lithographs, steel engravings, and oil paintings in landscapes and figures, faithful copies and reproductions of the masterpieces of all the great artists, ancient and modern, in large size and handsomely framed and hung on the walls and in the "Art Gallery," and "Music Room" of the mansion. "Among the many beautiful pictures that hang on memory's wall," "Is one of the many families that we so loveth and seemeth best of all."

With his father and family he visited the Crystal Palace, World's Fair, at New York in 1853; "The Centennial" at Philadelphia in 1876, the "Columbian White City" at Chicago in 1893; the "Pan-American" at Buffalo in 1894 and the "International" at St. Louis in 1904, with various members of his family. Also the more recent years having made annual visits of several weeks duration at "Easter Inauguration" time to Washington, the capital of our nation, and having taken along at the different times all the members of the family. The family are all Congregationalists and he a deacon, trustee and clerk of the church. He has also held several important town and state offices at various times and occasions.

George Helon Buck, son of Samuel and Emma L., born June 5, 1864, at Crown Point, N. Y. He received his preparatory education in the High School of Crown Point under Prof. Thos. R. Kniel, (afterward Supt. of Instruction of the schools of Saratoga, N. Y.), entered Amherst College in 1882, graduated from there in the class of 1886, entered Andover Theological Seminary in 1887, graduated from there in class of 1890, with honor, taking an additional year's course in Harvard Divinity School at Cambridge in 1891. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa chapter and Senior Scientific Society of Amherst College, class of '82. His first charge was at Conway, N. H., in 1892, and then marrying June 29, 1892, Bertha S., dau. of John and Malissa Hazen of West Hartford, Vt., and settling in Hadenville, Mass., in 1893, took charge of the Congregational Church there for six years. Ill health of himself and wife compelled him to resign in 1899, and he removed to Crown Point in 1900, resuming his father's business; from which he retired, and where he now remains and maintains his "summer resort," at Buck Mansion, which retains its popularity and patronage of 35 years. He also very often acts as church supply when occasion requires and is frequently called to conduct marriage and funeral services. They have no children.

Dr. Willmarth S. Buck. Education. Profession. Residence. Fred L. Viall md. Mary E. Buck. Family. Frederick Norbury Viall.

Willmarth Samuel Buck, son of Samuel and Emma L., born Oct. 11, 1869. He received his education at Crown Point Academy and Philips Andover preparatory schools, entered in 1892, the University of Penn. Medical School in Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1896, and after two years hospital work there and soon after passing the post graduate course of the Albany Medical College he married Dec. 20, 1899, Maud S., dau. of Chas. H. and Jenette Black of Chelsea, Mass., and settled in Plattsburg, N. Y., where he is now a practicing physician and surgeon with a good practice (making children's diseases a specialty). He spent the winter of 1906-7 in Florida as house physician of the Magnolia Springs Hotel near Green Cove, St. Johns River, and the spring of 1908 at San Francisco, Cal., soon after the earthquake and fire of Apl. 18, 1906, as attendant physician of James E. Farley, the then famous "strike breaker," bn. in 1873 and died Sept. 10, 1913, in Plattsburg, and party in that perilous and marvelous undertaking there and at Chicago, New York, New Orleans, Philadelphia and elsewhere. He is now one of the attendant physicians of the Medical Board of the new "Champlain Valley Hospital," opened up in 1910 and has recently installed a new X-ray machine, for use in surgical locations and operations. His office is on Margaret St., and his residence, 14 Couch St., Plattsburg, N. Y. They have no living children, having lost two infant sons at birth in May, 1902, and Apl. 8, 1913, buried at Crown Point, N. Y.

Fred L. Viall born Jan. 15, 1865, son of Alanson S. and Sophronia (Barker) Viall of Crown Point, md. Mary Emma Buck, bn. Feb. 13, 1867, dau. of Samuel and Emma L. Buck, Mar. 11, 1891. Children: Frederick Norbury, born Sept. 2, 1893, and Robert Samuel born Dec. 2, 1900. Their residence is at 37 Hamilton St., Plattsburg, N. Y., the house standing on the hill site of the old Government Block house of 1808 to 1814, overlooking the garrison grounds of the Plattsburg U. S. Gov. Post and Barracks of the officers and soldiers of the U. S. Army stationed there. Mr. Viall was for several years shipping clerk of the Chateaugay Iron & Ore Co., in their railroad office at Plattsburg, and is now accountant in the main office of the Plattsburg Dock & Coal Co., and traveling salesman.

Robert is in the Plattsburg High School from which Frederick graduated in 1911, and entered the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1912, and now, 1913-14, in the Art Students' League of New York, where he died Oct. 7, 1914, aged 21, a talented, intelligent and promising young man of high aspirations.

OBITUARY.

Frederick Norbury Viall, who died while in New York City, Oct. 7, 1914, at the age of 21 years, 1 month and 5 days. A bright, talented, and promising young man.

At a meeting of the Art Students' League of New York, held Oct. 15, 1914, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted: "Whereas, Frederick N. Viall is deceased at the beginning of a career which his talent would surely have made a brilliant one; and Whereas, Mr. Viall has been a member of the League for two years and was at the time of his untimely death a member of the Board of Control; therefore be it Resolved, That the Art Students' League hereby records its sense of personal loss in his death and extends to the members of his family its sincere sympathy in their loss; and be it further Resolved, That these Resolutions be spread on the Minutes of the League and the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of them to the family of the deceased."

This copy was in the form of an elegant Memorial Book, hand engraved and illumined in purple and gold on vellum bearing fifty signatures of the officers and members of the board and school.

"PASS UNDER THE ROD."

By Mrs. Mary S. (Buck) Dana. Set to music by Mrs. Sue (Ingersoll) Scott. In "Perfect Jewels," page 416, compiled by Wm. Ralston Balch, published Rutland, Vt., by Sydney M. Southard, 1884.

I saw a young bride in her beauty and pride, Bedecked in her snowy array;
And the bright flush of joy mantled high on her cheek, And the future looked blooming
and gay
And with woman's devotion she laid her fond heart, At the shrine of idolatrous love,
And she anchored her hopes to this perishing earth, By the chain which her tenderness
wove



Fred L. Viall



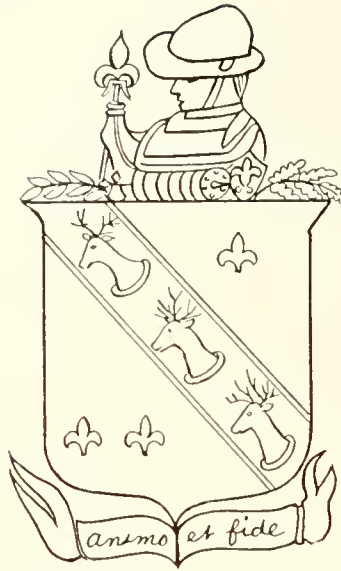
Mary E. (Buck) Viall



Frederick N. Viall



Robert S. Viall.



George Viall Coat of Arms of Eng.



Mary E. (Buck) Viall

(At 18 Yrs. of Age.)

Pass Under the Rod. (Continued). Sequel.

But I saw when those heart-strings were bleeding and torn, And the chain had been severed in two

She had changed her white robes for the sables of grief, And her bloom for the paleness of woe!

But the Healer was there, pouring balm on her heart, And wiping the tears from her eyes, And he strengthened the chain he had broken in twain, And fastened it firm to the skies! There had whispered a voice—'twas the voice of her God: "I love thee—I love thee—pass under the rod."

I saw a young mother in tenderness bend—O'er the couch of her slumbering boy And she kissed the soft lips as they murmured her name—While the dreamer lay smiling in joy

Oh, sweet as the rosebud encircled with dew—When its fragrance is flung on the air, So fresh and so bright to that mother he seemed—As he lay in his innocence there, But I saw when she gazed on the same lovely form, Pale as marble, and silent and cold, But paler and colder her beautiful boy, And the tale of her sorrow was told! But the Healer was there who had stricken her heart, And taken her treasure away; To allure her to heaven, He had placed it on high, And the mourner will sweetly obey. There had whispered a voice—'twas the voice of her God: "I love thee—I love thee—pass under the rod."

I saw the fond brother, with glances of love—Gazing down on a gentle young girl, And she hung on his arm, and breathed soft in his ear, As he played with each graceful curl.

Oh, he loved the sweet tones of her silvery voice, Let her use it in sadness or glee; And he twined his arms round her delicate form, As she sat in the eve on his knee. But I saw when he gazed on her death stricken face, And she breathed not a word in his ear, And he clasped his arms round an icy-cold form, And he moistened her cheek with a tear.

But the Healer was there, and he said to him thus, "Grieve not for thy sister's short life," And he gave to his arms still another fair girl, And he made her his own cherished wife! There had whispered a voice—'twas the voice of his God: "I love thee—I love thee—pass under the rod."

I saw, too, a father and mother who leaned—On the arms of a dear gifted son, And the star in the future grew bright to their gaze, As they saw the proud place he had won; And the fast coming evening of life promised fair, And its pathway grew smooth to their feet, And the starlight of love glimmered bright at the end, And the whispers of fancy were sweet, And I saw them again, bending low o'er the grave, Where their hearts dearest hope had been laid, And the star had gone down in the darkness of night, And the joy from their bosoms had fled.

But the Healer was there, and his arms were around. And he led them with tenderest care; And he showed them a star in the bright upper world, 'Twas *their star* shining brilliantly there! They had each heard a voice—'twas the voice of their God: "I love thee—I love thee—pass under the rod!"

"PASSING UNDER THE ROD" REV. W. F. DALE (SEQUEL)
CHARLES EDWARD POLLOCK.

When bowed with afflictions and woes here below, As on in my way to bright Heaven I go, I hear a sweet voice, 'tis the voice of my God—"I love thee—I love thee—pass under the rod."

Sequel. (Continued). Viall Genealogy. Family of Wm. and Mary (Greely) Viall of Essex, N. Y.

When trials and losses fall unto me here; When mingling the cup of thanksgiving with tears
I hear the same voice, the same voice of my God—"I love thee, I love thee, pass under the rod."
When weeping I stand o'er the spoils of the grave, My friends all departed beyond the dark wave:
I hear the sweet voice of my Father and God—"I love thee, I love thee, pass under the rod."

(Set to music)—In "Memorial Offering" by C. E. Leslie, Chicago, 1886; New York William A. Pond & Co., 25 Union Square.

The Vialls are descended from an ancient Italian plebian family of Florence and the Tuscan Apennines country, the land of romance and adventure. The name is derived from the Latin, *Via* (a way or avenue) on which they lived, and we find streets in Florence on the Arno and elsewhere bearing the name which corresponds to our avenues and even as late as now there is a Viall Ave., in Mechanicsville, N. Y. The name of Viall has been variously spelled Vial, Viall, Viale and Vialle, all the changes having come by changes in location and the usual liberty taken with surnames all over the world.

Some of the family have figured quite prominently in Italian politics, a General Alberto Viall being in the recent troubles in Italy and another Victor Alfredo Vialle was Secretary of War some years ago.

They left Florence probably in time of Lorenzo and Cellini de Medici and Podestus, criminal oppression about 1367, making life unbearable in that most lovely part of the world, going from Italy to Orleans on the Loire, France, where they joined with the Huguenots and took a somewhat active part in that contest. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes Oct. 22, 1685, after battle of St. Denis Nov. 10, 1567, and massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, Aug. 24, 1572, and the scattering of the protestant forces, they went perhaps first to Holland, and then to England and settled with the Huguenot weavers at Bolton, Lancashire, between 1567 and 1685 or before as we find one branch appears to have gone direct from Italy after the oppression of 1367 and settled in Allington, Devonshire, before 1450, from Flanders or Holland. Another branch is found at Twickenham, Middlesex Co., England, early with "coat of arms" (see Burke's Heraldry). From there John, Sr., bn. 1618, emigrated with his family to Boston, Mass., about 1639, died, 1686. John, Jr., in Salem and Swansea, 1679, and John 2nd, in Newport, family settling in Portsmouth and Providence, R. I., 1690 to about 1789, in Revolution and at commencement of its spinning industry. For Genealogy see descendants of John, "Who was in Rev. service from Bunker Hill to Yorktown," by David Jilson, of South Attleboro, Mass., 8 vo., 37 pages, to 1847 or 79.

From there, after close of Revolution, Philip, son of John, with 4 sons, wife and dau. emigrated to Willsboro, Essex Co., N. Y., was there in 1790, and William, oldest son bn. Sept. 14, 1792, died Feb. 26, 1855, md. in 1820 Mary Greely, dau. of John, revolutionary soldier (cousin of Horace), bn. Apl. 14, 1796, died Jan. 24, 1875, (see Greeley Genealogy by G. H. Greeley, Boston, 1905, pages 314, 315, 653, 654, and 865), was in War of 1812-14, and settled in Essex, N. Y., and had sons: Asa E. bn. Apl. 10, 1836, md. Harriet Meeker and remained at home; Harrison bn. Aug. 26, 1840, (went early to Michigan and Wisconsin with younger brother Ransom), md. Lizzie Loyd, finally settled in St. Paul, Minn., and left a son there; and Ransom M., bn. Feb. 14, 1825, md. Mattie M. Allison, of Orangeville, Ind., finally settled in California, and died in Arizona in 1895; Alanson S., bn. May 25, 1822, md. Sophronia, dau. of John and Louisa (Jones) Barker of Crown Point, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1851, and settled there as hotel keeper, died May 18, 1895; and John G., bn. Nov. 12, 1829, in Civil War, Capt. 5th N. Y. Cavalry, afterward md. in Maryland, Estelle, dau. of Jas. W. and Mary S. (Doude) Boswell, Aug. 19, 1865, and resided in Wash., D. C., died Sept. 1, 1913, buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va.; and daus.: Ann P., bn. Aug. 25, 1827, md. F. H. Page, and Mary E., bn. May 20, 1832, md. 1st, Orlando Fayre, 2nd, Frank Whitney. Betsy, Sally, Charity, Zulima and Avis were sisters of William, and John a brother of William, bn. about 1794, resided in Willsboro and had a son John residing on Viall Hill, Bouquet, Essex, in 1876, who has sons, and Erastus a machine man and civil engineer from Pennsylvania, settled in Chicago and another son, probably Samuel, at Elmira, N. Y.

Acadia, Huguenot Ancestry, Samuel Viall of Elmira, Early Settler of Chicago, Adventures and Settlement, Geo. M. Viall, Hist. of Plattsburg, Macdonough's Victory, Gen. McComb Lands Forces, Plattsburg's Situation, Earliest History, Gov. Barracks.

Another of same stock and ancestry went with the Huguenots to Acadia in Nova Scotia about 1614 and from there was driven out to Louisiana during the troubles of 1713, when Nova Scotia was ceded to Britain, by British soldiers under Col. Monckton, Sept. 5, 1755, and finally settled there among the old Creole families of New Orleans. Seventeen ships conveyed them to North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and elsewhere from "Grand Prè, in Basin of Minas." The church at Grand Prè in which the order of the King of England, George 2nd, was read for their eviction is now standing in ruins.

They left Florence in time of the Podestas, Collinide Medici rule, 1343, the most appalling criminal oppression of Florentine history, at first taking refuge in France. Acadia was colonized by the French under Sienr d'Roberval in 1547 and De Monts 1560 to 1611. Sir William Alexander, son of William Alexander 3rd, of Scotland, bn. in 1560 of Menstrie, Sterlingshire, Scot., of the Argyle family, was knighted by King James in 1612 and was bestowed a gift and grant of Canada, inclusive of Nova Scotia or Acadia and Newfoundland, Sept. 21, 1621, subsequently confirmed by Chas. 1st. In 1624 he published an "Encouragement to Colonists," republished in 1625 and 30, was Secretary of State, 1626, and created a Peer of England in 1630. In 1633, he was made Earl of Sterling and Viscount of Canada and in 1639 Earl of Devon. He died in London Feb. 12, 1640. (Enc. Brit. 9th Ed., Vol. 1, page 493).

Samuel Viall, bn. 1819, came from Elmira, N. Y., with his parents in 1834 via the Great Lakes to Illinois, landing in Chicago, then a small struggling village of 1,600 inhabitants including several companies of soldiers at Fort Dearborn. His father the previous season had built a 16-foot log cabin on the open prairie about 17 miles from Chicago. It was a typical pioneer home. Neighbors were few and far apart, wolves were plenty and troublesome, Indians roamed the plains and were much more in evidence than the white man. There were no stores, no schools, no churches nearer than Chicago. Other settlers took up the prairie lands, schools followed and the religious needs of the little settlement were so urgent that a Congregational Church was formed in 1843. Others followed. The whole district from open prairie has become one of the most popular residential suburbs of Chicago. For nearly three quarters of a century Mr. Viall and a younger brother John have been identified with all the best and highest interests of Cook Co. Strong advocates of temperance, they have most of their home districts saloonless from the start. As champions of the higher education they have worked for and lived to see the educational standards the best in the middle west. Mr. Viall having a retentive memory and ready speech was easily the best authority on local history in the vicinity of Chicago. He reproduced the sterling worth, the mental ability and the intense activity of the best Puritan life and traditions of New England two centuries ago. One of his sons, George M. Viall, is known to Congregationalists the country over. Staunch christians, they have been towers of strength for the advance of the Kingdom of God. Samuel Viall died in 1911, aged 92.

Plattsburg dates from 1785. It has twice been destroyed by fire, in 1849 and 1867. In 1812 it became the headquarters of the U. S. Army on the northern frontier and on Sept. 11, 1814, it was rendered famous through the capture of the British flotilla under Com. Downie by the U. S. flotilla under Com. Macdonough and the consequent retreat from across the Saranac River of Sir George Prevost who had been simultaneously attacking the village with a powerful army against the American forces under Gen. Alex. McComb. Downie and fifteen other officers of the contending forces are buried in the old part of the Plattsburg Riverside cemetery, and the old stone house is still standing in the city on River Street, that was used for a hospital for the wounded and dying.

Plattsburg is on the west shore of Lake Champlain and is the principal gateway to the Adirondack region and the larger islands of the lake. It is in a lumber and iron district and handles these products chiefly. Population in 1910, 11,138.

In 1785, Zepheniah Platt, of Dutchess Co., N. Y., bought up the first section tract of land comprising of 29,983 acres, lying and being on Cumberland Head, Plattsburg and Peru, for settlement. Two block houses were built in Plattsburg in 1796 and 8 and another in 1806 and the Government Barracks in 1814. Zepheniah Platt built "the Home-stead" in 1793 and 8 known as "the Government House," where courts were held for many years. This and Benjamin Moore's brick house are still standing on the south side of the river, that of Moore's on the corner of Bridge and Peru Streets, being literally

Count De Fredenburg's Estate. Zepheniah Platt, Gen. Moore and Others. Site of Fredenburg Mansion. The Vialls in England. Hist. of Trigg Manor. Trevorder, George Viell. Origin of Name, Coat of Arms. John Viall.

peppered all over with canister and shot and now marked by a memorial marble tablet in the walls. He was a Lieut. in the Revolution, and in the War of 1812, Maj. Gen. of Volunteers. Gen. Moore lived on Cumberland Head from 1794 to 1821.

It was on Jan. 11th, 1769, that his then reigning majesty George 3rd, issued a warrant for 30,000 acres of land lying on the Saranac River to his good servant the late Captain Chas. de Fredenburg. The Count had visited the section years previous and looked upon the spot with loving eye. When he built his dwelling in 1767 on what is now the corner of Bridge and Green Streets, his nearest neighbors were John La Frambrois in Chazy, and William Hay and Henry Cross opposite Valcour Island on the south. His mansion was surrounded by the log cabins of his dependents and workmen and the picture presented was perhaps more like the Overlord's castle in Baronial days than the plantations then taking root in the sunny south. Three miles away stood the saw-mill on the bank of the river at what is known as Fredenburg Falls. It is said the Count lived in sumptuous grandeur with his wife and family but the rising cloud of revolution shattered his dreams as it did those of many another who held his broad acres by right of royal patent. As revolution spread and the danger became more threatening, the Captain and his family left their splendid forest retreat for Montreal where safety was assured. Later his mill and dwellings were burned and the Count himself died or was never heard of afterward. Then Zepheniah Platt and his eleven companions came in 1784 and it is interesting to recall that in 1798 the village of Plattsburg had 250 inhabitants and that on the site of the Fredenburg Mansion stood the tavern built by John Clark at foot of Peru and intersection of Bridge and head of Green Streets, running down to Clark's landing in 1798, near present railroad bridge; the U. S. Hotel of Israel Green "the Quaker Tavern Keeper" (destroyed by fire Dec. 27, 1868) and now a plant of the great Armour Meat Supply Co. of Chicago, and Joseph I. Green had a tavern at the corner of Margaret and Court Streets (the old Phoenix Hotel of John McKee) destroyed by fire in 1825, now site of Cumberland House, and James I. Green had harness and saddle making shop on Bridge Street in 1823, destroyed by fire 1832, also Fouquet and Green's store.

Viall or Vill in England: History of the Denary of Trigg, Manor Cornwall by Sir John Maclean, vol. 3, page 364. London, 1842, and Harleian Society, 17th vol., page 311.

In Herald Visitation, 1620, in Pedigree of Billon alias Billing. George Viell, of Wood, parish of Allington, Devon Co. and Trevorder, md. before 1472, Elizabeth Billing, dau. and co-heir with sister Margaret of Richard, son and heir of John Billon or Billing of Trevorder, who died Apl. 20, 1513, in reign of Henry 8th. John Viell, son and heir, died Apl. 7, 1546, md. Isabella, dau. of John Carminow of Tentongollen, aged 40 years, on his father's death. William Viell, son and heir, aged 30 years, on his father's death, and has no sons and the name expires. Held Trevorder in 1550. Will proved at Exeter 1591 B. P.

George Viell by his marriage with Elizabeth Billing acquired Trevorder and eventually seated himself there in 1450 and died in 1513 and is buried in parish of St. Teedy. (Old style spelled Johannes Vyall and may have come from Flanders or Holland). Coat of arms: 3 deer's heads and breast, slanterwise in belt on shield taken from Billon and adopted by Viell thus.

John Viall of Swanzey, Mass., and descendents. By David Jillson of South Attleboro, Mass., 8 vo., 37 pages. Reprint from Narragansett Hist. Reg., Providence, R. I., 1884-5, No. 3, pages 97-113 and 177-199; also "Annals of America," by Abiel Holmes, D. D., Cambridge, 2 vols., 1827, vol. 1st, notes 30-9, pages 209-486. Name in early records, Vyole, Vyale, Viol, Vyall, Viell and Viall or Viale. John Viall, Sr., bn. 1619. John Viall, Jr., 1682, and John Viall 2nd, who died in Boston, 1720.

According to Burke in his work on heraldry the family were of Twickenham, Middlesex Co., England. The arms were: "Or on a bend gu, three lozenges or, in the sinister chief point a treefoil slipped gu." Crest: A demi-leopard ppr saus tail, ducally gorged.

John Viall kept the old Ship Tavern, owned and occupied by John Viall, sen., from 1662 to his removal to Swansea in 1679. John Viall allowed to be weaver first found in Boston, Jan. 11, 1639; admitted freeman June 2, 1641; first wife Mary died in 1656; James, first child, living in 1664; second marriage, Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Smith, bap. June 12, 1664.

John Viall (vintner) of Boston in Swansea, Aug. 25, 1679, and Rehoboth, 600 acres or less. John Viall died Feb. 26, 1885 or 6.

Swansea, Salem and Bristol (R. I.) Descendants Mass. and R. I. Vialls. Family Records. French and German Vialls. Hiram Buck, Son of Saml. Family Monument in Fairview Cemetery.

John, shipwright and inn-holder md. Mary, dau. of Nathaniel and Mary Williams, Mar. 6, 1664. Children: John bn. Sept. 14, 1672; Nathaniel bn. Oct. 8, 1676; and Joseph bn. Jan. 5, 1678, bap. in old South Church, Boston, July 6, 1679. Church founded in May, 1679.

Samuel, son of John, md. in Salem, Mar. 13, 1706, Susanna Flint. She died in Bristol, R. I., Nov. 16, 1715. It is possible he lived in Kingston, R. I., before he md. in Salem. Son Benjamin bn. July, 1714. Benjamin bn. in Salem Nov. 8, 1710, died in Bristol, Aug. 11, 1729. Samuel bn. at Salem, Feb. 1, 1708, died at Bristol, Apl. 25, 1729. Hezekiah bn. at Bristol, Nov. 2, 1716, md. Abigail Wanton of Newport, Sept. 2, 1736. He died May 4, 1739; had no children. Benjamin, son of John, md. in Rehoboth May 26, 1701, Esther Wiswall, md. second wife Sarah Wiswall; was prominent man there. Benjamin and brother Jonathan bought, Sept. 1, 1718, estate in Swansea. John bn. May 19, 1704, died before 1750. Nathaniel bn. Nov. 11, 1705, died Feb. 19, 1800, in 94th year. (Monument Viall Cem., Rehoboth, Congregational Church).

Thos. bn. before 1731 died before 1750. Jonathan, md. Mercy Wiswall. He died Jan., 1724. Children: James, bn. July 14, 1700, at Swansea, died 1731; Jonathan, bn. Aug. 17, 1701, at Swansea, wife Hannah, died Nov. 6, 1732; Joseph, bn. Apl. 7, 1709; and Benjamin, bn. Jan. 11, 1711, at Swansea.

Third Gen. John (son of John 2nd, son of John 1st), md. in Boston, Dec. 27, 1694, Mary Adams; son Jonathan, bn. Sept. 21, 1701. Nathaniel md. in Boston, Sarah, dau of Elisha Bennett, July 12, 1708; children: in Boston, Samuel, bn. May 2, 1709, md. wife Mary of Lynn. Another Nathaniel md. Mary Clark June 6, 1723; married by Cotton Mather. Nathaniel, bn. Mar. 21, 1723. Samuel, bn. Oct. 1, 1725.

Nathaniel, son of Benjamin, son of John, died May 26, 1731; sons: Samuel; Benjamin died Mar. 22, 1819, aged 89; John of Barrington; James; Jonathan; John died Jan. 26, 1821; John 2nd, of Newport, R. I., 1789. There is also said to be a "Vial family record," 3 pages excerpt by Julian Potter, pub. in 1901, and copied from an old Bible record, and begins with John Viall, 1721, and his son Jonathan and his son James, etc., to 1801, a very interesting record.

FRENCH AND GERMAN VIALLS.

Vial, Victor, French violinist and composer, 1565.

Vial, Jean Baptiste Charles, French dramatic author, 1771-1837. (comedy writer, Paris).

Vial, du Clairbois Honore Sebastian, French engineer, 1733-1816.

Vial, Chas. de Saint Bell, French author on eclipses, London, 1791.

Viel, Chas. Francois, French architect and writer, 1745-1819.

Viel, Jean Marie Victor, French architect, bn. 1796.

Viel, Chas. Marie de, French converted Christian Jew and sacred writer, died 1680.

Viel, Louis de Compeigne, French converted Christian Jew and sacred writer, died 1700.

Vial, Romain, Spanish writer, Santiago, Chili, 1833.

Vial, Paulin Francois Alexandre, Paris writer, 1886.

Vial, Francisque, Paris writer, 1901-3.

Vial, Paul, French dictionary writer, Paris, 1909.

Vial, Friedrich Wilhelm, Marburg, Detmold, German music writer, recent, 1912.

Hiram Buck, born Jan. 16, 1804, died Feb. 7, 1864; "Sic Transit Gloria Mundi." (Thus the glory of man passeth away) is engraved on his monument in Fairview Cemetery, Crown Point Center. Son of Samuel of Bridport, Vt., and brother of Helen of Crown Point, N. Y., with whom he was associated many years, md. Feb., 1836, Almedia Bass Rawson of Schroon Lake, bn. Sept. 28, 1810, died Sept. 17, 1899. She was dau. of Clark Rawson, the first school teacher there, son of Simeon, son of Seneca Rawson, lived on hill at head of Schroon Lake, son Ashley being a famous pioneer and mail stage and passenger coach driver on the State military macadam milestone Schroon Valley road, with toll gates, relay stations and wayside inns from Albany to Plattsburg. (See also "the Rawson family," by E. B. Crane, Worcester, Mass., 1875, pages, 190-2). They had 3 children: Hiram Jr., bn. Feb. 5, 1839; Almedia R., bn. Feb., 1842; and Rawson C., bn. Oct. 2, 1844, died young, Feb. 8, 1885, at 40 years, leaving a widow and dau. Media R.,

Hiram, Jr. Almedia and Rawson C., Son and Dau. Families. Paris S. Russell, Son-in-Law. Hiram, Jr.'s Education and Profession. Austin Buck, Son of Saml. Family. Old Homestead. Drover, Speculator, Hotel Keeper.

bn, June 12, 1870. He md. Sept. 15, 1868, Emma Adel Myrick, dau. of Barney Myrick of Bridport, Vt., who is now settled at Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., the dau. as a teacher.

Hiram Jr., md. Feb. 21, 1860, Aramanda, dau. of Samuel and Lydia Russell, hotel keeper of Crown Point Center, bn. May 30, 1838, and had 4 children, 2 sons and 2 daus.: 1st, Vivian A., bn. Feb. 9, 1861, md. Dec. 3, 1889, Henry B. Henderson of Cheyenne, Wyo., bn. Jan. 26, 1863, issue: Harry Buck Henderson, bn. Mar. 5, 1891, grad. Columbia College, N. Y., 1913; 2nd, Effie R., bn. Sept. 29, 1863, md. William H. Dodds of Denver, Colo., Aug. 31, 1891, issue: Clara R., bn. Nov. 22, 1892; 3rd, Hiram Dudley, bn. Feb. 23, 1869, md. Dec. 2, 1891, Marion Gertrude, dau. of Jas. E. and Josephine (Towner) Taylor, issue: Rawson D., bn. Oct. 25, 1894, in her Trenton, N. J., home; 4th, Clifford Hand, born Dec. 21, 1873, md. May 1, 1900, Jessie Swan of Cheyenne, Wyo., he was kiled at Omaha, Neb., Aug. 31, 1914, aged 41; Dudley is a furniture dealer located at Newburg on the Hudson River. The mother with her daughters at Cheyenne, Wyo., and Clifford was in N. Y. City. Almedia, bn. in Feb., 1842, md. July 3, 1862, Paris S. Russell of Schroon Lake, bn. in Crown Point Jan. 12, 1836. He died in 1876 and she died Dec. 29, 1911. They had a large family of 5 girls and 2 boys: Adeline, bn. Mar. 19, 1863, md. W. R. McKenzie of Grove Point, Schroon Lake; Belle, bn. Dec. 14, 1864, md. E. J. Sergel, Los Angeles, Cal.; Kate, bn. Mar. 9, 1869, md. Peter J. McG. Evers of Albany, N. Y., June 18, 1890, and died soon after; Bird, (Media R.) bn. Apl. 21, 1867, md. Frank A. Wardlaw of Schroon Lake Lumber Mills; Jessie, bn. Sept. 21, 1871, md. E. I. Burn of Atlanta, Ga.; Samuel, bn. June 10, 1870, md. Alice Newton of Sheffield, Mass., Sept. 13, 1891, a steamboat captain, had son and dau.: Roslyn and Paris S., bn. 1873, md. Frances I., only dau. of Freeman H. Russell of Schroon Lake, June 3, 1901, she died in her 33rd year Feb. 13, 1914, leaving 3 children. He is a lawyer now residing at Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y. Mrs. Almedia R. Russell was a model woman. "Optimae Matri" (to the best of mothers).

Hiram Buck, Sr., was well known for many years as an extensive dealer in state lands, attending the annual tax sales at Albany along with Garret Smith, Robert Livingston, Russell Sage, Norvin Green and others of his day and time. He was careful, learned and intelligent and one of the promoters with John Kennedy, William Cutler and others of the "World's Safe Fire Insurance Co." at Albany, N. Y., about 1860, which to his loss and sorrow, for he died soon after, never materialized as expected being merged into some other rival concern.

Hiram, Jr., was a prominent citizen of Crown Point for several years finally moving to Albany, where he died of a lingering illness Apl. 15, 1896. Both were of the order of Free Masons, well up in the degrees. Hiram, Sr., was a colonel; and later in 1858, Hiram, Jr., a lieutenant, in the N. Y. State Militia of Co. H, 34th Reg., N. Y. Vol., at the commencement of the Civil War, 1863, resigning, soon after the mustering in the troops, from poor health, when his commission expired. He was a cousin and companion of my earlier years and a bright pupil of our early and able English schoolmaster, Alfred S. Palmer, and student and scholar of "the Fort Edward Institute," 1857-8; took a law course at Albany, practiced at "the Center" where he resided, wrote for the press under nom de plume of "Nemo" but never aspired to the bar on account of ill health and other business and family engagements.

Austin Buck, born Mar. 22, 1807, and died Nov. 29, 1887, second son of Samuel of Bridport, Vt., inherited the old homestead and estate of his father at Bridport and flourished there for several years, a drover and horseman of reputation, but finally through unwise speculation and mismanagement unfortunately lost it all and it passed out of his hands and is now owned and occupied by the Fletcher family; Paris Fletcher, president of the Middlebury Bank, to whom it was mortgaged, being the first occupant after foreclosure about 1840. He md. for 1st wife Anna Miner, Nov., 1817; 2nd, Mrs. Sarah Bucklin. They were distant relatives of the family. He died in 1880 at 86 years, the estate being settled upon Albert Fletcher who now resides there.

Austin Buck, md. Eleanor Heyward of Bridport, Apl. 17, 1827, she was born May 9, 1809, died Jan. 13, 1883; they had 2 daus. and 2 sons; 1st, Ellen M., born June 27, 1831, md. Sept. 23, 1851, David S. Hayward of Essex, N. Y., who died Mar. 17, 1901. She died May 12, 1904, they had 2 daus., both died young; 2nd, Augusta J., born May 5, 1834, md. Mar. 7, 1861, Chas. North of Whalonsburg, N. Y. They had one dau., Mrs. Elery Tyrrel, of Essex, N. Y., and 2 sons, who went west; 3rd, Darwin A., bn. Oct. 2, 1836, who died un-



H. Dudley Buck



Mabel A. Buck

With Austin Buck in Ct. Old Buck House and Relations. Northups and Bostwicks. Isaac Buck, Jr. With Ethan Allen at Taking of Ticonderoga. Green Mt. Boys. Lemuel Buck, Son of Isaac. Family.

married in early life, Feb. 2, 1867; 4th, Henry F., born Sept. 2, 1839, md. Kate C. Tomlinson Apl. 3, 1884, a farmer now living at Bridport, Vt., formerly of Reber in Willsboro, N. Y., their children are: Hester V., bn. May 4, 1885; Louis H., bn. Sept. 21, 1884, md. Mary Call of St. Johns, N. B., June 11, 1912; and Daniel T., bn. Jan. 23, 1894.

After leaving the old mansion at Bridport, Austin Buck, kept a hotel at Lewis, N. Y., on the state road now known as "the Old Buck Tavern Stand," for a number of years, then removing to Wadhams Mills where his family married, and afterward he assisted his brother Helon in the droving business, going with large droves of cattle and sheep and horses down east through Vermont to the old Connecticut towns and markets of their ancestors and with whom I was, in 1860-1 when they were stopping at New Milford on the way to dispose of their drove, among friends and relatives, notably at the "old Buck house" of J. Leroy Buck, son of Jonathan of Joseph, who lived on the hill above the vilage, near Housatonic river, 1784 to 1851.

My Uncle Austin was very fond and proud of his relatives and took every opportunity and great pleasure in visiting them all, among whom down there as I now remember were also the old families of the Northups at Sharon and the Bostwicks at Litchfield as well as the Bucks at New Milford and elsewhere, including an old maid at Great Barrington, Mass., dau. of Samuel Buck who was living there in 1778.

Isaac Buck, Jr., son of Isaac, was born in New Milford, Ct., May 23, 1763, md. about 1787, Sarah Hall of Addison, Vt., bn. Feb. 6, 1763, and located in East Addison at first and kept a store, was there in 1790, near his brother Samuel Buck, 1795 to 1806, with whom he had business relations, but finally settled at "Buck's Bridge," on Grass River, Potsdam, N. Y., in 1807, and died there in Canton, Oct. 27, 1841, and is buried in "Buck's Bridge Cemetery"; had saw-mill 1809, and kept store and post office there.

Their children were: 1st, Orrin, bn. Nov. 13, 1789, died Feb. 6, 1873; 2nd, Mina, bn. Nov. 27, 1791, md. Alfred Gulley of Addison, Vt.; 3rd, Lemuel, bn. Oct. 9, 1793, md. Mar. 13, 1823, Elizabeth Baldrige and had 10 children among whom was Leffert, bn. Feb. 5, 1837, at Canton, N. Y.; 4th, Zury, bn. Sept. 28, 1795, drowned skating, and Ezra (twins).

Orrin, md. Nov. 3, 1813, 1st wife Betsy Sawyer, bn. Sept. 27, 1795, died Sept. 15, 1855; md. 2nd wife Polly Sawyer, both daus. of Mannasseh Sawyer and Beulah Howe his wife of Leominster, Mass. Children of Orrin and Betsy, who kept store and post office and banker, died in 1873: 1st, Mina G., bn. Mar. 18, 1815; 2nd, George, bn. Jan. 15, 1817; 3rd, Sally, bn. Aug. 31, 1818; 4th, Harry, bn. May 12, 1820, died at 19 months; 5th, Harry 2nd, bn. Sept. 2, 1822; 6th, Hezibah, bn. June 23, 1824; 7th, Alfred G., bn. Feb. 3, 1828, died in 1894, prosperous merchant, kept same store and post office; 8th, Emily G., bn. Dec. 16, 1829, md. William Jones; and 9th, Martha H., bn. July 12, 1838.

It is said Isaac Buck was with Ethan Allen, probably with his father and the Beeman boy who showed the way to Allen, at taking of Ticonderoga, 1775, although a mere lad of 12 years. We also find him in after-service, Isaac Buck in Capt. William Hutchinson's Co. in Maj. Ebenezer Allen's Detachment, Feb. 19th, 9 months, 11 days, 1780-1, and later Isaac Buck, aged 25, gentleman, an Ensign in the 20th company, 1st Regiment of the 6th Brigade of the State of Vermont, Sept., 1788, so we conclude he was in the campaign terminating with Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777, as claimed for him. (Nat. Cly. Am. Biog., vol. 10, page 115).

In the Pioneer days of large families boys of 13 did good service in the country's cause. Boys of 15 were mustered into the ranks as soldiers, and stalwarts of 17 to 19 often married buxom girls of 16 and also entered into the joys and vicissitudes of life in their cabin homes in the wilderness and of which these "Green Mountain Boys" were in a great measure the exact personification.

Lemuel Buck, son of Isaac, Jr., was born at Canton, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1793, and died there Aug. 27, 1869, md. Elizabeth Baldrige of Madrid, Mar. 13, 1823, born 1802, died there Sept. 14, 1849. Children: Edwin, bn. 1825, died 1½ years old; Adelaide Olive, bn. Feb. 28, 1827, teacher, md. Fred Humphrey, educator, June 2, 1855, died in Maryland Apl. 1, 1908; Cordelia V. and Cornelia A., twins, bn. Jan. 19, 1829. Cornelia, md. Friend C. Brainard, only son of John Brainard of Bridport, Vt., a second cousin, she died March, 1892; Daniel, bn. Mar. 17, 1832, died fall of 1847. Cordelia, md. Geo. K. Robinson, Sept. 11, 1856, one son, Nelson L. Esq., bn. July 17, 1857, lawyer, N. Y. City, and he died June 4, 1902. Harriet R., bn. Dec. 9, 1834, died Jan., 1884. Leffert Lefferts, bn. Feb. 5, 1837, died July 17, 1909, aged 72½ years; and Elizabeth, bn. June 10, 1843, died Mar., 1892. Lemuel

Lefferts Buck Noted Civil Engineer. Alfred Buck, Son of Isaac. Family. Addison, Son of Alfred, Merchant. A Double Wedding. Isaac Bush and William Barnes, Drovers. Wm. Buck in Battle of Bennington. Family.

Buck was merchant and post master, justice, sheriff, 1832, and one of the founders of the Canton Academy in 1831, and later in 1856 of the St. Lawrence Universalist University at Canton, and Leffert was a civil engineer and noted bridge constructor of eminence, served in the Civil War and md. at Paducah, Kentucky, June 4, 1902, Mira Rebecca Gould, bn. Mar. 16, 1863, a descendant of William Gould of New Milford, Ct., and resided at Hastings, N. Y., on the Hudson.

Alfred Buck, son of Isaac of Pittsford, Vt., born May 28, 1771, first male child, bn. in town, md. in 1795, Mercia Barnes, bn. Mar. 17, 1772, dau. of James Barnes of New Fairfield, Ct., died 1809, and Experience Bangs his wife, of Cape Cod, Mass., died 1825. Children: 1st, James, bn. Jan. 10, 1796, md. Chloe Bates and moved to Wisconsin; 2nd, Lucy, bn. Sept., 1797, md. Peleg C. Barlow, M. D., moved to Illinois; 3rd, Abel, bn. May 22, 1801; 4th, Addison, bn. Feb. 9, 1804; and 5th, Betsy, bn. May 22, 1810, md. James H. Ewings, M. D., removed to Wisconsin. Alfred built 2 log houses and afterwards a red house 1833, in which he lived. He died May 23, 1842.

Addison Buck, merchant, son of Alfred of Pittsford born Feb. 19, 1804, md. Apl. 16, 1827, Amanda H. Hayward, who died Nov. 4, 1853, md. 2nd wife Fidelia Field, July 10, 1861, who died Nov. 7, 1871, children: 1st, Harriet, born Dec. 23, 1829, md. July 21, 1853, Elijah S. Broughton; 2nd, Charles A., bn. May 29, 1832, died Aug. 26, 1835; 3rd and 4th, Chas. Fitzland and Francis H., twins, bn. Feb. 23, 1835; 5th, Julius Horton, bn. July 13, 1846, died Aug. 20, 1853; and 6th, Sarah Elizabeth, bn. Nov. 13, 1841, md. Nov., 1866, John A. Dennott. Francis H., died in infancy, May 26, 1835. Chas. F., resides in California, now at Waitsburg, Walla Walla Co., Wash.

A part of the early life of Addison Buck, from 1823 to 29, was spent with his Uncle Samuel as clerk in his store at Bridport, Vt. After his marriage to Amanda H. Hayward of Bridport, Apl. 16, 1827, he located in Pittsford Village. He built a store and went into business, 1829 to 1853, when his store was burned which he rebuilt and sold out the same year, his wife dying in the fall. Afterward he was post master and re-married in 1861, Fidelia Field. His first wife Amanda H., was the sister of Eleanor Hayward whom his cousin Austin Buck md. same day, Apl. 17, 1827, it being a double wedding, and also cousin of David Hayward of Essex, N. Y., whom Austin's dau. Ellen afterward married.

Isaac Bush and William Barnes, drovers, were grandfathers of the wives of Samuel and Alfred Buck, brothers. They delivered cattle at Albany, May 14, 1765, to Capt. William Gilliland for the army. William Gilliland, a wealthy N. Y. merchant was commissary to Montgomery's army and the first original grantee in 1764, colonizer and settler of large tracts of 2,000 acres of land on the Bouquet River, west shore, midway of Lake Champlain, being a pioneer of Essex Co., N. Y., whose manorial domains were devastated, mills destroyed and property confiscated by Burgoyne's advancing army soon after in 1776.

William Buck, son of Isaac of Pittsford, Vt. was born in New Milford in 1765, md. Elizabeth Murray in 1787, dau. of Eber Murray of Orwell, Vt., bn. 1770, died Mar. 6, 1807, in Hinesburgh, Vt., formerly of Fairfield near St. Albans, Vt., where he lived and died Oct. 8, 1805. William Buck was in Capt. John Stark's Co., in the Battalion commanded by Samuel Fletcher, 1781, at Arlington, 134 days service ending Nov. 14, 1781. It is said he was lamed from a gunshot wound, received when a boy of 13 at the Battle of Bennington that turned the scale of the war which terminated with Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777, and was won by the combined forces of the N. H. and Vermont troops under the heroic command of Gen. Stark, Aug. 16, 1777, who bore a commission from New Hampshire, and Col. Seth Warner of the Green Mountain Boys, and who is reputed as making before the attack, this laconic speech: "See there men, the red-coats! Before night they are ours, or Molly Stark is left a widow."

Children of William and Elizabeth are: 1st, Samuel, born Feb. 23, 1788; 2nd, Anson, bn. July 7, 1791, married twice, lived in St. Albans at first, had 3 children by 1st wife, William, Abigail died in infancy, and Elizabeth who md. a Morris and had 4 children. He moved to East Cambridge on Lamolille River now "Bucks station," on L. C. & S. J. R. R., was there in 1841, a widower with two children by 2nd wife, where he died in 1858; 3rd, Alura, bn. June 7, 1793, md. James Barnes of St. Albans and has a dau, Alura, a teacher in St. Albans High School; 4th, William, bn. Feb. 16, 1795, died June 29, 1843; 5th, Malinda, bn. Feb. 23, 1799; 6th, Murray, bn. Apl. 11, 1801, md. Polly Thorpe of Conn., lived at St. Albans and had 14 children: William, bn. Sept. 12, 1824, died Sept 17, 1890, Abigail, bn. 1833. Ann, Cyrus L., bn. Dec. 24, 1829, md. Julia Ann Baker Oct. 14, 1852,



Warren F. Buck

Wm. Buck, Children. Wm. Buck, Son of Murray, Family. The First Buck Hollow Bucks.

at Monmouth, Warren Co., Ill., and died there Aug. 22, 1907, had children Cora Bell, bn. Apl. 28, 1855, died Dec. 11, 1856. Dora A., bn. July 3, 1858, died Apl. 21, 1885. Lessie, bn. May 13, 1861, died Jan. 5, 1897. Mary Eva, bn. Sept. 14, 1863, died Feb. 18, 1865. Murray Ellis, bn. July 17, 1866, md. Ada Morningstar Nov. 3, 1892, reside at Monmouth and have 3 children all girls, Lossie Louise, bn. Dec. 29, 1896, Mildred Florence, Dec. 27, 1899, and Catherine, bn. Feb. 7, 1906. Clarence Frank, bn. at Monmouth, June 6, 1870, grad. of Monmouth College, 1890, and managing editor Daily Atlas, md. Lena Staat June 9, 1898, children, Dorothy, bn. Feb. 17, 1899. Mildred, bn. Mar. 3, 1901, Henry Staat, bn. Feb. 26, 1905, and Julia Ann, bn. Sept. 22, 1906. He has been post master there for 18 years. Murray N., Polly, Eunice, Elizabeth, Sally, Harriet, Almasy, Mary and Millie, were the other children of Murray and Polly; 7th, Norman, bn. Fairfield, Vt., May 13, 1802, md. Mariah Tyron at West Haven, Vt., bn. Mar. 13, 1803, about 1825, moved west about 1830 and died in Galesburg, Knox Co., Ill., in 1856. Children: Adaline, bn. at West Haven, Dec. 7, 1826, md. Stiles Scott of Monmouth, Ill., died at Fort Scott, Kans.; Emily, bn. Jan. 7, 1828, at West Haven, died there single; Alura, bn. in Louraine Co., Ohio, May 21, 1833, md. John S. Miller of Monmouth and died there; Anna Maria, bn. in Louraine Co., Ohio, Nov. 5, 1835, md. Alex. A. Chapman at Monmouth, now living in Galesburg, Ill.; Elizabeth, bn. in Louraine Co., Ohio, July 15, 1838, md. Henry Dennison of Monmouth and died there; Ellen, bn. in Schuyler Co., Ill., June 22, 1844, md. J. R. Smith of Monmouth and still lives there.

Hon. Clarence F. Buck (as above) was elected State Senator from Monmouth, Warren Co., Ill., Nov. 7, 1916.

Murray N., son of Murray Buck, now resides at 36 South 13th Street, Minneapolis, Minn., and has sons, one of which is a Samuel of Chicago. Polly, dau. of Murray, md. a Hagerman of Bushnell, McDonough Co., Ill., and Elizabeth, md. a Warfel of Findley, Ohio.

William Buck, son of Murray, bn. Sept. 12, 1824, md. for 1st wife Charlotte E. Kittel, Dec. 17, 1846, she died Dec. 29, 1867, issue: 1st, Jonathan W., bn. Aug. 18, 1847, died Sept. 18, 1907, md. Ada Rugg in 1868, children: Arthur, Minnie, Charlotte, George, Walter, Herbert, and Jessie, all living in and around Boston, one at Everett; 2nd, Polly, bn. June 2, 1849, died June 15, 1862; 3rd, Murray N., bn. June 17, died Sept. 13, 1879; 4th, Eliza, bn. Oct. 1, 1852, died Feb. 3, 1853; 5th, Medora I., bn. Apl. 29, 1854, died Aug. 16, 1876; 6th, Selon, bn. Dec. 28, 1856, md. Carrie Bennett, lives in Sheffield, Vt., had 2 children, Murray and Carrie; 7th, Helon, bn. Feb. 28, 1861, died Dec. 25, 1907, md. Allene Mower of Richford, Vt., was fowl breeder and fruit grower at Lancaster, Worcester Co., Mass., has one son, Samuel H.; 8th, Albert Lee, bn. Apl. 6, 1863, grad. Vermont University 1889, and a civil engineer by profession, md. Lilla V. Cole Apl. 20, 1892, issue 3 children: Inez, Bessie and Albert I., Jr., now in Armstrong, B. C.; and 9th, Josephus, bn. May 20, 1864, md. Nellie Myres, issue 2 children: Carl and Inez, went to Denver, Colo. By 2nd wife Jeannette M. (Widow Farnsworth) Buck, bn. Oct. 21, 1840, md. May 25, 1869, dau. of Lemuel and Masa Buck, had children: William, Jr., bn. May 15, 1870, single, lives in Denver, Colo., real estate dealer; Burritt Lemuel, bn. Oct. 8, 1871, single, lives in Boston, express agent, Charlestown Harbor; Mary, Alice, Gertrude bn. Sept. 2, 1875, md. David N. Hunter, farmer of Brookfield, Plymouth Co., Mass., issue: Daisy, Jeannette, Burritt, and David and Victor Thorpe, bn. Nov. 21, 1880, md. Florence Palmer Sept. 28, 1900; issue: Raymond, Palmer, Lawrence and Waverly, lives in Boston, claim agent for Boston Elevated Railway. William Buck, Sr., died Sept. 17, 1890, at Buck Hollow, Vt., where he resided.

The first Buck Hollow Bucks were Gould, son of Lemuel and Bertha (Macnen) Buck, bn. Mar. 14, 1765, in New Milford, Ct., md. Sarah Abigail Hawley of Arlington, Vt., in 1785, and emigrated with his father and 3 brothers, George, Joseph and Nathan, from Arlington in winter of 1790, with ox team and hand sled on ice of Lake Champlain to Buck Hollow near St. Albans, Vt., and with his brother-in-law, Abijah Hawley, were the first settlers there. Gould and Sarah had 10 children, 6 sons and 4 daus.: 1st, Truman, bn. in Arlington, 1789, went to Canada in 1830, married but left no children; 2nd, Lemuel, bn. Apl., 1791, at Buck Hollow, in War of 1812-14, moved to Keeseville, N. Y., in 1830, died at "Bucks Corners," now Redford, Saranac, N. Y., where he lived, in 1858, md. in 1822 Masa, dau. of Medad Parsons, M. D., of North Fairfax, Vt., bn. July 5, 1797, she died in 1876; 3rd, Gould, Jr., bn. in Buck Hollow about 1796, md. 1st wife Hannah Burritt, who died at 40 years, md. 2nd wife, Widow (Samuel) Stone and had two daus., Hannah and Sarah by first wife, buried in "Buck Hollow burying ground," on hill on main road to St. Albans. He died in Hinesburg, Vt., 1843; 4th, Andrew, bn. in Buck

First Buck Hollow Bucks, Families, Marriages, Lemuel's Sons, Dr. Wilbur P., and Dr. Harmon A., Surgeons Through Civil War.

Hollow Sept. 20, 1797, died Oct. 22, 1896, living to advanced age of 99 years, 1 month and 2 days, md. 1st wife Mary Bradley, 2nd wife Esther Lobdel, who died in 1848, had a dau. Esther E., bn. Jan. 30, 1850, md. July 8, 1890, Dr. Harmon, son of Lemuel Buck. Andrew was a physician and moved to Jamestown, N. Y., issue by 1st wife were Nathan, died in Oakland, Cal., Cornelius, physician in Winthrop, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and George and son Ralph have a shoe store in Watertown, N. Y.; Mary and Martha, twins, born in 1835 live in St. Albans; Mahala md. Allen Soule, died in 1892; and Bradley died in 1881 in Oakland, Cal., at Nathan's home. Abijah H. Buck, farmer of Buck Hollow, Fairfax, and with brother Orange in lumber business at Johnson, Lamoille Co., Vt., son of Nathan, bn. Nov., 1833, md. Jan. 24, 1856, Mary Parsons of Fairfax, bn. Feb., 1835, now live at 88 High Street, St. Albans, Vt., they had 3 boys and 1 girl, Mary, bn. in Fairfax, all died young; 5th, Philemon md. and lived in Buck Hollow, a farmer; 6th, Nelson lived at St. Albans Bay, was a farmer and sheep raiser, died there in 1885, had sons: Albert, who went to Ballston Spa, N. Y., and died there; and Herbert, who md. and went to California; and daus.: Marilla md. a Strait, live in Canada; Sophrona, md. a Lenard, Methodist preacher; and Sarah md. a Bingham, farmer and fruit grower, St. Albans Bay; 7th, Ophelia md. George Farnsworth and went to Lincoln, Kansas; 8th, Sophrona md. David Danforth; 9th, Hannah md. Abijah Hawley; and 10th, Betsy md. Eldad, son of Medad Parsons, M. D., of the first settlers of Fairfax, Vt., and had a dau. Wealthy, who md. a Collins and a son Henry, who md. Abijah Buck's dau. Mary, and moved to Monmouth, Ill., and son Arthur, who md. a Heywood of Saranac, N. Y., and now resides at Bucks Corners.

Lemuel, son of Gould, 9 living children, were: one dau., Jeannette, bn. in Saranac, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1840, who md. 1st, James C. Farnsworth, bn. May 20, 1835. He died in the Civil War, in the Union Army, July 25, 1864, issue: Susan A., bn. June 25, 1859, md. Horace W. Soule of Fairfield, Vt.; George Wilbur, bn. Aug. 25, 1861, died Nov. 5, 1863; Harriet Alida, bn. May 29, 1863, md. Louis H. Bartlett in 1887, she died June 17, 1897, issue: Russel, Ruby, Philip and Jennie C., bn. Jan. 25, 1865, md. Edward Brown in 1886, lives in Silver City, N. M., no children; md. 2nd, William, son of Murray, son of William Buck of Fairfield, Vt., who died in 1890, (children being given in preceding pages), and she md. 3rd husband Hiram Leavitt, of Buck Hollow, having no children by last marriage; and 8 sons: 1st, George, bn. in 1830, died single in Lock Haven, Pa., in 1864; 2nd, Charles G., bn. in Keeseville, 1834, died in 1899, aged 56, md. Nettie Holman of Lock Haven, had store and lumber business at Winterburn, Pa., had 3 boys: Chas. Burritt and George and 1 girl; 3rd, Orson P., bn. Apl. 23, 1823, md. 1844, Phoebe, dau. of John Gregory of Peru, architect and builder at "Buck's Corners," Saranac, N. Y. Had a family of 6 boys and 2 girls, one son A. D. Buck, bn. 1849, died Feb. 26, 1916, at Buck's Corners, and daus., Minnie A. and Etta M. He died Mar. 23, 1903; 4th Willard R., bn. in Buck Hollow, Oct. 18, 1827, died at his home in Saranac, Oct. 6, 1904, md. Amelia E. Flanders, bn. 1831, died Mar. 14, 1916, and had children: McKenzie W., bn. May 24, 1852, now of Colorado; Austin B., bn. Feb. 25, 1854, also of Colorado; Emma E., bn. Jan. 18, 1856, md. a Clement of Newfane, N. Y.; George C., bn. Nov. 22, 1858; Beecher W., bn. Apl. 15, 1861, died Mar. 5, 1916, at Buck's Corners; Sheridan L., bn. Oct. 14, 1864, of California, and Jennie A., bn. Dec. 6, 1868, md. a Vincent of Minneapolis, Minn.; Geo. C., of Dannemora, md. Sadie A. Manley Mar. 29, 1883; issue McKenzie W. 2d, bn. June 8, 1884, Harry A., bn. Feb. 4, 1886, Sadie A., bn. Dec. 14, 1888, Miles S., bn. Nov. 21, 1892, and Ruth E., bn. May 8, 1898; 5th Burritt L., bn. in Buck Hollow, Mar. 3d, 1830, a bach. and musician throughout Civil War, died Jan. 26, 1911, aged 81; 6th Wilbur P., M. D., grad. of Chicago Med. Col. and surg. throughout Civil War, born in Peru, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1837, md. in 1860 in Moweaqua, Shelby Co., Ill., where he lived and practiced 28 years after being in a drug store and practice with his brother, Harmon, in St. Louis 9 years after Civil War. He died in Prairie Home, Moweaqua Sept. 14, 1893, and left sons, Lemuel and Wilbur, dentists of Chicago, and a dau. Ada; 7th George C., bn. about 1835, died at 30 years in Peru, N. Y., unmarried; and 8th Harmon Austin, M. D., bn. Feb. 27, 1825, in Buck Hollow, Vt. Attended high school in Keeseville and Plattsburg, N. Y., grad. at Albany Med. College, in Albany, June 25, 1855, md. 1st wife Mary J. Webber of Marengo, Ill., June 6, 1855, who died at Assumption, Ill., Sept. 9th, 1875. Practiced there till the Civil War broke out, was surgeon throughout the war, from assistant May 14, 1861, of 15th Inf. and surg. of the 141st and 150th Ill. reg., Brig.-Surgeon to Surgeon-in-



H.A. Buck M.D.



Yours truly
H.A. Buck



Charles W. Buck

Dr. Harmon Buck Returns to Buck Hollow, Now Resides at Burlington, Vt. Family Reunited. Joseph and George, Sons of Lemuel, Marriages. Western Romance of Buck Hollow Descendant.

Chief of Hospital at Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 16, 1866, at close of war. After the war went to St. Louis with his brother Wilbur, also an M. D. and surg., who had been with him through the war (as noted before) and established a drug store and practice, 9 years from 1866 to 1875, afterward practiced in L. I. Reg. in Hempstead and Garden City 9 years, then in Peoria, Ill. md. 2d, wife Esther E. Buck, dau. of Andrew, son of Lemuel, bn. in Buck Hollow Jan. 30, 1850, md. July 8, 1890, she died April 7th, 1915. Children by 1st wife: Chas. W., bn. Sept. 29, 1858, retired wealthy condensed milk manufacturer of Helateo, Ill., and world traveller. Emma J., bn. June 30, 1860, grad. Jacksonville, (Ill.) Fem. Col., md. G. R. Shafer, M. D., Peoria, Ill., and by 2d wife Andrew H., bn. April 23, 1908, grad. Bur. High School and University student and Albany Business College Feb., 1912, stenographer, N. Y. Cen. R. R.

After marrying 2d wife Dr. Buck returned to Buck Hollow and carried on the old farm of Andrew Buck for 10 years, but has now retired and resides at 42 Colchester Ave., Burlington, Vt. Thus after several years the families again became reunited by marriage.

A Romance in the Buck Family of Buck Hollow, Vt., and the Far West.

"Wait of years rewarded. Pretty romance culminates in a wedding in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 21st, 1913. Mrs. Lillian Curtiss Noel yesterday noon became the bride of Charles Webber Buck, retired capitalist of New York and San Francisco, who for years remained silent of his boyhood love while making his fortune in the West in Milk Condensing Co. of Heleta, Ill., but never lost track of the girl who married another. The wedding was at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Martha Curtiss, 5925 Gates Avenue. Only the family and old servants of the bride witnessed the ceremony. The Rev. Dr. George R. Dodson of the Church of the Unity officiated. Mrs. Buck, dau. of the late Col. Frank S. Curtiss, attorney, was reared and educated in St. Louis. She won a national reputation as a whist player and authority, and at one time was president of the National Woman's Whist League. Of late she has been keenly interested in social problems, taking an active part in the St. Louis branch of the National Congress of Mothers in the prevention work for girls.

"The bridegroom is a son of Dr. Harmon A. Buck, retired physician and surgeon veteran of the late Civil War and the west, now residing in Burlington, Vt., at 42 Colchester Ave., a short distance from Buck Hollow, their ancestral home. He is a retired capitalist and has spent the last eight years in travel. Up to 1912 he held the American record for motoring abroad, having covered more than 30,000 miles in Europe.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Buck is the culmination of a very pretty romance. The two families were intimately associated at the time of the Civil War. Dr. Buck, father of the bridegroom, being surgeon in the same regiment of which the father of the bride was colonel. Surgeon Buck during the Vicksburg campaign, through his skill, saved the life of the man whose daughter his son now marries.

"Young Buck was a frequent visitor at the Curtiss home and was greatly attracted to the pretty daughter, but remained silent until he had sought his fortune in the Far West, remaining a bachelor. She married a Noel and moved to Mexico where her husband died afterward.

Mr. and Mrs. Buck departed yesterday for New York to sail for Europe. After several years of travel around the world they probably will reside in southern California." (*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, Oct. 22, 1913).

Joseph, bn. Oct. 11, 1760, son of Lemuel and Bertha, md. Hannah Hard, bn. 1763, sister of Lucy, was at Fairfax with wife, son and 2 daus. in 1790, joined the British army, became a captain and finally settled in Canada East, some of the children returning later on, others settling at Buctouche on Mill Creek, Kent Co., New Brunswick coast.

George Buck, (of Fairfax, Vt.), bn. Nov. 17, 1766, son of Lemuel and Bertha, md. Lucy Hard, dau. of Zadoc and Chloe (Noble) Hard, of Newtown, Ct., bn. 1769, had children: Cassius, Noble, Lucy, Cynthia, Mariaette and George, Jr., (bn. July, 1802), who has a dau. and sons and Douglas G. (bn. Mar. 4, 1837) with oldest son, Ralph H., now

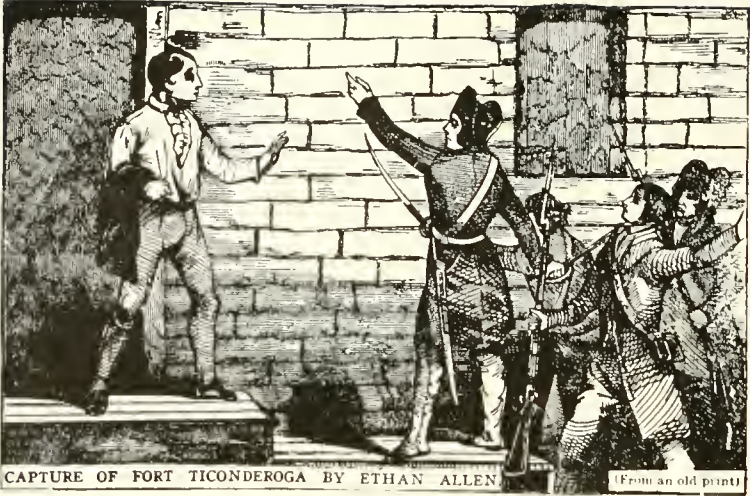
Zadoc and Nathan, Twin Sons of Lemuel and Bertha of New Milford. Families. Buck Hollow, Vt., Originally and in Later Times. Near Hyde Park, St. Albans and Burlington.

living in Fairfax, Vt.; Capt. George (3d), (bn. Mar. 5, 1839) of Lincoln, Neb.; Frances E., (bn. Mar. 17, 1841), (Bliss) of Mankato, Kan.; Abraham, (bn. Oct. 30, 1843), and Abner Nicholas, (bn. Aug. 13, 1849), of Fairfax, Vt.

George Buck of Fairfax, Vt., bn. Nov. 17, 1766, son of Lemuel and Bertha (Macuen) of New Milford, Ct., md. Lucy, dau. of Zadoc and Chloe (Noble) Hard of Newtown, Ct., bn. in 1769, and had 6 chil. Cassius (md. and had 4 chil.); Noble (md. and had 4 chil.); Lucy, Cynthia, Mariaette and George, Jr., bn. July, 1802, md. Cynthia Nichols of Fairfax, Vt., had 6 chil.: Capt. George, Jr., (or 3d) bn. Mar. 5, 1839, at Fairfax, Vt., md. Mar. 18, 1867, Lucelia P. Hunt, bn. Sept. 21, 1848, she died Feb. 16, 1913, at Lincoln, Neb., they had 5 children: Henry H., bn. Apl. 27, 1870, died at Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 7, 1889; Zadoc M., bn. May 25, 1872, md. Feb. 27, 1895, Jennie D. Hart, bn. May 15, 1873, died Nov. 2, 1909, children: Harold H., bn. Dec. 12, 1895, Helen Margaret, bn. Aug. 8, 1900, and Bonnie Lucile, bn. Oct. 23, 1902; George, Jr., bn. Sept. 21, 1874, of Franklin, Neb., md. Elizabeth Dellman of Oakland, Cal., July 5, 1911; Jas. E. Buck, bn. Mar. 25, 1876, at Bloomington, Neb., md. June 21, 1905, Hannah E. Proud, bn. Dec. 7, 1876, at Harvard, Neb., children: Vera C., bn. June 9, 1906, and Harriet L., bn. Mar. 16, 1908; Cora Agnes, bn. Mar. 30, 1878, md. Oct. 30, 1900, Otto Fred Wahlenberg, bn. Sept. 24, 1876, dau. Louise Agnes, bn. Oct. 9, 1904. Capt. George, Sr., was in the Civil War over 4 years, enlisted in Co. H, 2nd Reg. Vt. Inf., May 25, 1861, as corporal, discharged July 15, 1865, as Lieut. in command and since residing in Lincoln, Neb., 1244 South 25th Street. Douglas S., bn. Mar. 4, 1837 (oldest son) md. Addie Nichols of Fairfax and his oldest son Ralph H. now living there. Frances E., bn. at Fairfax Mar. 17, 1841, md. Albert Bliss, bn. Nov. 4, 1837, of Freeport, Ill., Dec. 31, 1886, and had 5 children: George Albert, bn. Dec. 6, 1871; John Frederick, bn. Sept. 30, 1873; Frances Isabel, bn. Oct. 27, 1876; Mary Louise, bn. Mar. 22, 1878; and Emma Eloise, bn. Sept. 9, 1882, died Oct. 24, 1911. He died about 1890. Abraham, bn. Oct. 30, 1843, md. Vienne Noble and have 3 children: Emma, bn. Jan. 11, 1847, md. James Greenwood and have 3 children; and Abner Nichols, bn. Aug. 13, 1849, died Jan. 13, 1908, of Fairfax, Vt., md. Jan. 14, 1873, Amanda Pamela Ballard of Burlington, Vt., bn. Aug. 20, 1847, died Jan. 11, 1900, they had 6 children (all Burlington college graduates). Effie Frances, bn. Aug. 24, 1874, (single), St. Albans Bay, Vt.; Manetta Mae, bn. Nov. 18, 1876, (single), trained nurse, Burlington, Vt.; Ira Hammond, bn. July 30, 1879, farmer of West Berlin, Wash. Co., Vt., md. Oct. 5, 1904, Gertrude M. Wheeler of Burlington, Vt., and has 4 children: George Wheeler, bn. Sept. 19, 1905; Helen Gertrude, bn. Apl. 22, 1907; Hope Ballard, bn. Jan. 25, 1911; and Mary Anne Chittenden, bn. Apl. 30, 1913. George Abner, bn. Sept. 25, 1883, in Fairfax, Vt., md. July 3, 1912, Helena Mary Simonds of Burlington, Vt., bn. Apl. 13, 1889, children: Mae Frances, bn. June 12, 1914. They reside 18 Hiawatha St., Springfield, Mass., (commercial traveler). Horace Royal, bn. Sept. 26, 1886, at Fairfax, Vt., md. Aug. 12, 1914, Elsa Erskine, bn. June, 1888, in Brooklyn, N. Y., they live at 248 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y. (car conductor), and Henry Ralph, bn. July 29, 1889, at Fairfax, md. Dec. 14, 1911, Marion Harriet, dau. of James Reed and Myra H. (Thrasher) Grey of Ayer Junction, Mass., son, Henry Ralph, Jr., bn. Feb. 7, 1913, at Shrewsbury, Mass. He is secretary of Inf. Corrs. School, Torrington, Litchfield Co., Conn.

Zadoc and Nathan, twins, bn. May 26, 1773, sons of Lemuel and Bertha of New Milford, Ct., both lived in Buck Hollow. Zadoc had no children. Nathan, md. Mary Story about 1797 and had children: Lucretia, bn. April 3, 1799; Zadoc, Jr., bn. Mar. 26, 1800; Paulina, bn. July 24, 1804; Jane, bn. Dec. 29, 1806; Clara, bn. Mar. 14, 1810, md. Henry Ufford of Fairfax, Vt.; Bethiah, bn. Nov. 18, 1816; and Mary, bn. Mar. 29, 1818.

Buck Hollow in its original state at first much of the land was wooded with beech, maple, oak, pine, spruce and hemlock, rough and hilly with intervals on the rivers but productive. It required much energy and perseverance to clear it for cultivation. The country was very wild and the early settlers were annoyed with wolves, panthers, bears and Indians. Sheep and cattle had to be gotten in and securely protected at night and watched through the day and if a man had built a good log or block house and barn in the clearing he was considered "fortunately above board." Later on they had fine meadows, fields, pastures, fruit and sugar orchards, with fine houses, roads and mills and shops and factories on the Lamoille River, with boats on Lake Champlain for traffic or travel and near by markets at Hyde Park, St. Albans and Burlington for their produce and thus highly favored and prospered and expanded and so the young have gone and left the old and it is said there is hardly a Buck family living there now.



The Capture of Fort Ticonderoga. Isaac Buck, Jr., with Capt. Cooley and Ethan Allen. Review of History. War Records. Isaac and Jonathan with Capt. Canfield. Montgomery's Expedition and Invasion. Abercrombie's Defeat. Reduction of Canada.

With Capt. Cooley and his Pittsford boys, Isaac Buck, Jr., John Deming, Hopkins Rowley, and Ephraim Stephens, joined with Maj. Beach and his recruits, 230 men from Castleton, all assembled with Allen under the guidance of young Nathan Beman, 17 years old, for the capture of Ticonderoga being joined by Arnold on the eve of the 9th of May opposite Ticonderoga. Nathan, son of Samuel Beman, of Shoreham, Vt., was bn. Sept. 15, 1757 or 9, and after the capture of Fort Ti. entered Col. Seth Warner's regiment.

Capt. Cooley and his recruits under Allen were among the first to cross the Lake with 83 of their men and enter the covered way and passage, a sally port near the garrison well. Col. Allen and Col. Arnold on coming out in the square within the fort before the officers' quarters, when Allen in the lead surprised the sentinel, whose musket missed fire, and calling for the commanding officer demanded and took the surrender at daylight on that memorable morning of May 10th, 1775, "In the name of the great Jehovah and Continental Congress," of Gen. De La Place, his officers and 49 soldiers, the whole of the garrison, with valuable stores of provisions, artillery, ammunition and boat building material all of which they were very much in need of. (Cav. Hist. of Pittsford, Vt., page 100-3).

To review history, now let us go back a little. In 1754, a plan for the union of the colonies was drawn up at Albany, N. Y. Thomas Fitch, Gov. 1754-5. French War broke out, 1,000 men raised in Connecticut for the campaign against the French in Canada from 1710 to 1777. David Worcester was the first Maj.-Gen. of the Connecticut troops in the Rev. and Brig.-Gen. of the United Colonies. In 1758, 5,000 men divided into 4 regiments raised in Conn. Gen. Phineas Lyman, Nathan Whitney, Eliphalet Dyer and John Reed appointed colonels. \$30,000 in bills of credit issued in 1758. In the 10th Co. of the 2d, under Col. Nathaniel Ewing and Capt. Gideon Stoddard and in the 3d and 4th Conn. regiments, occurs the name of Bucks, Beebe, Bostwick and Northup, some of whom were captains, colonels and generals in the war records.

In the spring of April 2d, 1758, Capt. Joseph Canfield raised a company in New Milford, Conn., which served in the campaign under Col. David Worcester (afterward Gen. of New Haven) "to serve King George the 2d in a Regiment of Foot raised by the colony of Connecticut for invading Canada and carrying war into the heart of the enemies' possessions." Undoubtedly Isaac and Jonathan Buck were both in this Co. at first battle of Quebec as well as in the later battle of Montgomery's expedition.

The British and Colonial troops defeated at Ticonderoga with great loss July 5, 1758, in Abercrombie's defeat of 15,000 strong by 4,000 French under Montcalm. British loss 2,000 in killed including Lord Howe, brave young English lieutenant, 1759, Battle of Quebec, Sept. 13th, Generals Wolfe and Montcalm killed. Americans victorious in 1760, Montreal surrendered, reduction of Canada, Sept. 8th, 1766. William Pitkin Governor, 1775. Nov. 9th Col. Arnold leads a detachment of 1,000 men through the Maine wilderness, up the Kennebec and down the Chaudiere Rivers for 32 days to Quebec to join Montgomery's expedition, led by Gen. Schuyler and Col. Hinman, with his Massachusetts and Connecticut troops of 1,500 and Col. Warner and Allen's New York and Vermont volunteers, through Lake Champlain from Ticonderoga, in all about 1,500 men. Allen captured, Sept. 24. Montgomery's defeat and death at final battle Dec. 31st, 1775 and 6, at Quebec with final abandonment of the siege and retreat from Canada. The Invasion of Canada was a favorite proposition with the colonists and that the Canadians would join them as opposed to the subjection of the English rule and government. New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Massachusetts all agreed to raise their quota of troops for the expedition.

Gen. Schuyler with Richard Montgomery and David Worcester as Brigadier-Generals started from Ticonderoga through Lake Champlain with 3,000 men and with what Canadian sympathizers and refugees they could enlist, after several skirmishes and battles in the taking of the forts at St. Johns, Chambly and Sorel, and then Montreal from Gen. Prescott, who fled before them on Nov. 13th and the holding and blockading of the rivers at Sorel, finally arrived before Quebec and commenced operations Dec. 5, 1775.

Arnold starting from Newburyport, Mass., the middle of Sept. sailed to Augusta, Me., coming through the Maine wilderness with 1,000 men including Daniel Morgan with his Virginia riflemen sent by Washington, following Indian trail and "old Canada road" up the Kennebec and down the Chaudiere Rivers for 32 days and not arriving at Point Levis on the St. Lawrence opposite Quebec until Nov. 9th, after untold hardships, priva-

Arnold's March Through Maine Wilderness. Battle of Quebec. Arnold's Gallant Persistence. Gen. Thomas in Command. Arrival of British Troops. Final Abandonment. Retreat from Montreal. Cause of Defeat. Joel Buck. Buried in Riverside Cemetery. Battle of Plattsburg.

tions and desertions and having much trouble to secure boats to cross the river, arriving later on with less than 800 men, joined Montgomery and the final battle was fought in a blinding snowstorm amidst ice and cold Dec. 31st, 1775 and 6, in which Montgomery and both his aids, McPherson and Cunningham, fell mortally wounded and Arnold severely wounded with a broken leg retires. Morgan next in command fights until his men are exhausted and disheartened, as Dearborn reduced to 200 men under the galling fire of the fortified regulars, surrenders, when he is compelled to capitulate by Carleton's overpowering numbers. Arnold succeeded to the command after the death of Montgomery and after a while was compelled by the exigencies with which he was surrounded to erect batteries and convert the siege into a blockade. In the judicious policy of Carleton he was left undisturbed although inflicting severe suffering upon the town and garrison and shipping by assaults of shells and hot shot. Gen. Thomas arrived on the 1st of May with 3,000 reinforcements, but all their efforts were defeated by the prudence and skill of Carleton. Out of the 3,000 troops in 1776 only 900 were fit for duty when Gen. Thomas took command at Richelieu, after Montgomery's death and the retreat, for further operations as there were valuable stores of ammunition and provision at Quebec which they were sadly in need of and tried hard to recover.

Sometime after while they were recruiting and rallying more British troops, 1,300 men under Burgoyne, arrived in three ships from England in the spring and their French allies mostly deserting them and with ravages of smallpox, they had to raise the blockade and flee to Sorel where Thomas was stricken and died of the prevailing epidemic and was succeeded by Gen. Sullivan, who with Gen. Thompson had arrived on the 19th of June with several battalions, but were forced to abandon Montreal before and on the 14th and 15th of June fall back across the river and soon after commenced their final retreat under Gen. Sullivan back through Lake Champlain to Crown Point and Ticonderoga.

Arnold gradually retreated, falling back to and from Montreal in final abandonment and final retreat from Longueil opposite Montreal on May 5th, where Allen was captured six months before, to St. Johns and Lake Champlain. From the first everything seemed to work against them. Schuyler's retirement, Brown's detachment failing to unite with Allen and his consequent early capture at Montreal. Arnold's delays and hindrances in procuring boats to cross the St. Lawrence with his reinforcements on time as planned by Washington and the foraging and pillaging consequent to war of the dominion and desecration of the Catholic churches as hospitals and places of refuge all failed to enlist the cooperation of the habitant as expected and the pestilence of smallpox and extreme cold weather conditions all conspired against them to bring on this unfortunate, untimely and irreparable loss and crushing defeat at Quebec in the attainment of the Dominion of Canada by the American Colonies never to be regained.

Joel Buck of New Milford, son of John and Elizabeth (Judd), md. July 2d, 1778, wife Huldah of Sharon, Conn., dau. of John and Eliza Bostwick, one of the earliest settlers of Litchfield and New Milford, Ct., both born in the same year and day, June 4, 1758, and both died in the same year and day, May 27, 1831, in the 73d year of their age, and both marked by one double blue marble slab near the iron fenced grave and tablet of Post Capt. George Downie, Esq., who fell Sept. 11, 1814, in command on board the B. M. S. *Confiance*, of the British navy, in the attack of American flotilla and victory of Com. Macdonough, Sept. 11, 1814, off Cumberland Head, Bay of Plattsburg, N. Y., on Lake Champlain, of which a centennial celebration was held Sept. 11, 1914, and suitable monument commemorating the event erected at Plattsburg by State and National governments. To

"Macdonough defender of Lake Champlain,

When the British fleet met ours but to go down in twain,

And finding it all so vain, they never tried it again."

Their graves are in the old part of the burying ground, now Riverside Cemetery in the city of Plattsburg. They emigrated from New Milford in 1796 to Peru, N. Y., at first, and Plattsburg later on with family of four children: 1st Betsy, bn. Aug. 14th, 1779; 2d Salmon Bostwick, bn. Aug. 2d, 1781; 3d Huldah, bn. 1783, md. Daniel Beckwith (second wife), son of Dr. Buruch Beckwith from old Lyme, Ct., and settled in Beekmantown in 1810. Farmer, West Plattsburg, and later their dau. Mary, md. Samuel Beckwith, a lawyer of Peru, N. Y., whose spacious residence for many years afterward on Court St., Plattsburg, is now converted into the "Physicians' Hospital"; 4th Ephraim, bn. June 6,

Ephraim Buck, Son of Joel. Smith Buck Stove Co., Port Jackson. Jacksons and Greens. Society of Friends at Union. Bostwick Buck.

1784, md. Mary Baker of St. Albans, Vt., merchant. (with store on Margaret St.), built the fine home now 39 Oak St., Plattsburg. Their issue was: George F., bn. in 1815, student in Plattsburgh Academy Dec. 18, 1843, lived in small house N. W. Cor. Oak and Cordelia Sts.; Ira A., bn. 1817 (Thomsonian M. D. in Ill.); Chas. F., bn. 1822; Andrew J., bn. 1824; Mary, died in infancy; Bellini, bn. 1827, drowned in Merced River, Cal., 25 years of age in 1852; and Henry, bn. in 1819, drowned in Lake Champlain, May 9th, 1841, aged 21, a talented young man. Ephraim emigrated west in 1849. Henry J. Hewitt of Peru, bought the house of Ephraim Buck which he changed very materially in 1850. He went first to "Green's Camp," near Marion, Ohio, and finally to Aurora, Ill., with a family of six children, all boys, where he lived. Kept hotel and held office and died April 20, 1861; 5th David, bn. April 21, 1785, md. and lived in Peru, N. Y. For family see page 107. 6th Philander, bn. 1787, md. Susan Green of the Union, removed to Fort Edward and had seven children: Chas. George, md. Kate Anderson and had son, Theodore; Mary Ann, md. Alexander McBride and had dau., Josephine; William; Sarah, md. Alonzo Hogle and had dau., Josie; Joseph; Philander, who md. Susan Harrington formerly of Harrington Hill, Easton, Wash. Co., N. Y., and went to western N. Y. state; 7th Jothrum, bn. 1787, was M. D., md. and lived in vicinity of New York City; and 8th Bellini, bn. 1790, was a merchant in Troy, md. a Smith and his eldest son, Smith Buck, was owner of a stove factory in Troy, N. Y., many years, whose sons went west and became the head of the great Buck Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis, Mo.

Bostwick md. Mary Jackson, bn. May 31st, 1790, dau. of Daniel Jackson, Jr., one of the first settlers of Peru and son of Daniel and Mary (Green) Jackson, "Society of Friends," and the brother of Samuel Jackson of Port Jackson on the lake where they all first landed. Daniel Jackson, Jr., was the old time author of "Alonzo and Malissa, or the Art of Happiness," for an allegory of "Alphonse in Search of Learning," in 1815. In the raid of British troops under Brig-Gen. Murray July 31st, 1813, Bostwick Buck's house was pillaged (to amount of \$150 and afterward Sept. 8, 1814, destroyed by fire) and he sold out and emigrated west in 1825 with the tide then known as the "Ohio fever," 1815 to 1825, to settle the Co. from "the Union," New Preston and Nine Partners, at "Green's Camp," Marion Co., Ohio, as a Quaker community. Bostwick's children were: 1st Newell; 2d Allen, md. and went to Ypsilanti, Mich., and had children: Henry, killed in Civil War; Frank, md. Frances A. Casson of Detroit; Sarah, md. John Chittenden; and Helen A., md. William Taylor of Detroit; 3d Malissa; 4th Rachel; 5th Daniel; 6th Harriet; and 7th Irene, who mostly married Friends there and settled in the west near them.

Joel Buck and John Buck, Jr., brothers, son of John and Elizabeth, son of Ezekiel, formerly of Weathersfield, Ct., devised property in the southwest part of New Milford, Lanesville, probably his interest in his brother's property, or to whom he sold out before leaving there in 1796 and joining his brother, Israel, in Peru, N. Y., in 1798, purchasing six acres of Rueben Arthur on public road for \$80 and loghouse \$20 in all \$100, and proceeded to build an inn. Israel living a mile or so north of there near Peru village. Israel Buck, bn. May 7th, 1762, son of John and Elizabeth, md. Phebe, dau. of Aaron and Elizabeth (Knowles) Benedict, bn. Feb., 1762, of New Milford in 1783, came to Peru, N. Y., from Connecticut in 1796. He died in Peru about 1806 and his widow and children moved to Quaker settlement at Alum Creek, Peru township, Marrow Co., Ohio, in 1809 with the Benedict brothers and their parents in fall of 1810, making the trip to "Center Village" in 2 mos. 11 days. She died there Sept. 19, 1823, aged 61 years 7 mos. and son, Andrew, died there Mar. 10, 1890, aged 96 years 8 mos. 21 days, leaving a township and town named after him. They also had sons, John and Levi, in Peru in 1806 and 7, who probably emigrated to "Center Village," Del. Co., or "Green's Camp," Marion Co., quite near there, and descendants at "Mt. Gilead," the Marrow Co. seat. One, John A., who is a surveyor and civil engineer.

When Grandmother Elizabeth Benedict died in 1821 "she had 102 descendants and all but 2 lived within 16 miles of her." Their son, Cyrus, md. Hannah Baker of Peru in 1799, she died in 1862. In 1909 they held a centennial reunion there and there were Bucks, Barkers, Bankers, Benedicts, Earls, Osborns, Handleys, Harkness, etc., of the 2d and 3d generations. Surely

"There has a kindly feeling grown
Among that people firm and high
Like some strong bulwark upward thrown
To shield, when foeman's grape reply."

— ("The Hamlet," by Byron Sunderland).

Joel Buck First Innkeeper at Union in 1800. Peru Banner Town of Clinton Co. The Everetts, Keeses and Keeseville. Old Cemetery at Union and West Plattsburg. War of 1812, Macdonough's Victory. Fire of 1819. Distillery. President Monroe's Visit.

Joel Buck, kept the first inn at "the Union" in 1800, a Quaker settlement on the line of Peru and Ausable, 12 miles from Plattsburg on the old state road in a favorable valley of unsurpassed scenery, beauty and fertility of this highly favored section of the lake and hanner town of Clinton Co., five miles from the lake, Peru Landing, Ausable Chasm and Keeseville respectively, and containing two Friends' Meeting Houses founded by Edward Everett, an English nobleman, in 1786, Capt. of N. H. volunteers, 1776, and George Everett, drummer 7th N. H. regiment, 1776.

Edward Everett died very suddenly at Quebec while there, during the famine of 1816 from cold summer and blight, after provisions and British flour stored in Canada for army purposes, as agent for the state. The flour was seized by the English officers under the embargo laws and held, and he died of exposure to the intense cold of the severe winter there awaiting the outcome.

Among others who located there (at the Union) in 1786 were Daniel Jackson, Caleb Green and his four sons, and John Keese and his five sons of Dutchess Co., N. Y., the founders of Keeseville in 1790, and John Stanton and Garret and Gilbert Thew, 2d Orange Co. Reg., 1775, in 1795. Many of the old families of the Jacksons, Greens, Thews, Everetts and Keese lies buried in the old Friends' burying grounds of the Union and West Plattsburg.

Edward Everett, American statesman, bn. at Dorchester, Mass., April 11, 1794, died 1865, was a distant relative.

The first child born there (at the Union) was from a servant girl in Stanton's family. The wife not being exactly reconciled to the circumstances, insisted upon being immediately taken to her home in Dutchess Co. It being winter the husband took her upon a handsled and drew her upon the Lake to Skeenesborough, now Whitehall, thence by Wood Creek to Fort Ann and Fort Edward and so down the Hudson River to her father's home, after which he retraced his journey having been five weeks in making it. Upon his return he married the mother of the child and lived with her many years. So much for transportation and laxity of the law even among the Quakers in the pioneer settlements of those early days. (Gazetteer of N. Y. State, 1860, page 236).

Ephraim Buck was a merchant and banker, had a store and mill and was a mayor of the city at one time, was one of the board of trustees of Plattsburgh Academy, April 21, 1828, and president of the village board in 1835. (Palmer's Hist. Plattsburg, page 52).

In the naval battle of Plattsburg, 1814, under Sir George Prevost of the British land force, who occupied the north side of the Saranac River, driving out inhabitants, many of whose families fled to "the Union" and Gen. Alexander McComb, the land forces of the Americans on the southern bank successfully withstood the vastly superior attacks from Sept. 4th to the 11th until a victory was gained by the American fleet under Com. Macdonough over the British Com. Downie Sept. 11, 1814, when they were repulsed and finally withdrew never to try again. Among the list of casualties Robert Buckley, seaman, was wounded on Brig Eagle of American fleet and William Buck of American land forces unaccounted for. Rufus Bucklin, second lieutenant, Capt. Samuel Gordon's Co., May 30, 1813, Jan. and Feb., 1814, 11th Reg. U. S. Inf. And that by hot shot fired from the American works on the south side to drive out the British entrenched on the north side a number of (15) buildings were burned, among them the court house, the only public building in the town and the dwelling of the Bucks. (Peter S. Palmer's Hist. of Plattsburg, 1769 to 1893, page 54).

On or about the 4th of Sept., 1814, the families of the Baileys, Bucks, Platts and others being alarmed made preparations and retired taking refuge in Peru at "the Union."

Afterward Ephraim Buck lived on Margaret St., and kept store on Bridge St., firm (1835), Benedict & Buck, dry goods, boots and shoes. Store destroyed by the great fire of Aug. 10th, 1849. (Palmer's Hist. Plattsburg, page 58).

James Kennedy's distillery on Bridge St., now Merkel & Sons, in 1830 advertised to give five quarts of whiskey for a bushel of rye or merchantable corn or take pay in wood if they preferred.

President James Monroe visited Plattsburg on tour of inspection early in his administration, Sunday, July 27, 1817, after the raid on Washington, D. C., Aug. 24, 1814, and Battle of Plattsburg Sept. 11, 1814, in Madison's reign, and was met by military escort from the post and all the prominent citizens of the town, and a great ovation was

Ovation at Old American and U. S. Hotel. Israel Green, the Quaker Inn Keeper. Lt.-Col. Wm. Langdon Buck. Family Descent. At Plattsburg Barracks 1910-12. Buried at Arlington, Va. Beaumont B. Buck, Capt. 16th U. S. Inf. Western Bucks. Henry Buck.

tendered him at the old American hotel near the steamboat dock on landing and he visited the old government barracks and fortifications (then named Fort Monroe in his honor) and was entertained by the mayor at the then U. S. hotel kept by Israel Green, the Quaker Inn Keeper, (brother of Daniel, 1817) on Bridge St. at the foot of the Peru road now Charlotte St.

William Landon Buck, bn. in Alabama Jan. 30, 1856, graduated from U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., June 14, 1878, and promoted in the army a 2nd Lieut., 13th Inf. His first garrison duty was at Atlanta, Ga., and he was stationed afterward at various army posts in the south and west, Alaska and the Philippines, for several years and made a good record for bravery and efficiency. Promoted Lieut.-Col. 5th Inf. U. S. army Aug. 28, 1910, reached the grade of Col. Mar., 1912, while stationed at Plattsburg barracks, 1910 to 12. Died May 10th, U. S. Inf. in U. S. (Walter Reed Gen.) Hospital at Brightwood near Soldier's Home, Wash., D. C., Oct. 20, 1912. Obsequies at Fort Myer and buried in the Arlington Natl. Cem., (Southern Division No. 201), Va.

He was son of William Amos, son of Amos, son of Jonathan, Jr., son of Jonathan, bn. Feb. 20, 1719, son of Ebenezer, bn. May 20, 1689, son of Ephraim, bn. Oct. 11, 1646, son of Roger, bn. 1617, son of William, bn. in Eng., 1585, and came to Wobin, Mass., 1635, as claimed by him. He left a wife and 2 daus. but no sons. Miss Winona H. Buck, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. W. L. Buck, Plattsburg barracks, md. Capt. Vincent M. Elmore, 24th Inf., U. S. army, Nov. 28, 1911, and Miss Leroy Buck, the youngest dau., md. Lieut. Oliver A. Dickinson, 5th Inf., U. S. army, on Dec. 23, 1913, at the home of her mother, Mrs. W. E. (Le Roy) Buck, Wash., D. C.

Beaumont B. Buck, Capt. 16th U. S. Inf., died Mar. 14, 1909, in Wash., D. C. Buried at Arlington Nat. Cem. near the old Fort Myer in southern division, lot 1680, with monument, md. Katie Barnard, bn. April 12, 1870, died June 14, 1906, at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Western Bucks. Rev. Elijah Buck (Preb.), son of Capt. Ichabod and Lucy (Boardman) Buck, son of Rev. Daniel Buck (1737-1814), was bn. Mar. 1st, 1799, near Great Bend, Susquehanna Co., Penn. Md. Aug. 24, 1831, Mary Ann Butler, youngest dau. of Nathaniel and Cynthia (Taft) Butler of Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y. She died Jan. 17th, and he died Aug. 17th, 1887, at Centralia, Marion Co., Ill. They had 5 sons and 3 daus.: 1st Henry Dwight, bn. Mar. 7, 1834, at Onondaga Valley (Onondaga Co.), N. Y., optician and pharmacist, md. Virginia L., youngest dau. of Rev. Carlisle and Sarah Babbitt at Olney (Richmond Co.), Ill. They had 2 sons, Frank Carlisle, bn. Jan. 30, died Sept. 23, 1873, and Charles Dwight bn. Jan. 23, 1877, died Oct. 18, 1882, and dau., Sarah Mary ("Sadie May"), bn. Sept. 16, 1884; 2nd Cynthia Maria, bn. Mar. 4th, 1836, at Havana, Schuyler Co., N. Y., md. Jas. W. Stark, Sept. 5, 1861, at Jonesville, (Hillsdale Co.), Mich. She died at Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 1st, 1891, and left no children; 3d Frances May, bn. July 29, died Nov. 18, 1839, at Jonesville, Mich.; 4th Edward Rawson, bn. Jan. 9, 1842, at Jonesville, Mich., md. Sept. 13, 1876, Louise M. Deremo, adopted dau. of Deacon Jerry and Bathia Felt, of Beloit, Wis., at Centralia, Ill. She died Sept. 3, 1894, at Mt. Vernon, Ill., and left no children. He now resides at Beloit, Rock Co., (near Janesville) Wis., grain, flour and feed business, 424 North State St.; 5th George Nathaniel, bn. Aug. 15, 1846, at Janesville, Mich., md. Lurella, dau. of Michael D. and Abby J. Gregory, Nov. 2, 1870, at Shelbyville, Ill. She died May 23, 1877, leaving one dau., Edna Ione, bn. May 15, 1872, at Mattoon, (Coles Co.), Ill., where he resides, a dry goods and manufacturing merchant; 6th Charles, bn. Jan. 26, died April 28, 1848, at Jonesville, Mich.; 7th Mary Harriet, bn. Aug. 18, 1849, at Jonesville, Mich., md. Frank W. Fletcher May 15, 1872, at Centralia, Ill. They had 4 sons and 2 daus.: Harry Bryant, bn. April 29, 1875; Annie Jean, bn. Mar. 3d, died July 4th, 1879; Frederick Bailey, bn. May 22, 1880, all of Centralia, Elizabeth Stark, bn. Sept. 10, 1882, at Wash., D. C.; Cyrus Don, bn. July 14th, 1885, at Centralia; and Robert Buck, bn. Mar. 9, 1891, at Minneapolis, Minn., where they now reside, he being a journalist; and 8th Charles Butler, bn. Dec. 23, 1851, at Jonesville, Mich., remains single, resides at Mattoon, Ill., and was in company with his brother George, in manufacturing and mercantile business there in 1897.

Daniel S. Buck, one of the 16th children of Rev. Daniel Buck (1737-1814).

Henry D. and G. N. Buck, brothers, grandsons of Daniel S. of Centralia and Mattoon, Ill.

Our Forebears in the Buck family. (vide Stoddard and Buck). Southington Genealogies, page 34 to 37, by Herman R. Timlow, Boston, 1861.

Henry Buck, one of the earliest settlers of Weathersfield, Conn., probably brother of Emanuel and son, cousin or brother of William, was bn. in 1626, md. Oct. 31st, 1660,

Our Forebears in the Buck Family. (Vide Stoddard and Buck), Weathersfield and Saybrook Records.

Elizabeth, dau. of Josiah Churchill of Weathersfield and Elizabeth Foot his wife, bn. May 15, 1642, in Weathersfield. He died July 7th, 1712, aged 86 years. Children: 1st Henry; 2d Samuel, bn. Feb. 2d, 1664; 3d Martha, bn. Oct. 15, 1667; 4th Elizabeth, bn. June 6th, 1670; 7th Mary, bn. Mar. 12, 1673; 8th Sarah, bn. July 25, 1678; 9th Ruth, bn. Dec. 4th, 1681; and 10th Mehitabel, bn. Jan. 4th, 1684, md. Ebenezer Alexander of Weathersfield, Oct. 10th, 1709.

Samuel Buck, son of Henry and Elizabeth Churchill, his wife, bn. Feb. 2d, 1664, in Weathersfield, md. Jan. 29, 1660, Sarah, dau. of Deacon Samuel Butler of Weathersfield. Children: 1st Isaac, bn. April 12, 1693, md. Nov. 25, 1718, Elizabeth, dau. of James Wright. Children: Elizabeth, bn. Mar. 4, 1720; Samuel, bn. June 20, 1722, md. 1st Mary Andrews, 2d Hannah Wright; Abigail, bn. May 11, 1724; Jestus, bn. Mar. 11, 1726; Mehitabel, bn. Oct. 29, 1728, md. Ebenezer Smith; Hannah, bn. Nov. 29, 1730, died May 14, 1811; and Marinna, bn. Feb. 20, 1733. Hannah, md. April 22, 1755, Lieut. Elijah Francis, bn. Feb. 25, 1732, son of Jas. and Abigail (Warren) Francis. He died Aug. 18, 1812. Isaac Buck and Jas. Francis lived in Newington on opposite sides of the highway in 1716; 2d Dorothy, bn. July 29, 1695; 3d Peletiah, bn. Sept. 2d, 1698, md. Mar. 25, 1724, Lydia, dau. of John Stoddard of Weathersfield. Children, Lydia, bn. April 22, 1725; Peletiah, Jr., bn. July 25, 1726. His wife, Lydia Stoddard, died July 29, 1727, and he md. Zenobia Andrews Jan. 18, 1745, and had dau., Hannah. He and wives Lydia and Jemima, are buried in Newington, Conn.; 4th Sarah, bn. Mar. 25, 1701, md. Sept. 26, 1728, Nathaniel Stoddard; 5th Elizabeth, bn. Aug. 13, 1703; 6th Samuel, bn. July 12, 1705; and Martha, bn. Oct. 27, 1707.

From Weathersfield and Old Saybrook (Middlesex Co.), Ct., records brought down to date.

Samuel Buck of Weathersfield, Ct., son of Henry and Elizabeth Churchill, bn. Feb. 2, 1664, md. Jan. 29, 1690, Sarah, dau. of Dea. Samuel Butler of Weathersfield, and had chil.: Isaac, bn. April 12, 1693; Dorothy, bn. July 29, 1695; Peletiah, bn. Sept. 2d, 1698; Sarah, bn. Mar. 25, 1701; Elizabeth, bn. Aug. 13, 1703; Samuel, bn. July 12, 1705; and Martha, bn. Oct. 25, 1707.

Isaac, bn. April 12, 1693, md. Elizabeth, dau. of James Wright Nov. 25, 1718. Children: Elizabeth, bn. Mar. 4, 1720; Samuel, bn. June 20, 1722, md. 1st Mary Andrews, 2d Hannah Wright; Abigail, bn. May 11, 1724; Justus, bn. Mar. 11, 1726, md. Rosemond Francis of Saybrook; Mehitabel, bn. Oct. 29, 1728, md. Ebenezer Smith; Hannah, bn. Nov. 29, 1730, died May 14, 1811, md. April 22, 1755, Lieut. Elijah Francis, bn. Feb. 25, 1732, son of Jas. and Abigail (Warren) Francis. He died Aug. 18, 1812; and Miriam, bn. Feb. 20, 1733.

Isaac Buck and James Francis lived in Newington on opposite sides of the highway in 1746.

Jestus, bn. Mar. 11, 1726, died Sept., 1807, md. in 1748, Rosemond Francis of Saybrook, bn. 1731, died Dec. 30, 1823, and had children (11): Isaac, bn. July 28, 1750, in Rev. service; Samuel, bn. Oct. 1st, 1752; Jerusa, bn. Sept. 25, 1755; Elizabeth, bn. Feb. 5, 1758; Hannah, bn. May 14, 1760; Miranda, bn. Dec. 5, 1762; Mehitabel, bn. June 19, 1765; Abigail, bn. July 5, 1767; William, bn. Jan. 22, 1770; Justus, Jr., bn. Nov. 16, 1772; Rosemond, bn. April 11, 1775.

Justus, Jr., bn. at Saybrook, Ct., Nov. 16, 1772, died Jan. 6, 1852, md. Lovina Parks bn. 1773, died Jan. 31, 1864, children (6); Anson, bn. Mar. 12, 1799; William, bn. July 17, 1801; Abigail, bn. July 30, 1804, died Mar. 18, 1870; John, bn. Sept. 31, 1807; Rosamond, bn. July 17, 1813; and James Parks, bn. April 2, 1815, of Sandy Hill, Wash. Co., N. Y., died Mar. 12, 1897, md. Mar. 1st, 1843, Eliza A. Brush, bn. April 12, 1818, died May 13, 1870. They had 8 children: Henry, bn. April 28, 1844, died Feb. 11, 1845; 2d James Orville, bn. Nov. 1st, 1845, died May 20, 1896, md. Feb. 22, 1877, Mary Meade. She died Dec. 16, 1911. Children, Mary Elizabeth, bn. Oct. 17, 1878; Laura Josephine, bn. Sept. 3d, 1880; Edith Miranda, bn. Dec. 12, 1882; James Parks, bn. April 14, 1887; Stephen Harris, bn. Feb. 5, 1891; and Arthur Orville, bn. Mar. 24, 1894; 3d Ann Elizabeth, bn. Nov. 1st, 1845, (twin) md. Isalah Miller in 1871 and have dau. Carrie, reside in Schenectady, N. Y.; 4th Rosamond Lovina, bn. July 23, 1847, md. William Danvers Sherman, who died in 1914. Children: James Parks, md. Geneva Wells and have chil.: Danvers and Rose, live in Nevada; and Alfred M., md. Edith McKinney of Hudson Falls, N. Y., and have chil.: Mildred, Mary and Alfred; 5th Laura Josephine, bn. Sept. 27, 1850, md. Jan. 4, 1870. Solomon Henry Parks, bn. Oct. 29, 1841, died June 22, 1912, of Hudson Falls, N. Y.,

Bucks and Stoddards Intermarry. Peletiah Buck and Lydia Stoddard. Sarah Buck and Nathaniel Stoddard. Amos Buck and Abigail Stoddard. Nathaniel Stoddard and Abigail Buck. Capt. John Stoddard. Ancestry. Coat of Arms.

leaving one dau., Lida Gertrude; 6th Caroline Mahitable, bn. Mar. 18, 1854, died Mar. 1st, 1859; 7th Carrie Eliza, bn. Aug. 23, 1856, died May 13, 1870; and 8th Ella May, bn. Dec. 3, 1859, died June 7, 1866.

Daughters of James E. and Mary (Meade) Buck; Mary Eliza, bn. Oct. 17, 1878, md. Cyrus Dean of Glens Falls, N. Y., now deceased and have children, Wyman, Cyrus and Clifford and Laura Josephine, bn. Sept. 3, 1880, md. Leslie Hubble of Caldwell, now Lake George, N. Y., and have dau., Dorothy.

Sergeant Samuel Buck died in Weathersfield, Apl. 23, 1709, aged 44 years and 2 months.

Peletiah, Jr., and Hannah Hills, Nov. 9, 1755; dau. Lydia, bn. Sept. 15, 1756.

Samuel Buck, son of Samuel, bn. July 12, 1705, in Weathersfield, md. Dec. 28, 1727. Sarah, dau. of John House of Glastonbury. Children: 1st, Sarah, bn. June 3, 1729; 2nd, John, bn. July 17, 1731, md. Feb. 10, 1757, Sarah Hurlburt; 3rd, George, bn. Oct. 11, 1733; 4th, Titus, bn. June 27, 1736, md. Oct. 1, 1760, Caroline Seward; 5th, Samuel, bn. June 10, 1738, md. Elizabeth Fairchild, 1761. Son bn. May 7, 1762; 6th, Daniel, bn. Apl. 23, 1742, md. Sarah Salstonstall of New London, Dec. 3, 1775; 7th, Betsy, bn. Nov. 30, 1744; 8th Amos, bap., Apl. 9, 1748; 9th, Isaac, bn. Feb. 20, 1750. Mrs. Sarah Buck died Oct. 10, 1751, when Samuel Buck, Sr., md. 2nd wife Elizabeth McCloud having issue William, bn. Nov. 21, 1752, who died in infancy Dec. 22, 1753. He held the military rank of sergeant, resided in Weathersfield where he died Oct. 17, 1758, aged 53.

Amos Buck, son of Samuel, bn. Apl. 9, 1747, in that part of Weathersfield now Newington, was baptised there Apl. 9, 1748. He was married to Abigail Stoddard Dec. 30, 1738. He and wife admitted to Congregational Church in Newington July 23, 1780. They had 5 children: Dollie, Sophia, John, Atwood and Chauncey. He was in Capt. E. Wright's 3rd Co., 3rd Battalion at West Point, June 1778, in Rev. service (see page 124). No record is found of his death, was there in census of 1790; his widow, Abigail Buck, died in Kensington, Aug. 11, 1835, aged 86 years.

Nathaniel Stoddard, who md. Abigail Buck, bn. Jan. 3, 1691, dau. of Ezekiel Buck and Rachel Andrews about 1715, was the son of John Stoddard, sergeant of Weathersfield, 1639, juror in 1642 and 3. He died in 1664 and left children: 1st, Mary; 2nd, John; 3rd, Josiah; 4th, Mary; 5th, Elizabeth; and 6th, Nathaniel.

Nathaniel who md. Abigail Buck, dau. of Ezekiel, Jr., and Sarah Bronson md. Jan. 13, 1698, at a little earlier time. (See the records of Weathersfield, Ct., pages 297 and 8, and New Eng. Hist. Register, vol. 15, N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Society, Boston, 1861).

Anthony Stoddard, ancestor, came from Eng. about 1639. Md. in Salem and settled in Boston. Rev. Solomon of Northampton, bn. Oct. 4, 1643. Capt. John Stoddard, Nov. 9, 1713, sent on Canadian mission, son of Rev. Solomon Stoddard, the second minister of Northampton, Mass., 1714.

The first of the Stoddard family, William Stoddard, a Knight of Normandy, France, came over to England, A. D. 1066, with William the Conqueror, who was his cousin, as standard bearer to Viscount De Pulesdon, a Norman noble, and that the name is derived from the office of standard bearer, anciently written "De la Standard" and corrupted to Stodard, Stodart, Stoddard. Ancestry in office of heraldy, England.

The coat of arms of the ancient family of Rukard Stoddard of London. Stoddard; 3 stars on shield, two above, one beneath, triangular, surmounted with horse's head, neck, breast and forelegs leaping out of coronet above iron mask and shield, bearing beneath the motto, "Festina Tente" (Be in haste, but not in a hurry) over Stoddard.

Richard Stoddard of Nottingham, Kent, near Ettham, 7 miles from London Bridge had 400 acres from 1490 to Sir Nicholas Stoddard 1765. A noble Norman, "who bore for arms three silver stars on a sable ground joined with that of other intermarried families."

Rev. Anthony Stoddard of Woodbury, Ct., bn. Aug. 9, 1678, Elisha, son of Anthony, bn. Nov. 24, 1706.

Nathaniel Stoddard, 1700, was son of John, the settler of Weathersfield, Mass., in 1636, who md. Mary, dau. of Nathaniel Foote in 1642. He md. Eunice Standish, niece of Capt. Miles, Dec. 7, 1693. Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel and Eunice, bn. Jan. 17, 1693, md. Sept. 26, 1728, Sarah, dau. of Samuel and Sarah (Butler) Buck. He resided in Newington and died there Aug. 15, 1756. She died Nov. 1, 1757, in her 56th year. Children: 1st, Melicant, bn. June 29, 1729, md. Joseph Griswold; 2nd, Elizur, bn. Dec. 14, 1730, md. Mabel Gillett Dec. 5, 1752, children: John, bn. Apl. 17, 1753; Mary, Mabel, Elizabeth, Elijah, bn. June 18, 1766, and John, bn. Sept. 23, 1768. Elisha, bn. June 6, 1756, son of

Stoddard Families. Sarah, dau. of Phineas, Md. Dr. J. F. Norbury, of N. Y. C. History of Bridgewater, Mass. Thos. Buck. Family. Isaac and John Probably Descendants of James. Thos. Buck of Hartford. Family. James and David Sons of Thos. Buck.

John, md. Dorothy, dau. of Daniel Willard, June 6, 1776, children: Chloe, Elisha, bn. Sept. 10, 1779, Simeon and Allen. Phineas, bn. July 7, 1797, son of Elisha of Mass., md. Oct. 18, 1815, Miranda Fair, bn. Oct. 20, 1798, resided in Greenfield, Ulster Co., N. Y., children: Elisha, bn. June 2, 1823; Perry C., bn. Oct. 30, 1827; John F., bn. July 20, 1825; and Henry, bn. Mar. 5, 1831, died June 19, 1852, and Phineas, Jr., bn. July 20, 1847, of boys and Mary E., bn. Oct. 29, 1819, died May 29, 1839, and Sarah, bn. Oct. 26, 1835, in Greenfield, md. Oct. 26, 1856, John F. Norbury, bn. Apl. 27, 1816, M. D. of Athens, Greene Co., N. Y., a banker and broker of Wall Street, N. Y. City. He died Jan. 13, 1895, issue Fanny, only dau. and child, bn. May 4, 1866, died Jan. 24, 1882, aged 16. Both buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, 233rd St., and Webster Ave., New York City.

Elisha, bn. in Greenfield, June 2, 1823, md. Sept. 2, 1844, Mary Frear. He died in 1905, leaving no sons.

John F., bn. in Greenfield, July 20, 1825, md. Oct. 18, 1865, Eliza A. Platt, educator and publisher.

Perry C., bn. in Greenfield, Oct. 30, 1827, md. July 15, 1850, Hannah W. Southwick. He died in Ellenville, Ulster Co., in 1904, leaving one son, Zadoc, now residing in Los Angeles, Cal., 724 Solans Ave., real estate dealer.

Solomon Stoddard, bn. Oct. 4, 1643, md. Esther (Wardham) Mather, was son of Anthony and Mary Downing of Salem, who emigrated to Boston Aug. 26, 1639.

Stoddard family of Hingham, Mass., 1638, of Weathersfield, Ct., 1643, and of New London and Groton, Ct., 1652; Elisha, son of Anthony, bn. Aug. 9, 1678, md. 1st wife Prudence Wells, 2nd Mary Sherman; Elisha, son of Solomon, bn. Dec. 29, 1728, md. Mary Gurnsey about 1752; Elisha, son of Elisha, bn. Nov. 24, 1706, md. Rebecca Sherman of Woodbury, Ct., descendant of Roger; Elisha, son of Elisha, Jr., bn. Nov. 4, 1735, md. Anna Hunt, May 29, 1760. Elisha, son of Elisha, Jr., bn. May 1, 1765, md. Mary Crane Nov. 22, 1791. He died Feb. 3, 1833; Nathaniel, son of Elisha and brother of Phineas, bn. July 14, 1799, died Aug. 20, 1833, was killed by a horse.

History of Bridgewater, Mass., by Edward C. Mitchell, D. D., page 125, 1840. Thos. Buck was the eldest son of Isaac and Frances Buck of Scituate and settled in Bridgewater before 1712. He md. Elizabeth, dau. of James Howard in 1712 and had children: Mary, bn. 1713; Thomas, 1715; Elizabeth, 1717; John, 1721; Mathew, 1724; and Tabitha, 1728. He died in 1755, she in 1760. Mary md. David Hill in 1733. Elizabeth md. Elias Monk in 1737. John md. Mary Ames in 1739. Tabitha md. Thos. Kimber in 1755. Some of this family settled in Easton. Mathew md. Elizabeth Kimber and had children: Isaac, bn. 1750; Thos., 1752; Hannah, 1755; Keziah, 1757; Joshua, 1760; Daniel, 1762; Eliphalet, 1765; Elizabeth, 1769; and Mathew, 1772.

Isaac md. Sarah Hayward in 1773, and Thos. md. Silence Brett in 1774, at Easton in 1790.

Isaac and John Buck were probably sons of James Buck at Hingham, Mass., in 1638.

Isaac died in 1695 and John's will is dated 1697. There was also a Roger Buck at Wobin, now Cambridge, in 1643, who had sons, John, 1644, and Ephraim, 1646.

We find in the records at Hartford, Ct., Thomas Buck of Weathersfield married Deborah Hews of Guilford, Ct., Oct. 10, 1665, who had a son Thomas.

In the church records at Middletown we find Thomas Buck and wife Susanna were admitted to full communion Nov. 15, 1702. They had a dau. Mary, who was admitted to full membership Nov. 13, 1715. Benjamin, son of Thomas and Susanna had a dau. baptised Nov. 17, 1717. No church records of Susanna's death, but find that Thomas Buck and Sarah Judd of Hartford, formerly of Farmington, md. May 12, 1709, and had issue: 1st, Sarah, bn. June 10, 1710; 2nd, Thomas, bn. Feb. 6, 1712; 3rd, Mary, bn. Nov. 11, 1715; 4th, Ebenezer, bn. Nov. 11, 1717, md. Deborah Harris Nov. 16, 1743, of Lebanon and they had a dau. Deborah, bn. Oct. 18, 1744; 5th, John, bn. Mar. 24, 1721, and died Apl. 17, 1722. Thomas Buck must have been quite a land owner, 27 deeds being recorded by him at Middletown.

James Buck, prudential committee, Mar. 8, 1736. David Buck of Weathersfield, a deed of land to Giles Hall June 15, 1734. Thos. Buck and Ann Buck, witnesses. James and David were probably sons of Thos. by 1st wife Susanna, and Ann wife of David. There were a Samuel, Isaac and Jeremiah Buck at Chatham, Middlesex Co., in 1790, heads of families, and also Thomas and Isaac at Somers, Tolland Co.

Isaac Buck, a brother of Samuel of Portland near Middletown, was taken prisoner by the British and died on prison ship "Old Jersey" at New York in 1777 and another Isaac was killed earlier by the Indians in the frontier warfare.



Sarah (Stoddard) Norbury



John F. Norbury M.D.

Samuel, Isaac and Jeremiah Buck. Samuel and Son James at North Portland. Mills and Shops. John M. Buck of Curtisville and N. Stockbridge. Anson Buck of Great Barrington. Family. Horace Blake Buck of Worcester, Mass. Author: "Portland, Ct., Bucks."

Samuel Buck may have been grandson of Thos. or Henry, was born 1730 or 5, died near White River Junction, Vt., in 1785 or 90, while on a visit at Hartland where Jonathan resided or Norwich where Daniel resided in 1790. Concerning the ancestors of Samuel Buck we are unable to get as satisfactory account as to records of names, births, marriages and deaths as clear as we would like, much is circumstantial. He married and had two children: Amos and Anna. We find Amos at Weathersfield in 1790 with 3 sons and wife and 3 dau. Anna md. a Belden of Rocky Hill, above Middletown, without issue. Esther, dau. of Joseph Buck and James, son of James Buck, were baptised May 1, 1709, at Dedham, Mass. Joseph and James were probably sons of Ephraim, son of Roger, who md. twice, first in 1667, second in 1679, and died in Wilmington near Dedham and it is probable that Samuel was a son of either Ephraim or his brother John or Samuel as they both md. and had issue. Samuel Buck, a descendant, bn. Dec. 17, 1734, md. Martha Bliss about 1755. Was in Wilmington in 1790 with 7 other families settled there of Bucks.

Samuel Buck, descendant of Emanuel of Newington, md. for 2nd wife Hannah Wright. He was bn. in 1737, (may have been son of Isaac who md. Elizabeth Wright), died in 1831, aged 91. He lived with son James in North Portland, had mills and shops across the Connecticut river from Middletown and he invented several household and dairy machines and patents. They had 13 children: 1st, Peletiah, bapt. Apl. 3, 1763; 2nd, Jeremiah, bn. Mar. 20, 1764, died Sept. 8, 1834, at Stockbridge, Mass., aged 70. He md. Polly Butler, bn. 1765. She died Sept. 3, 1813, aged 48 years, issue, sons: Gilbert, bn. Oct. 12, 1790, md. Abigail Benton, had 6 children; Hastel, bn. Mar. 1, 1800, md. Harriet Dunn, had 7 children; Jeremiah, Jr., bn. Feb. 7, 1807, md. 1st wife Mariah S. Fairchild and had 2 children, and 2nd wife Sarah A. Laffanwell and had 6 children, 4 sons: Anson, John, Andrew and James; 3rd, Hannah, bn. Aug. 30, 1767, md. David Brewer of Tunbridge, Vt.; 4th, Isaac, bn. Mar. 3, 1772, md. and went to Tunbridge, had 3 children. Florilla died in Hartford, buried in Portland in 1836. Harriet moved to Lawrence, Mass., and Isaac md. and had sons: William, bn. 1810, Myron J., now living at East Bethel, and George and two daus. in East Randolph, Vt.; 5th, James, bn. Mar. 27, 1774, md. Dec. 24, 1795, Ruth, dau. of Thos. and Mary (Goodrich) Matson, Jan. 14, 1767, of Glastonbury, bn. Feb. 2, 1776, died Aug. 12, 1857. He died Jan. 8, 1838, aged 63; 6th, Samuel died young; 7th, Polly, bn. Mar. 14, 1778, md. Joel Ranney and moved to Ohio; 8th, Samuel 2nd, bn. May 3, 1779, md. Ruth Goodrich. He was ship carpenter in North East Portland, children: Florilla, md. Daniel Lincoln of Middletown; Nancy joined the Shakers; Isaac was a tinsmith, died Jan. 20, 1829; Anson md. and went to New Haven, tinsmith, died 1840; Ruben md. Julia Cornwall; Amy md. Timothy L. Guss; Edward was a carpenter, died south; John, carpenter also, died in 1839; Hannah md. Anson Hale of Marlboro; Sally and Daniel died young; 9th and 10th, Justus and Esther (twins), bn. Sept. 3, 1789. Justus died in Buffalo, N. Y., Esther married Ezekiel Goodrich; 11th, Betsy md. Ruben Loveland; 12th, Rose and 13th, Sally have no record of their marriage.

Erastus, son of James and Ruth (Matson) Buck of Portland, Ct., md. Eunice Wells and their son, Silas, md. Prudence C. Norton and their dau., Alice md. D. Edward Penfield, of Warren, Worcester Co., Mass.

John M. Buck, bn. Mar. 21, 1844, son of Jeremiah and Sarah A. Laffanwell and grandson of Jeremiah and Polly (Butler) Buck md. Hattie, dau. of Benjamin and Margaret (Herder) Buck in 1880, issue: Clarence, bn. Oct. 16, 1881; Jessie, bn. Feb. 22, 1884; and Clifford, bn. July 3, 1888. He was first a butcher at Curtisville, then a large farmer at North Stockbridge and now, 1910, a hardware and farming implements, paint and grain merchant at Stockbridge.

Anson Buck, son of Jeremiah and Sarah A., bn. Mar. 3, 1839, md. Elizabeth E. Parker and settled early in Great Barrington, built a commodious house and barns and in 1860 established a "Summer Resort" business running stages to Stockbridge and Lenox and surrounding country for the accommodation of his guests and the traveling public and so was one of the pioneers of this now immense business being carried on in that section. He had 3 sons: Chas. A., Frank A., and Lewis P. Horace Blake Buck of Worcester, Mass., who wrote the history of the Samuel Buck family of Portland, Ct., to the year 1894 (of which the foregoing is an abstract), was the youngest son, bn. Oct. 15, 1822, of a family of 12, of James Buck and grandson of Samuel of Middletown or Portland.

First Congregational Church of Southington, Ct. Daniel Buck of Yale—1718. Josiah Buck Family. Inn and Old Elm. Daniel Buck Family. Col. John Family. Settlements. Amasa and Daniel Buck, Sons of Elijah. Settlement Near Rochester, New York.

The first Congregational Society and Church of Southington (1724) in the township of Farmington, in the county of Hartford, in the colony of Connecticut, in New England, Dec. 23, 1728. Mr. Daniel Buck preached to them through the winter of 1721 and 2. Mr. Whitman, first pastor, worshipped under the trees. First Sabbath Day House, 1724. Rev. Mr. Curtis and Chapman were first ordained ministers there.

Daniel Buck, son of David and Elizabeth Hulbert md. Jan. 14, 1690, bn. Sept. 13, 1695, in Weathersfield, graduated at Yale College in 1718, md. June 11, 1722, Elizabeth Perkins of Norwich, Ct. He was not ordained but preached to the Southington church people the winter of 1721 and 2, before church edifice was built. Had only one child, Elizabeth, bn. May 11, 1729.

Josiah Buck, Jr., of Weathersfield md. in 1762, Hannah Deane of Weathersfield, dau. of Hon. Silas Deane of Groton and Weathersfield. Am. envoy to court of France, Mar. 1776, son born Dec. 29, 1775, whose descendants now reside there. He was son of Joseph and Ann Demming of Boston, his wife, md. May 28, 1731 (Hinman's Ct. Set).

Josiah Buck, Sr., md. Mary Towner of Sherman, Ct., (near New Milford, Ct.). He died July 15, 1813, aged 57. (N. E. Hist. Reg., vol. 15, pages 297 and 8). The first settler of the town of Elbridge, Onondaga Co., N. Y., was Josiah Buck, who located on lot 82 in 1793. The old elm tree under which he and family of wife, son and 3 daus., 1790, took shelter before their house "the Inn" was built is still standing a little west of the house of Col. John Munro. Josiah Buck kept the first Inn in 1793. He emigrated from New Fairfield (near Sherman, Ct.). (N. Y. State Gazetteer, page 482).

Daniel Buck, bn. Apl. 23, 1742, son of Samuel and Sarah House of Glastonbury, md. Dec. 28, 1721, md. Sarah Saltonstall of New London, Dec. 3, 1775, dau. or sister of Gov. Gen. Saltonstall of Ct., 1684-1724. He was a prominent citizen of Canaan or New Lebanon, Columbia Co., N. Y., "Kings District," June 24, 1776, "being one of 16 elected as a committee to prepare a memorial and choose a delegate to the provincial Congress recommending and asking that body for the passage of a Declaration of Independence." (N. Y. State Gazetteer, page 224).

Col. John Buck, bn. July 26, 1731, son of Samuel and Sarah (House) Buck, md. Sarah Hurlbut Feb. 10, 1757, of Weathersfield, was of Hebron, Ct., moved first to Rutland Co., Vt., and commanded at Hubbardton, Vt. Was ensign before Bennington and Ticonderoga Jan. 30, 1777, settled in Hartford, Wash. Co., N. Y., after the Revolution, 1778 to 9, was there in census of 1790, had wife, 2 daus. and 3 sons. Dau. Emmie md. Asa Howe, a Rev. soldier, removed to Tioga, Columbia Co., Pa., after war. Sons: Daniel, Esq., lost an arm in Battle of Bennington under Gen. Stark, afterward Congressman. Enoch md. Petsy Beebe of Hartford in 1760, died in the army; and David, many years sheriff of Albany Co., N. Y.

The first settlement in the town of Freemont at Big Creek, Stuben Co., N. Y., was made by Sylvester Buck and Amos Baldwin in 1812, and John A. Buck in 1813 or 14 who md. Rebecca Baldwin Aug. 24, 1815, and the first birth was that of Chas. E. Buck Nov. 12, 1816. Aholiab and Elijah Buck from Chemung Co., N. Y., with wife, 6 sons and 2 daus., in 1790 settled on lot 73, town of Mentz, Cayuga Co., in 1798, at first known as Bucksville, 8 miles from Auburn, now Port Byron, N. Y., 1837, on Owasco Lake outlet, Erie canal and N. Y. Cent. R. R. (N. Y. State Gaz., page 203).

Benjamin Buck md. Mercy Parsons, Dec. 10, 1728, at Southington, Ct., was there in 1731.

Ebenezer in 1750 and Stephen who md. Anna Johnson Apl. 11, 1703, at Weathersfield, was at Southington July 18, 1728. Ebenezer Buck moved with his sons from New Milford to Salina, Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1801, when he was 83. He was son of Enoch and Mary Buck, md. Thankful, dau. of Ebenezer Baldwin Feb. 29, 1743. Was at Upton, Worcester Co., Mass., in 1790 with wife, 3 sons and 5 daus. Ebenezer and David settled in "Buck's settlements" near Watkins and Bath, N. Y., and had large families mostly scattered west. G. W. Buck a lawyer at Elmira, N. Y., is a descendant.

Buck Hill, now Rural Hill, a post village on Lake Ontario in Ellisburg, Jefferson Co., was first settled in 1797 by Lyman Ellis and a large number of others from Connecticut, among whom was Amasa, son of Elijah Buck on the Ellis tract on the hill. Daniel Buck a son of Elijah, also settled in Monroe Co., on Lake Ontario not far from Rochester at a place called Buck's Pond or Bay near lake shore in town of Webster, and it is said there are many Bucks settled about Rochester and in Madison Co., at Eaton and Morrisville after 1800.

Wm. and Lieut. Wm. at Buckland, Mass. Nathan Emigrated West. Buck Settlement There. Buck and Beebe. King's District. Samuel Buck, son of Roger. Descendants. Dr. C. F. Buck at Lockport, N. Y. Son of John H. Jonathan. Son of Jonathan 3rd of New Milford, of Monkton, Vt., and Later of Plattsburg, N. Y. Other Bucks.

William and Lieut. William Buck were at Buckland on Classon River 10 miles west of Greenfield, Franklin Co., Mass., in 1776 to 90 and reported at Heath, near there, in census of 1790.

Nathan Buck emigrated west from Wilmington, Mass., with wife and 2 sons after 1790. One son William Buck was a farmer at Montezuma, (Poweshiek Co. seat) Iowa, afterward moved to Grinnell. Samuel a son, was a teacher who died there. Another son, William F., was a lawyer at Grinnell, Ia. There was also a Buck settlement at Jessup, Buchanan Co., Pa. Francis Buck, bn. May 13, 1758, md. 1779, Lucretia Thayer, bn. Apl. 10, 1762. They were at Reedsborough, Bennington Co., Vt., in census of 1790, with 3 sons and 1 dau. Chester C. Buck of Plymouth, Ind., is a grandson.

Ezekiel Buck, son of Emanuel and Sarah, bn. June 15, 1650, md. Rachel Beebe Mar. 18, 1679. Enoch, son of Ezekiel and Rachel, bn. Apl. 5, 1683, md. Mary, dau. of Samuel Beebe May 2, 1717. Ezekiel, son of Ezekiel and Mary, bn. Feb. 2, 1672, md. Lydia Bronson Dec. 15, 1724, and settled at Lanesville, "Great Buck Hill," and Long Meadow, Ct. Their son John, bn. July 26, 1731, md. Elizabeth Judd Feb. 16, 1757, and resided in the homestead and had children; Joel, Sarah, Israel, Lucinda, Ephraim and John.

Elijah Bostwick, Martin Beebe and Daniel Buck were among the first settlers of "King's District," Canaan, N. Y., about 1756, and David Northup at New Milford, Ct., 1775. Samuel Buck and Samuel Buck, Jr., md. Elizabeth Blant Apl. 27, 1741, were at North Sutton in 1742 and signed a petition for division of the town Sept. 8, 1742, and Samuel was also there in 1790, at Sutton, Worcester Co., Mass.

Samuel Buck, bn. Feb. 6, 1643, eldest son of Roger, son of William, bn. in England in 1617, md. Abigail Weyman July 31, 1690, and John their second son, bn. Sept. 3, 1644, md. Rachel Leavens Mar. 16, 1670. Samuel Buck a descendant, bn. Dec. 17, 1734, md. Martha Bliss, bn. Mar. 12, 1733, about 1755, and their son Benoni md. Mary Leavens Dec. 5, 1794, and their son John Leavens Buck, bn. Jan. 1, 1802, md. Mary Ann Hildreth Nov. 29, 1826, and their son John Hildreth Buck, bn. Nov. 22, 1827, md. Harriet M. Fletcher, bn. Apl. 21, 1833, dau. of Champlin Fletcher of Orwell, Vt. He died at Lockport, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1892. They had 6 children, 4 of whom are now living, Champlin F. Buck, M. D., 183 Genesee St., Lockport, N. Y., being a son, and Harriet E. Buck of 143 High St., Lockport, N. Y., being a daughter.

Jonathan, son of Jonathan 3rd, of New Milford, Ct., resided in Monkton, Addison Co., Vt., in 1790, with wife, son and 2 daus.

Isaac D. Buck, son of Jonathan md. Lecter Marsh, dau. of Judge Robert Marsh of Hinesburgh, Vt.

Daniel M. Buck, son of Isaac D. of Williston, Vt., (S. E. of Burlington), md. Lucy Marshall, dau. of Paul Marshall (native of Hinesburgh), tanner and merchant of Plattsburg, N. Y., died Sept. 16, 1865, aged 77 years and Rebecca, 1st wife of Paul Marshall, who died June 19, 1828, aged 37, 2nd wife Lecter died Feb. 16, 1845, aged 53. He died July 23, 1840, aged 27 and she md. 2nd husband Thos. Griffin. They had one dau. Esther, who md. William Weed, bro. of Hon. Smith M. Weed.

Lectur M., dau. of Isaac D. and Lectur Buck md. Mary Palmer, sister of Judge Peter Palmer, all residing in Plattsburg, N. Y., and buried there in old part Riverside cemetery.

Edmund Buck of Arlington, Vt., md. in 1828, Ann, dau. of Lyman and Elizabeth (Royce) Noble, bn. in New Milford, Ct., in 1805, and settled in Warsaw, N. Y. Children given: Mary, bn. 1829, died: Ransom, bn. 1831; Mary, bn. 1835; Rollin, bn. 1837; and Caroline, bn. 1843. C. H. Buck, West Arlington, a descendant. Benjamin, Lemuel, Robert and Ruama resided at Arlington, Vt., with families in census of 1790.

Albert E. Buck was an extensive lumberman of East Arlington, Vt., in 1912, who had a son Robert W., a student of forestry at Yale University. They had a 1,200 acre tract of woodland in the Green Mountains at Winhall, Bennington Co., Vt.

Wm. Buck, son of Justus Jr., bn. July 17, 1801, d. 1879, md. Lucinda Beach. Chil.: Justus d. 1877; Anson; Melvina d. 1914; Warren; James H. bn. 1836; Carmy; Halsey (killed in battle of Cold Harbor); Wm. Jr.; Laura; Nettie d. 1876. James H. bn. Dec. 11, 1836, md. Lydia Clark, Jan., 1863. Child: Hattie bn. May 1st. 1870, md. Frank M. Brigham, May 21, 1890. Chil.: Irma bn. Apl. 25, 1891, and Rae James bn. June 11, 1894. Res. Lincoln, Neb. Melvina md. a Church and left a son, Geo. now living in Florida and Laura M., who md. a Dean of Glens Falls, N. Y.

Arlington, Bennington Co., Vt., Bucks.

Lemuel, Jr., son of Lemuel and Bertha McEwen of New Milford, Ct., bn. Apl. 8th, 1758, md. in 1778, Phoebe Buck, dau. of Samuel and Phebe Dayton, son of Moses and Eunice Treat, bn. Dec. 14, 1759, of New Milford, Ct., (see page 85 and 47). Their 8 children were: Elijah, bn. 1779; Bethia, bn. June 17, 1780; Clara, bn. Aug. 13, 1784; Samuel, bn. July 10th, 1786; Orville, bn. Oct. 19, 1794; Zadoc, bn. about 1796; Robert, bn. July 23, 1799; Azuba, bn. Sept. 6, 1804.

Zadoc, son of Lemuel, Jr., and Phoebe, bn. in Cambridge, Wash. Co., N. Y., at Ash Grove, 1796, removed to Arlington, Vt., and later to Michigan, where he died. He md. Ruth Dillon, Apl. 14, 1819. Their 8 children were: 1st, Edward, bn. Jan. 5, 1820, died Jan. 12, 1901; 2nd, Lemuel, bn. Oct. 19, 1821, drowned in Battenkill river, near Arlington, Aug. 21, 1846; 3rd, Elijah, bn. Aug. 17, 1823, died in Michigan. He md. a White, no children; 4th, Thomas D., bn. Oct. 13, 1825, also died in Michigan. He md. Helen Amy, they had one son Fred and one dau.; 5th, William L., bn. July 3, 1827, in Marshall, Mich. He md. Henrietta Wilkinson. Their 5 children: Carrie, Elijah, Rosa, Anna and Albert were all living in Aug., 1915; 6th, Samuel, bn. Nov. 2, 1829, at Arlington; 7th, Sarah Lowe, bn. Sept. 27, 1833, died July 1, 1843; 8th, Ezra Hawley, bn. Jan. 26, 1836, died Nov. 6, 1904.

Edward D., son of Zadoc and Ruth, md. Rosetta Andrew, Jan. 22, 1843, at Arlington. She died in 1856. Their 3 children were: 1st, Lemuel A., bn. Apl. 22, 1846; 2nd, Sarah E., bn. Oct. 27, 1848, (unm.); 3rd, Charles E., bn. Aug. 17, 1850, died Oct., 1904. He md. Annette P. Parsons, Oct. 15, 1885.

Lemuel A. (carpenter by trade) son of Edward and Rosetta, md. Alice Young at Arlington, June 23, 1874. Their 4 chil. are: 1st, Edward, bn. Oct. 21, 1875, md. Carrie Case, Apl. 29, 1896, who died Dec. 26, 1906. Their children are: Mildred C., bn. Feb. 2, 1901, and Jennie M., bn. May 10, 1903. He md. 2nd wife Mabel Sculley, Dec. 31, 1907, and has dau. Alice P., bn. Feb. 28, 1910. He is town clerk; 2nd, Frank S., bn. Dec. 9, 1877, md. Ida May Bingham, Apl. 25, 1899, and have dau. Coralie May, bn. Jan. 16, 1901; 3rd, Robert H., bn. Mar. 29, 1891, md. Mary A. Wheelock, Sept. 24, 1914; 4th, Grace A., bn. Nov. 30, 1892, (unm.).

Samuel, son of Zadoc and Ruth, md. Mary Cummings. Their 5 children were: 1st, Rosetta (died). She was a doctor of medicine in Grand Rapids, Mich.; 2nd, Seraph (died); 3rd, Ruth (changed to Belle), md. a Lovejoy and lives in Chicago; 4th, Clara, lives in Grand Rapids; 5th, Lotta, md. and lives there too.

Ezra Hawley, son of Zadoc and Ruth, md. Alice Woodward, Feb. 4, 1858. She resides with dau. Julia at East Arlington. A well preserved woman. Their 7 children were: 1st, William L., bn. Feb. 8, 1859, md. Martha Johnson Feb. 12, 1884. She died Feb. 12, 1896. Their children were: Louis F., bn. Mar. 29, 1885, md. Christina Hanson Sept. 28, 1910, no children. A. Carlton, bn. Feb. 12, 1891 (unm.). Mae Irene, bn. Sept. 21, 1894 (unm.). He md. 2nd wife Laura A. Parsons July 14, 1898, and lives in Troy, N. Y., where he is a practicing physician. No children by last wife; 2nd, Albert E. of East Arlington, bn. Aug. 20, 1862, md. Fannie M. Hard, Oct. 15, 1895. Their children: Robert W., bn. Aug. 21, 1891 (unm.). Hallie, bn. July, 1894, died in infancy, and Maurice N., bn. July 2, 1896, (unm.); 3rd, Samuel G., bn. Dec. 20, 1864, md. 1st, Lena Joy, 2nd, Clara Stevens, Mar., 1899. One dau. Mildred E., bn. Apl., 1902, lives in Troy; 4th, Julia A., bn. May 2, 1867 (unm.) lives in East Arlington; 5th, Sheldon F., bn. Sept. 7, 1869, md. Ella Fenton, lives at Arlington, no children; 6th, Ruth A., bn. Mar. 30, 1872, died Oct. 6, 1872; 7th, Robert F., bn. Aug. 24, 1876, died Feb. 21, 1877.

Elijah, son of Lemuel, Jr., and Phebe, bn. 1779, md. Betsy Young about 1799, their children were: Daniel, md. Julia Lapham had dau. Lena, md. William McDougall; Mary; Margaret, md. W. M. Valentine, had children: William and Mary; Wesley, md. Edna Chase, had 4 daus.; Mary J., Margaret, Betsy Ann, and Lucy, md. Chas. Feathers and had son Daniel.

Bethia, dau. of Lemuel, Jr., and Phebe, bn. June 17, 1780, md. David Hawley, Jan. 17, 1798, children: Lemuel, bn. Oct. 27, 1800; Edward, bn. Sept. 15, 1805; 3d, Fletcher, bn. Nov. 22, 1813; 4th, David, Jr., bn. Apl. 14, 1820.

Clara, dau. of Lemuel, Jr., and Phebe, bn. Aug. 13, 1784, md. Elisha Hawley about 1804. children: 1st, Anson, bn. Apl., 1805; 2nd, Nathan, bn. Jan. 23, 1809; 3rd, Ezra, bn. Sept. 12, 1813; 4th, Hiram, bn. May 2, 1816; 5th, Elisha, bn. July 13, 1819.

Samuel, son of Lemuel, Jr., and Phebe, bn. July 10, 1786, md. Mina Andrews, Mar. 20, 1810. Children: 1st, Anson, bn. Dec. 20, 1810, large farmer (died May 10, 1897, md. Oct. 11, 1832, Laura Littlefield bn. Mar. 4, 1910, son Charles H., bn. Aug. 31, 1835, died

*Moses and Aaron Sons of Jonathan Buck. Families. Abel Son of Joseph. Family.
Enoch Son of Ezekiel. Family. Capt. Wm. Son of Enoch. Family. James Son of
Enoch. Family.*

June 16, 1914, md. 1st wife Anna Jane Hoyt, bn. June 12, 1838, 2nd, Emily Benedict, bn. Oct. 15, 1851; 2nd, Nelson, bn. July 30, 1812; 3rd, Charles H., bn. Oct. 20, 1814; 4th Franklin B., bn. June 21, 1816; 5th, Auxa, bn. Aug. 26, 1819; 6th, Phebe M., bn. Apl. 7, 1822, md. a Clark; 7th, Clara H., bn. July 28, 1824; 8th, Cynthia Ann, bn. Dec. 6, 1826; 9th, Minerva T., bn. Mar. 7, 1833.

Orvilla, dau. of Lemuel, Jr., and Phebe, bn. Oct. 19, 1791 (unm.).

Robert, son of Lemuel, Jr., and Phebe, bn. July 23, 1799, md. Mary Lendum about 1820. Children were: Lemuel, died, Elisha, Lemuel (2nd), Hellen, Margaret and Henry.

Azuba, dau. of Lemuel, Jr., and Phebe, bn. Sept. 6, 1804, md. Andrew Hanaman, Jan. 14, 1829. Children: Lemuel B., bn. Mar. 22, 1831, Orwell, bn. Oct. 2, 1832, Caroline M., bn. Aug. 14, 1834, Fletcher O., bn. Sept. 10, 1837, Alice C., bn. Oct. 6, 1843, and Auxa P., bn. Dec. 31, 1845. This family lived in Orwell, Vt.

Edward or Edmund, son of Elijah and Betsy (Young) Buck, bn. Sept. 15, 1805, at Arlington, Vt., md. in 1828, Ann dau. of Lyman and Elisabeth (Roice) Noble, bn. 1805, in New Milford, Conn., and settled in Warsaw, county seat of Wyoming Co., N. Y., whose children given are Mary, bn. 1829, (died); Ransom, bn. 1831; Mary, bn. 1835; Rollin, bn. 1837; Lyman 1840; and Caroline, bn. 1843.

John, son of Joseph Buck, bn. 1784, pharmacist, Chelsea, Mass., twice married, had 10 children, oldest John, another William and son, Theodore H. Buck, lumber dealer, Chestnut St., Chelsea, Mass., a suburb of Boston, are descendants of Ephraim, son of Roger of William of England and Buck family in this country.

From Samuel Orcutt's History of New Milford and Bridgewater, Ct., 1703-1882.

Buck, Moses, son of Jonathan and Mary Buck md. Eunice Miles Sept. 29, 1730, she died Nov. 19, 1732, one son Samuel, bn. Nov. 19, 1732, md. Phebe Dayton, May 12, 1756, she died Nov. 26, 1761. He md. 2nd wife Mehitable Macoy July 1, 1762, children: Molly, bn. June 5, 1758; Phoebe, Dec. 14, 1759; Falley, Oct. 26, 1767; and Daniel, Aug. 14, 1769, of Killingly, Ct., about 1782.

Aaron, bn. 1720, son of Jonathan and Mary Buck, md. Abigail Bostwick June 24, 1750, and son Aaron, Jr., bn. 1759, md. Charlotte Rounds.

Abel, son of Joseph and Ann (Gould) Buck, bn. Sept. 23, 1736, md. Thankful Northup, Sept. 20, 1755, son of Abel, Jr., bn. 1756, and dau. Anna, bn. Nov. 9, 1760.

Enoch Buck, son of Ezekiel of Weathersfield, bn. Apl. 5, 1683, md. Mary, dau. of Samuel Beebe of New Milford May 2nd, 1717, and afterward settled on place he bought of Jonathan. They had 14 children: Ebenezer, bn. Jan. 8, 1718, md. Thankful, dau. of Ebenezer Baldwin Feb. 29, 1743, and removed to Salina, N. Y., in 1801. Ebenezer and wife Deborah transferred land in Lanesboro, Berkshire Co., Mass., to Ebenezer, Jr., in Jan. 26, 1785. Grace, bn. Jan. 22, 1719, md. Samuel Baldwin, Oct. 31, 1739. Hannah, bn. Nov. 26, 1744, md. as 2nd wife Capt. Mathew Hawley, Dec. 3, 1740. Enoch, bn. Dec. 5, 1747. Gilbert, bn. Oct. 31, 1749, removed to Salina, 1801, and Philander, bn. Feb. 29, 1743, md. Esther Bennitt Aug. 18, 1799, and in 1801 removed there also. Abigail, bn. June 11, 1722, md. James Turrill. William, bn. Mar. 23, 1723. James, bn. Mar. 24, 1725. Rachel, Apl. 1, 1730. Jacob, Feb. 29, 1732. Dorothy, Oct. 10, 1734. Daniel, bn. Feb. 28, 1736 and Jerusa, Aug. 15, 1739. He was at New Milford in 1790 with 2 sons and 3 daus. She died before and he removed to Salina, Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1801, when he was 83 with his sons.

Capt. William, son of Enoch and Mary Buck, md. Deborah, dau. of Eliab Farnum of Norwich and resided in New Milford. He moved to Wyoming, Penn., about 1768, where he was appointed captain of militia and was slain in the Indian and Tory massacre at that place in 1778. His family fled on foot to Connecticut but returned to their farm after the close of the Revolutionary War. The Bucks of Pennsylvania and New York State are said to be largely descended from this family. Only two children are found on the New Milford records: Abiel, bn. July 12, 1745, and Mary, bn. Nov. 2, 1746.

James, son of Enoch and Mary md. Elizabeth, dau. of William Sherman Feb. 25, 1748. She was sister to Roger Sherman, bn. July 17, 1723, and died Jan. 9, 1793, in her 70th year. He died Jan. 28, 1793, aged 67 years, issue 9 children: Ruth, bn. Dec. 28, 1749, died Jan. 20, 1830, aged 80, unmarried; Samuel Beebe, bn. Sept. 21, 1751; Mehitable, bn. Dec. 6, 1753, md. Samuel Gregory; Josiah, bn. Jan. 25, 1756; Jerusa, bn. Mar. 1, 1758, md. Ebenezer Sanford; Elizabeth, bn. Feb. 14, 1760, md. John Turrill; Aseph, bn. Apl. 21, 1762; Salmon, bn. May 19, 1766; and Hannah, bn. May 15, 1768, md. Jared Turrill.

Daniel Son of Enoch. Family. Samuel Beebe Son of James. Family. Josiah. Aseph. Wm. S., Salmon. Families. Ezekiel, Abishur, Ephraim, John. Families.

Daniel, son of Enoch and Mary Buck, bn., 1736, md. Ann Denton of Nine Partners Dec. 9, 1756. Held town offices in New Milford and removed to Vermont, was major in military service, children: Iceabod, bn. Nov. 25, 1757; Rachel, bn. Feb. 12, 1760; and Benjamin, bn. Nov. 21, 1762.

Samuel Beebe, son of James and Elizabeth Buck, md. Hannah Fairchild Aug. 31, 1775, and settled in New Preston Society, a deacon of the church, and died Mar. 26, 1834, aged 83. She was born Feb. 20, 1753, died Sept., 1825, aged 72, had 8 children: Thilda, bn. Jan. 17, 1778, md. Benjamin Stone; Tryphena, bn. Apl. 16, 1779, md. Asahel Baldwin, Jr., removed to Delaware Co., N. Y.; Luey, bn. Mar. 18, 1781, md. Ephraim Sterling; James Beebe, bn. June 13, 1784, died Jan. 23, 1811, at 26; Elizabeth, bn. Dec. 18, 1787, md. William Camp in Roxbury, died in 1863; Alma, bn. Dec. 18, 1787, died July 17, 1802; Electa, bn. July 6, 1792, md. Isaac Dayton Apl. 15, 1813; Cyrus Curtis, bn. Aug. 21, 1795, md. Laura Newton Apl. 30, 1833, died Aug. 25, 1844, aged 49.

Josiah, son of James and Elizabeth md. Mary Towner resides in Sherman. He died July 15, 1813, aged 57. Children: Betsy md. Joel Dutton, died in Onondaga Co., N. Y., left no children; Sally md. Nathan Waldo, reside in Oneida Co., N. Y., had 2 children; Philomela md. Jonathan, son of Eli Geddings in Sherman; Chloe, md. William Duncan, reside in Oneida Co., had 5 children; Mercia md. Pitts Dodge, reside in Oneida Co., had 10 children; Towner md. Clarissa Fuller, had 2 children, died in Ohio; Della md. Dr. Sedgwick of Oneida Co., and had children.

Aseph, son of James and Elizabeth md. Phebe Wainwright of Strafford, Ct., Sept. 7, 1788, resided in New Preston, removed to Otsego Co., N. Y., about 1800. He died Mar. 10, 1848, aged 86. Children: Sabra, bn. July 23, 1789, died unmarried; Elijah Sherman, bn. June 14, 1791, md. and removed to Batavia, N. Y., had 6 children; Rev. Josiah Judson, bn. Mar. 3, 1794, md. and was Presbyterian pastor at Jewett, Greene Co., N. Y., had 8 children; Hariah, bn. Aug. 12, 1797, unmarried; Harriet, bn. Dec. 20, 1800; and Homer md. and lived on the old homestead in New Preston and had children.

William Sherman, son of James and Elizabeth Buck md. Barentha York, removed to Seneca Co., N. Y., about 1815, removed to Buck, on Ohio river, Switzerland Co., Ind. He died Aug. 4, 1843, at 79 years. They had 12 children. Betsy md. a Gazley and resided in Cincinnati. Hiram was a lawyer at Rising Sun, cap. Ohio Co., on Ohio river, Ind.; and Aboliab, a farmer at Buck, Hamilton Co., Ill., in 1856.

Salmon, son of James and Elizabeth md. U'ana, dau. of Lyman Beecher, Mar. 5, 1794, resided in his father's homestead. He died Aug. 10, 1851, aged 85. She died Dec. 9, 1836 at 92. Their sons were: Theodore, bn. Jan. 5, 1795, and Seymour, bn. June 27, 1801. There was also a Buck widow Thankful, and Abel and Anna, twins, bapt. Mar. 9, 1760.

Ezekiel, son of Ezekiel came from Weathersfield to Litchfield and thence to New Milford, md. Lydia Brownson Dec. 15, 1724. He settled at Lanesville and died May 10, 1745, she died Jan. 3, 1768, they had 8 children: Abishur, bn. Nov. 10, 1725, at Litchfield; Experience, bn. June 28, 1727; Ephraim, bn. Sept. 25, 1729; John, bn. July 26, 1731; Lydia, bn. Apl. 27, 1733; Sarah, bn. Oct. 5, 1735; Bariah, bn. Oct. 25, 1738; and Rebecca, bn. June 7, 1741, md. Simeon Baldwin.

Abishur, son of Ezekiel and Lydia Buck md. Esther Clinton, Sept. 25, 1750, and had children: Joseph, bn. Feb. 1, 1754; Abishur, bn. Mar. 29, 1757, died Mar. 23, 1760, at 3 years; and Sibyl, bn. Oct. 9, 1760.

Ephraim, son of Ezekiel and Lydia Buck md. 1st, Sarah Camp, June 23, 1758, she died July 7, 1762. He md. 2nd, Miriam Benton, Feb. 2, 1763. He md. 3rd, Sarah Stevens, Nov. 28, 1776. She died Mar. 26, 1799. He md. 4th, Mrs. Ann, widow of James Beers, Feb. 27, 1800. He died Oct. 20, 1802, aged 76. Children: Miriam, bn. Dec. 10, 1759; and Sarah, bn. May 22, 1762, md. John Stevens and died Mar. 30, 1844, by 1st wife, Ezekiel, bn. Mar. 5, 1764; Benton, bn. Sept. 23, 1765; Rachel, bn. Feb. 25, 1767; Ephraim, bn. Nov. 14, 1773, died Jan. 1779; and Polly, bn. Feb. 6, 1776, by 2nd wife, when the mother died, Jan. 21, 1779, in 3rd year.

John, son of Ezekiel and Lydia Buck md. Elizabeth Judd, Feb. 16, 1757, and resided on his father's homestead until he sold it to Lazarus Ruggles in 1775. Children: 1st, Joel, bn. June 4, 1758, md. Hulda Bostwick of Sharon, July 2, 1778, and had Betsy, bn. Aug. 14, 1779; Salmon Bostwick, bn. Aug. 2, 1781; and Ephraim, bn. June 6, 1784, md. Mary Baker of St. Albans, Vt., (for the other 4 boys see page 74); 2nd, Sarah, bn. Mar. 3, 1761; 3rd Israel, bn. May 7, 1762, md. Phebe, dau. of Aaron and Elizabeth (Knowls) Benedick on Feb., 1762; 4th, Lucinda, bn. July 21, 1767; and 5th, John, bn. Sept. 6, 1773.

Aaron Buck, a Rev. Soldier with Washington, 1776-8. Family. Aaron 3d and Family. Mary Lyon, Founder of Mt. Holyoke Seminary a Descendant. Geo. W. and Sarah (Ingalls) Buck. Edward C. and Martha (Roberts) Buck. Geo. W., Jr. Families. Col. John Buck.

Aaron Buck, son of Aaron and Abigail (Bestwick) of New Milford, Ct., bn. in 1759, died in 1840, aged 81, at Killingly, Windham Co., Ct. Was there on old farm in census of 1790, with wife, 3 sons and 2 dans. Ezra and Aaron, 1789; George, 1792. Aaron and Rubin, 1792. Aaron, 1797, and John, 1798, came from Canaan, Ct., and settled in Stillwater, Saratoga Co., N. Y. Mary, wife of Aaron Buck, received in Congregational Church, June 15, 1808, there. Aaron was a Rev. soldier with rank of sergeant and was with Washington in crossing the Delaware Christmas night, Dec. 25, 1776, and Jan. 3, 1777, and at Valley Forge through that terrible winter of sufferings, 1778. Was wounded in leg by Hessian bullet in Battle of Trenton, 1776, but was at Princeton, N. J., 1777. Is buried in Westfield cemetery, Danielson, Ct. He md. Charlotte Rounds of Killingly about 1782, children, 6: Charlotte, bn. 1784; Aaron, bn. 1786; Barney, bn. 1787; Amy, 1788; Rounds, bn. 1789; and Richard Fay, bn. 1792.

Aaron and Barney md. the Sprague sisters, a New England family of note (see Int. Cyclo., vol. 13, page 742). Aaron md. Mercy, dau. of William Sprague, they had 11 children: 1st, Almira, bn. Oct. 10, 1809, md. Lyman Snow of Ware, Mass., died in Geneseo, Henry Co., Ill.; 2nd, Clementine, bn. Mar. 25, 1811, md. John Davis of Ware, and died there; 3rd, Sarah E., bn. May 10, 1813, md. Andrew Martin of Thompson, Ct., and is buried there; 4th, George Washington, bn. Mar. 28, 1815, md. 1st, Sarah Ingals; 2nd, Mary Arnold. He died June 10, 1879; 5th, Dianna, bn. Aug. 5, 1817, md. Harvey Craine, died in Geneseo, Ill.; 6th, Emily, bn. Oct. 10, 1819, md. for 2nd wife John Davis of Ware, died in Geneseo, Ill.; 7th, Alexander, bn. Sept. 15, 1821, was killed in his saw mill in Woodstock, Ct., in 1878; 8th, Olive, bn. in Pomfret, Ct., Aug. 8, 1823, md. Lyman Lyon of Woodstock, died in Geneseo, Ill. Their dau, Mary Lyon, 1797-1849, joined Congregational Church in Buckland, Mass., 1822, and established schools there and at Ashfield later and founded Mt. Holyoke Seminary, South Hadley, Mass., 1837 (see Int. Cyclo., vol. 9, page 261 and vol. 10, pages 259-60); 9th Hannah, bn. Feb. 26, 1826, md. Seneca B. Congdon and lives in Lancaster, N. H.; 10th, John C., bn. Feb. 14, 1828, md. 1st, Clara Arnold, 2nd, Elizabeth Place, died in Eastford, Ct.; and 11th, Philinda W., bn. Jan. 2, 1831, md. Henry Corbin of Union, Ct., died in 1908. The first 7 children were bn. in Killingly, the other 4 in Pomfret, Ct., where he removed in 1722.

Geo. Washington and Sarah (Ingals) Buck, 5 children were: (1) Edward Clinton, bn. in Pomfret, Mar. 30, 1844; (2) George W., bn. July 12, 1845, by 2nd mar. with Mary Arnold; (3) Clara W., bn. May 9, 1853, died 1902; (4) Lyra S., bn. June 29, 1860; (5) Frank W., bn. Apl. 21, 1866, died young.

Edward C. was at Nichols Academy for a year when 17 years old. At 18 he enlisted and was in Co. D, 18th Reg. Conn. Vol. Inf. during Civil War. Was chief clerk of med. purveyors for several months, taken prisoner at Battle of Winchester, Va., in June 1863, and with about 500 others of his regiment sent to Libby Prison and Belle Isle. At close of war entered business college and took a mercantile course. Engaged in business in Danielson, Ct., for 14 years. In 1883, located in Winsted, Ct., and remained until his death Jan. 23, 1905. A moral, correct and worthy man. In 1868, he md. Martha Roberts of New Hartford, Ct. Their children were: Clinton Chester, bn. in Danielson, Ct., Feb. 3, 1871, is a successful druggist, 118 Main St., Winsted, Ct., a prominent Odd Fellow throughout the state and a 32nd degree Mason, and Frederic Earl, an Episcopal clergyman, bn. Jan. 16, 1876. Both are unmarried.

Geo. W., Jr., was a soldier in the Civil War. He md. Susan Williams of Pomfret, Ct. Their children were: Herbert, who lives in California, fruit grower and shipper, Vacaville, Solono Co., and Gertrude who lives with her father in Milford, Mass.

Clara Buck, md. Worthington Arnold, their child, Alice M., lives with her father in Dudley, Mass.

Barney Buck, who md. Amy Sprague have 8 children, as follows: Warren, Hiram, Henry, Caroline, Abigail, Barney, Aaron and William. (We are indebted to C. C. Buck of Winsted, Ct., for this family history).

Col. John Buck, son of Ezekiel 2nd and Lydia Brownson of New Milford, bn. July 26, 1731, md. Sarah Hurlbut, Feb. 10, 1757, of Wethersfield and settled in Hartford, Wash. Co., N. Y., in 1764, and died 1795 after Revolution. Had sons: Capt. John, 1786, a Lieut. Col., 1792 to 1797, resigned, Wash. Co. Militia, N. Y. State, md. about 1777, Zariah Norton of Litchfield, Ct., and resided at first in Lenox, Mass., and 1777, Bennington, Vt.,

Col. John Buck. Revolutionary Service. Land Bounty Rights. Perigreine. Son, also in Rev. Family. Ingalls K. Buck, in Hardware and Fruit Growing Business.

and had sons: Perigreine, bn. Nov., 1758; Enoch, 1760, md. Betsy Beebe of Hartford, was a carpenter and his son John of Lysander, Onondaga Co., md. Abigail Arnold of New Haven, Ct.; and Moses, bn. 1764, md. Jane Harvey and daus.: Sarah, 1775, md. Clark Kidder; Sophia, md. Dr. John M. West, of Litchfield, Ct., and Abigail, bn. 1785, md. Jabez Norton of Hartford, N. Y., May 19, 1835. Buck's estate settled in 1835. John purchased land in Hartford of Jabez Norton, 50 acres, June 6, 1796, and sold the same to Enoch, May 19, 1835. Enoch was in Rev. mil. service, and Moses and John at Stillwater and John at Easton and Queensbury with families in census of 1790 (see pages 121, 123 and 127). Nicholas Norton was at Weymouth, Mass., in 1639. John, son of Nicholas was bn. in 1674. John 2nd in census of 1790, was at Worthington, Mass., with wife, 2 sons and dau. Jabez, son of Nicholas was at Edgartown still earlier. (Gen. Norton). After Revolution, 1775-1784, Col. John Buck was settled in Westfield now Hartford, Wash. Co., N. Y., "having land bounty rights of 1,000 acres" granted May 2, 1764. (see Gaz. N. Y. State, page 684), and was there in census of 1790 with wife, 3 sons and 2 daus. He died in 1795, and Enoch and John removed to Onondaga Co., N. Y., near Syracuse.

Col. John and son Perigreine were both in the 13th N. Y. Reg., Albany Co., Saratoga Dist., in 1778, of enlisted men and son John, ensign was at Rochester, Monroe Co., recruiting officer in Jan., 1777, and settled at Stillwater, Saratoga Co., after the war in 1786 and was there in census of 1790 with wife, 3 sons and 2 daus., finally removing to Syracuse. Perigreine md. at Adams, Mass., Oct. 31, 1787, Abigail, dau. of Dr. David and Sarah (Peck) Brown, bn. at Cumberland, R. I., July 25, 1770, and lived in Weston, Middlesex Co., Mass. In 1806 removed with his family to Monroe Co., N. Y., in the Genesee river valley near Rochester. Perigreine died Sept. 18, 1822, at Penfield, Monroe Co., and wife Abigail died in Hudson, Mich., in Dec. 1848. They had 14 children, 7 sons and 7 daus. viz.: 1st, James, bn. 1787, md. Mary Fuller, died Feb. 22, 1829; 2nd, Cynthia, bn. Aug. 15, 1790, md. in June, 1819, Noah Aldrich Smith of Farmington, Ontario Co., N. Y. (named from Farmington, Ct.), bn. in Weston, Mass., in 1788, son of Chas. Smith and Lydia Aldrich of Gloucester, Providence, R. I. He died in May, 1827, and she md. 2nd at Lockport, N. Y., Stephen Mott, who died at Battle Creek, Mich., in 1848. She died Nov. 13, 1852, at Muscatine, Iowa, issue: Juliet Frances, bn. July 17, 1822, died, 1905, md. Nathan Fitch of Lockport, N. Y. Only child, Harriet Mariah, md. Albert Swan, and their dau. Harriet Mariah, md. Chas. F. Cadle of Muscatine, Iowa, and later Bethany, Mo.; 3rd, Electa, bn. 1798, md. James Allen, moved in 1822 to Ashtabula Co., Ohio; 4th, Addison Noble, bn. in Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass., Aug. 30, 1795, came to Wash. Co., N. Y. Removed to Farmington, Ont. Co., N. Y., 1815. Died Nov. 17, 1843, at Shortsville, Ont. Co., N. Y., md. at Manchester, Ont. Co., N. Y., June 21, 1818, Sabrina Esther Short and had children: Alexis Cuyler, bn. in Manchester, June 25, 1814, died in Shortsville, Jan. 5, 1906, md. Mary A. Mills Sept. 25, 1844, issue: Cameron Alexis, bn. July 31, 1849, and Orrin Chas., bn. Mar. 26, 1854, md. Sarah Buck, is a merchant at Shortsville, N. Y.; Clarrisa Cordelia, bn. Mar. 19, 1821; Leonard Mortimer Sept. 1, 1823; Caroline Eliza Dec. 18, 1825; Harriet S. Jan. 5, 1828; Addison Theophilus June 16, 1832; Myron Mason Jan. 17, 1835, md. and had dau., Mary, md. B. F. Horkett, of Webb City, Mo., chil.: Myron Buck and Ursulia, died Mar. 30, 1906, at Clifton Springs, Mo.; 5th George, bn. in 1797, at Farmington, N. Y., died there May 31st, 1830, md. Mary Ann Skinner; 6th Sarah, bn. in 1800 died May 23, 1878, md. Hiram Kidder, died in Hudson, Mich.; 7th Perigreine, bn. 1802, in Farmington, N. Y., md. 1st Mercy Ladd, children: Lyman Spaulding, bn. 1822 and Perigreine 1824, removed to Lexington, Mo., where he had large family of children by 2d wife; 8th Moses Harvey, bn. in Farmington, 1804, died in Delaware, md. brother David's widow in Edgar Co., Ill.; 9th Sophia, bn. 1806 in Farmington, died April, 1867, in Mich., md. Hesikiah Inther; 10th David, bn. in 1808 in Farmington, md. Mary Olmstead in Coles Co., Ill.; 11th Almedia, bn. 1810, died in infancy; 12th Abigail, bn. Mar. 2, 1812, died Nov. 9, 1870, in Mich., md. Daniel Dean in 1843, has son and dau. living in Mich.; 13th Peter Smith, bn. Jan. 4, 1814, died 1894, md. Eliza Fisher and had sons Ulysses, Marcellus and Winfield Scott; and 14th Jane Louisa, bn. April 19, 1816, died Mar., 1891, md. Judson Owens of Mich.

Ingalls K. Buck, son of John, was one of a family of 4 and the brother of William H. and Melvin and cousin of the late California Senator, L. W. Buck. He was bn. in Truxton, Courtland Co., N. Y., April 11, 1830, md. Sarah E. Councilman in 1853, and went west in 1855 and settled in Port Huron, Mich., for 4 years in hardware business, removed to Iroqua, Wis., in 1859 and engaged in same business for 10 years. In 1869 removed to El Dorado, Iowa, for 10 years. In 1879 removed again toward setting sun to

Ingalls K. Sons. Enoch Son of Ezekiel of New Milford. Wm. Son of Enoch. Sad History. Family. Elijah Son of Wm. Family. Aholiab, Son of Elijah. Hon. John F. Son of Aholiab. Family. John S. Son of John F. Family. Rev. Sylvester Buck. Bucks of Susquehanna Co., Pa.

new town Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and from thence to Vacaville, Solano Co., Cal., in 1885, where he was engaged in orcharding and fruit business in Vaco valley. He died Nov. 4, 1913, at the home of his dau., Mrs. H. A. Fairbank in Sacramento, Cal., and is buried in Eastlawn Cem. Mr. Buck was a prominent mason and had traveled and lectured in its interests, and was high priest and past master of Vacaville lodges at time of his death. "He was a good man." His sons are Frank Herbert Buck, Merced, Merced Co., Cal., has no children; and Charles, has 3 children: sons, Herbert and George, extensive fruit growers and shippers at Vacaville, Cal., and dau. Eugenia, who md. H. A. Fairbank and have one child.

Enoch, son of Ezekiel, bn. April 5, 1683, md. Mary, dau. of Samuel Beebe of Newington, May 2d, 1717, moved to New Milford, Ct., and had large family. Son, William, bn. in 1723, md. Deborah, dau. of Eliab Farnum of Preston, Ct., des. of Ralph of Andover, Mass., and resided in New Milford in 1744. He moved to Wyoming Valley, north eastern Pennsylvania about 1763 and was appointed captain of militia, was slain in Tory and Indian massacre of July 3d, 1778, aged 60 years. (Miner's Hist. of Wyoming, with Appendix). The family fled to Connecticut but went back after the war. Some of the Bucks of Pennsylvania and New York states are of this family.

His children were Asahel, Aholiab, (Capt. Aholiab was also killed in battle at Wyoming with William, a fifer, the young son of 14 of Asahel.—Miner). Deborah and Elijah a lieutenant, who md. Margaret Foster of New Milford in 1780 and returned to Kingston near Wyoming and Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co., Penn., after the conflict. He had a large family. His children were: William Elijah, died aged 75; Aholiab, bn. 1792; Margaret, bn. Jan. 1st, 1790, md. Eleazer Owens about 1800; Renben; Thomas; John; Matilda; Asahel; and Abner. He moved to Chemung Co., N. Y., before 1790 and from there to Bucksville, 6 miles from Auburn, N. Y., in 1798 where he died aged 81. Aholiab, bn. 1792, md. Annis, dau. of Benjamin, son of John Drake of Bucksville, Aug. 10th, 1801, and moved to Wallis, Peoria Co., Ill., in 1835. Their children were: sons, Addison; Decatur; John Foster, bn. May 30, 1815; Nelson; and Aaron, who died while out hunting, and dau. Abigail who md. James Eamon and their son, James Monroe, had a dau. Edith, who md. a Purviance, of Omaha, Neb. Hon. John F., bn. May 30, 1815, md. Mary McFadden (Schryder) of Peoria, Ill., bn. in N. Y. state May 23, 1820, on Nov. 5, 1839, and moved to Nebraska May 23, 1848, and was elected member of the first Legislature of Cass Co. in 1855. He died Sept. 1st, 1901, aged 86 years, 3 mos. She died Aug. 26, 1911, aged 90. Had children bn. in Peoria Co., Ill.; Abbie Jane, bn. Oct. 4, 1840, md. Capt. Andrew Klepser; John Spaulding, bn. Jan. 2d, 1843; Sarah A., bn. Mar. 31, 1846, md. Oct. 26, 1870, William B. Gates, Capt. Co. A., 3d Ohio Cav. in Civil War, now of Ottawa, Kans.; Theodore Drake, bn. Jan. 19, 1849, now of Wyoming; Addie B., bn. Nov. 10, 1864, md. J. D. Cross of Union, Neb.

John S. Buck of Buck's Canyon, Cheney, near Spokane, Wash., in 1881, and Colfax, Whitman Co., Wash., 1882, md. Huldah A. Wolph, of Lincoln, Cass Co., Neb., Mar. 7, 1866, and she died Nov. 17, 1913. They had six children all born in Nebraska: Theresa E., bn. April 26, 1867, md. William Colvin of Colfax in 1890; Herbert G., bn. Oct. 10, 1868, of Buck's Bute, Delrio, Douglas Co., Wash., md. in 1898, Cora Crockett of Spokane, Wash.; Webster E., bn. Sept. 2, 1870, formerly of Buckingham, Webster Co., Wash., now of Stauffer, Alberta, B. C., md. in 1901, Beulah Smith of Spokane, Wash.; Sylvester J., bn. Dec. 12, 1871; Mary E., bn. Dec. 12, 1873, md. C. W. Tarbet of Chicago May 2d, 1895; and Theodore Wolph, bn. Feb. 11, 1876, died June 13, 1895, in 19th year.

Rev. Sylvester J. Buck, Ph. D., md. Aug. 27, 1893, Lydia A. Button of California and Oregon, children: Huldah M., bn. July 27, 1896; John P., bn. Aug. 22, 1898; and Mary M., bn. Feb. 6, 1901, all born in Wash. Dr. Buck is now pastor of the M. E. Church at Placerville, Eldorado Co., Cal., to whom we are indebted for his family history.

The Bucks of Susquehanna Co., Pa., by Emily C. Blackman, pages 58-60, Philadelphia, 1873. Incidents related by J. B. Buck, a son of Capt. Icabod Buck whose father was Rev. Daniel Buck of Connecticut, whose father was Eben Buck of Ellington, Tolland Co., Conn., 1790, son of Enoch early of Weathersfield and New Milford of English descent, 3 or 4 bros. or uncles of the Rev. figured in the early history of Wyoming.

Elijah and possibly Asahel was one of the first forty settlers of Kingston and William in 1774 and Capt. Aholiab Buck, one of the 9 captains slain in the fatal afternoon of July 3d, 1778, by the Tories and Indians. William, a son of Asahel, a fifer of 14 years, was massacred the same day. An older brother of the four, Eben, had two sons,

Elijah and Ashael First Settlers of Kingston, Pa. Rev. Daniel Buck. Family. Capt. Ichabod, Wm., Elijah and David Families. Davis' Hist. of Bucks Co., Pa. Nicholas Buck Founder of Bucksville. Family. Buck Hotel and Buck Hill Falls. Maine Bucks. Col. Jonathan Buck.

Elijah and William. Elijah md. Margaret Foster of New Milford in 1780, and settled near Athens, Pa., in Tioga valley on Susquehanna River, Bradford Co., as early as 1788. Rev. Daniel Buck came from valley of the Mohawk near Albany to Windsor, York Co., Penn., in 1786.

Priest Buck had 17 children, 10 of whom were those of 2d wife. Sixteen lived to have families. There were sons, Daniel, Israel, Silas and Hiram of 2d wife and Enoch and Denton of 1st wife. The majority of the family settled and died in N. Y. state. Silas died in 1832 at Great Bend, Susquehanna Co., Pa. Enoch D. died in 1835 at Bucks, Columbiana Co., Ohio. Israel in Wyalusing, Bradford Co., Pa. He had 15 children and descendants reside there. Rev. Daniel Buck died in Great Bend April 13, 1814. His first wife is buried in Conn. His second wife at Great Bend, Sept. 6, 1828, and rests with her husband near the Episcopal Church there. Buck Valley, Fulton Co., descendants, south middle part of Penn. near Md. line on Tonoloway Co., a branch of the Potomac River. Capt. Ichabod Buck was bn. in New Canaan, Ct., he died in Susquehanna Co., Penn., Mar. 19, 1849. He had 5 sons; William died at Great Bend, Susquehanna Co.; John B. Benjamin (died young); Elijah living in Illinois (from N. Y. state); and Benjamin in Michigan.

William Buck md. a dau. of Oliver Trowbridge 1st at Great Bend about 1804 to 8.

Elijah and William were sons of Ichabod, the brother of Rev. Daniel Buck.

David Buck, who lived in 1807 on the north side of the Susquehanna River, was not a near relative.

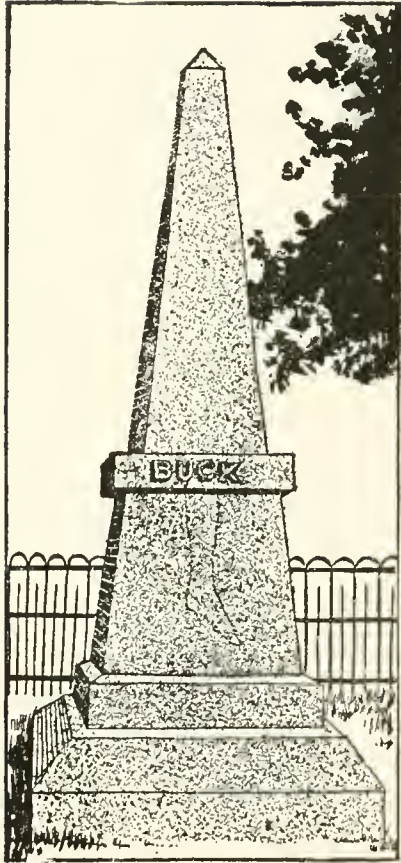
Hist. of Bucks Co., Pa., by William H. Davis, A. M. 1876, page 542, viz.: Nicholas Buck, one of the founders of Bucksville, Bucks Co., Pa., was the 3d son of Nicholas of Springfield, Bradford Co., Pa., bn. Mar. 20, 1767, md. Mary, dau. of John Eckles of Upper Salford, Montgomery Co., Pa. He died at Bucksville Aug. 28, 1829. His widow died in 1858 aged 91 leaving 95 living descendants. His sons were Nicholas, Jacob C., and Samuel E. Post office established there in 1828 and stages changed horses at the Bucksville Inn between Easton and Philadelphia and stopped at Buck Hotel at Newton, Bucks Co., 15 miles from Philadelphia on the way, and another later connecting line was from Buck Hill Falls above Cresco near Mountain Home, north side Monroe Co., Pa., down Pocono Valley to Delaware Water Gap to Easton, Northampton Co., Pa. (Davis Hist. Bucks Co.)

Col. Jonathan Buck of Bucksport, Hancock Co., Me., bn. 1718 at Haverhill, Mass., and descendants founded the colony there in 1762 which contains the "Buck Memorial Library Inc." 1792. On Maine Central R. R. He died Mar. 18, 1795, and is buried there. The first settlement was made at Buckstown by Col. Jonathan Buck, Sr., of Haverhill, Mass., who brought with him several families who built a sawmill and two dwelling houses in 1764. On the 17th day of Oct., 1775, Falmouth now Portland, Me., was burned by the British and in 1779 they burned Col. Buck's dwelling, saw mill, vessel and two barns and destroyed and plundered much other property besides the dwellings of four other families which comprised the first settlement and they fled to the interior to the headwaters and wilds of the Penobscot River amid much suffering and privations and did not return until after the Revolution in 1784.

Col. Jonathan Buck of Bucksport, Me., was son of Ebenezer, son of Ephraim and Mary, son of Roger, of William of Woburn, Mass., 1635.

Ebenezer was bn. May 20, 1689, md. and had a son Jonathan (Col.) bn. Feb. 20, 1718, who removed with his father to Haverhill, Mass., in 1724 where he md. Lydia Moore of Newbury Oct. 9, 1743. Mariner and trading voyages eastward 1750. Soldier (Lieut.) in the French War, 1754. Located on Penobscot at Bucksport, 1762. Colonel of the 5th Reg. of militia. Died Mar. 18, 1795. She died Dec. 15, 1785. They had 6 children, 4 boys. Jonathan, Jr., oldest bn. April 3, 1748, died Mar. 27, 1824, md. Hannah Gail Nov. 1768, she died 1834. Had 11 children, 7 boys and 4 girls. (Bangor, Me., Hist. Mag., 1890. Vol. 6, pages 51-6).

On the outskirts of the old seaport town of Bucksport on the Penobscot River, Me., close by the road is a small cemetery. Within its enclosure sleep the Bucks, the blue blooded folk who first settled the town and bequeathed it a name and legend. The largest and most conspicuous monument in the cemetery is a tall granite shaft which is in plain sight of the highway. On one side is the inscription: "Col. Jonathan Buck, the founder of Bucksport, A. D., 1762. Born in Haverhill, Mass., 1718, died Mar. 18, 1795."



Imprint on Buck Monument.

Cemetery of the Bucks. Curious Imprint on Monument. Legend as Told by Credulous People There. Maine as Colony and State. A Loyal Prohibition State. Hist. of Woodstock, Paris and Norway, Me. John Buck of Buckfield. Family. Simeon Buck. Family.

On the other side the single word "Buck" and also something not wrought by the marble worker. On the smooth surface of the pedestal is a curious outline which can be easily imagined to be a foot of normal size, the people who say that it is a foot believe in the legend which has oft been told in Bucksport. The story is that Jonathan Buck was a very harsh man and the leading spirit of his day and generation. He was the highest in civil authority and his word was law in the community in which he resided. He was an out and out Puritan and to him witchcraft was the incarnation of blasphemy. Thus as the story goes when a certain woman was accused of witchcraft at the first clamorings of the populace Col. Buck ordered that she be imprisoned and later she was sentenced to be executed as a witch. The execution day came and the woman went to the gallows cursing her judge with such terrible words that the people shuddered, but the magistrate stood unmoved. All was ready and the hangman was about to perform his duty, when the woman turned to Col. Buck and raising one hand toward heaven, she said, "Jonathan Buck, listen to these words, the last my tongue shall utter. It is the spirit of the living God which bids me speak to you. You will soon die and over your grave they will erect a stone that all may know the spot where your bones lay and crumble to dust. Upon the stone the imprint of my foot shall appear and for all time after your accursed race has vanished from the face of the earth will the people from far and near know that you murdered a woman." She then turned to the executioners and another act transpired to make a part of American colonial history. The witch's curse had been almost forgotten until the monument was erected to the founder of Bucksport. It had been in position hardly a month when a faint outline was discovered on it. It grew more and more distinct until some curious person made the discovery that it was the outline of a foot. The old legend was revived. They say that the witch's curse had been fulfilled. An attempt was made to remove the stain but every effort only tended to make it plainer. It cannot be effaced. (N. Y. World, Sun, Ed., Jan. 31, 1909).

In the French and Indian wars Maine was an exposed frontier for nearly a century and in the early Acadian and colonial settlements of 1689-92 was claimed by both France and England and from first settlement of 1689, at Pemaquid, the brunt of these frontier wars fell upon Maine. At the siege of Port Royal, 1710, and Louisburg, 1757 and 8, nearly the whole English armament were of Maine ships and sailors and her men were well represented on the heights of Abraham, 1758. So great was the draught on her in those French wars that Massachusetts of which she was a part or province by charter of 1690, had at one time to send 100 men to garrison her forts, in 1769, and later she was a great factor in the Revolution, not lacking in the defense of the colonists against the mother country and in securing our independence. She stood firm in the war of 1812, although not admitted into the Union as a separate state until 1820, and since nobly responded for the Union in the southern Rebellion. Almost a century of wars borne by the different colonies had knit them together and the influence of the Congregational Puritan and Pilgrim churches have an honored place in the march of political freedom and the character moulding of its schools and people. On July 15, 1690, the famous "Maine liquor law" was passed, "that from henceforth there shall not be any rum or other strong liquor sold except in case of great necessity" and Maine has maintained a strict prohibition state for nearly three centuries which added greatly to its wealth, progress and achievements.

History of Woodstock (pages 185-7), Paris (page 543) and Norway, Oxford Co., Maine, from 1786 to 1886 (page 476) by William Buck Lapham, of Norway, 1886. John Buck, one of the 3 brothers from Newbury, Mass., that lived in New Gloucester, came and first settled Buckfield, Woodstock, Me. He md. Abigail Irish of Girham and lived many years in Buckfield and finally moved to the Gore. A farmer. Children: Sarah md. Enoch Philbrick of Buckfield; Abigail md. Abijah Lapham; Simeon md. Lois Drew; Esther md. John Warren, all of Buckfield; Eliza md. Tilden Bartlett of Norway; Annis md. Levi Turner; Polly md. Luther Turner; and Phoebe md. 1st Benjamin Brown of Buckfield and 2d William R. Hemmingway of Rumford.

Simeon Buck lived in Woodstock and md. Lois, dau. of Stephen Drew of Buckfield. She died in Grafton at 94. Children: Stephen md. Ruth Cummings; John md. Hannah Cummings; Eliza md. Samuel Mathews, Jr., of Summer; Harrison went early to Aroostook Co. and md. there; Jerusa md. Benjamin Brooks; Bathshoba md. Nathaniel J. Farnam; Elbridge md. Perlin, dau. of John Robinson of Paris; and Melissa md. George Bary of Paris.

John Buck of Canton. Family. Original Land Grants to Abijah Buck and Others Before 1820. Austin Buck Son of Peter. Family. Dr. J. M. Buck of Buckfield. Hist. of Norway, Me. Jas. Buck Son of Peter. Family. Judge Geo. H. Buck. Dan'l. Buck. Family. Albion Son of James. Family. Judge Buck.

Stephen Buck, son of Simeon, lived on the Gore and then moved to Greenwood. He had 3 sons and 2 daus. Franklin md. Augusta Hobbs; Lewis A. died of small pox unmarried; Cyrus md. Lydia C. Bryant.

John Buck who md. Hannah Cummings had a large family of children. Of the sons: Solomon md. and lives in Canton; John A. md. Mary Lapham; Chas. H. md. Estes Elbridge; George md. Sarah W. Farnum and went to Canada; and Harrison md. Anna Bragg, Paris, Maine.

Original land grants to Abijah Buck and others prior to 1820; Moses Buck June 1st, 1798. Moses Buck, Jr., Buck Bros. in Oxford; Jas. M. Buck, 1834.

Peter Buck, son of Peter, French Huguenots, settled in Worcester, Mass., md. Jenima Fay of Farmington, Mass., came to Paris first and from there to Norway, Oct. 17th, 1799. (Children, sons: James md. Susanna Young of Norway; Jared md. Sally, dau. of Thos. Stephens of Paris; Austin, bn. July 3, 1791, died 1885, md. Sarah Colburn of Tyngsborough, Mass.; and Daniel md. Eunice Coy of Greenwood. The mother died Sept. 10, 1839, aged 80. The father, Nov. 6, 1842, aged 94 years. The French name of the family is Banyott (alias Buck). Others in Mass.: Austin Buck, carriage maker, son of Peter md. Sarah Coburn of Tyngsboro, Mass., Jan. 14, 1816, and settled in South Pass. Sons: Zadoc Spaulding, bn. April 16, 1818, md. Ellen Haven of Farmingham; John Austin, bn. Sept. 17, 1820, md. Elizabeth Rowley of N. Y. state and settled there; Cyrus W., bn. Aug. 14, 1824, md. Sarah Smith of N. H., and settled there; Caleb Coburn, bn. in Norway, Oct. 19, 1834, md. Melinda (Reeord) Sewall; Millet, bn. April 16, 1839, married and settled in Tyngsboro, Mass. The father died Oct., 1858, and the mother Mar. 23, 1864, in Brooklyn, N. Y. Another family Chas. T. Buck, son of Washington Buck of Sumner, Me., md. Elizabeth, a widow and dau. of Elizur Dunham of Paris, Dec. 7, 1866, and settled in the Dunham Homestead. Children: Chas. L., bn. July 28, 1868, and George E., bn. Nov. 15, 1873.

Dr. James Madison Buck a native of Buckfield, bn. Aug. 17, 1841, settled as a physician on Paris Hill, 1833-4, studied medicine in Washington, D. C., graduated during Civil War, came to Norway in 1868 for one year and then to Paris from West Paris. He afterward moved to Kansas.

Hist. of Norway, Me., 1786-1886, by William B. Lapham: Peter Buck came from Worcester, Mass., to Paris, Me., and from there to Norway in 1799. (See above). Jas. Buck, son of Peter, md. Susanna, dau. of Nathaniel Young, who died Nov. 25, 1829, and he md. Mrs. Jane Crooker, who died in 1852. He died Jan. 22, 1871. Sons: Jabez, bn. Dec. 6, 1807, md. Abbie Goss Marshall of Paris and settled there; Ira, bn. June 3, 1809, md. Mary Nash of Gardiner, Me., and left a family; Henry L., bn. July 21, 1810, died 1893, md. Ruth Ingalls of Harrison, Me., bn. April 4, 1823, and settled there. Their children are: Judge George H. Buck of Redwood City Superior Court, San Mateo Co., Cal., near San Francisco since 1875; Howard, a hotel keeper at Boise City, Ada Co., Idaho; and a dau Ruth, who md. Geo. H. Greene of Bridge-ton, Me.; and Abijah C. on home farm; William Oliver, bn. May 12, 1815, went to Louisiana and settled there; Daniel Franklin, bn. Oct. 10, 1821, md. and settled in Harrison; Albion, bn. April 27, 1824, md. Lucia A. Stephens; and Willard, bn. Mar. 21, 1827, settled Alexandria, Douglas Co., Minn.

Jared M. Buck, bro. of James Buck, md. Sally, dau. of Thos. Stephens of Paris, son William P., bn. Sept. 14, 1820, and 3 daus.

Daniel Buck, bro. of Austin, md. Eunice Coy and settled first in Greenwood, Oxford Co., Me., but finally returned to Norway, Oxford Co., and died there in 1863 and his wife in 1864. Children, sons: Daniel Henry bn. June 22, 1815, md. Phidelia Bacon; Peter Banyott, bn. Oct. 24, 1819, md. Sarah Bacon and have son, Seaver Bacon Buck, headmaster Berkshire School, Sheffield, Mass., below Great Barrington; James Hill, bn. July 31, 1821; Nathan Coy and Cyrus Miller, twins, bn. Jan. 24, 1825. Cyrus M. md. Lydia A. Whittle.

Albion Buck, son of James and Susan (Young) Buck reside on the old homestead of his father in Norway. He md. Dec. 13, 1850, Lucia A., dau. of Benjamin and Mary Stevens. Children, sons: Walter S., bn. Oct. 10, 1853, md. Dec. 10, 1881, Jennie E., dau. of Daniel Holt 2d, and has Oliver C., bn. Mar. 24, 1883, and Albion, bn. Nov. 30, 1884, and Alvan, bn. Feb. 4, 1856.

Judge Buck of Stockton, San Joaquin Co., Cal., is of another family of Bucksport, Hancock Co., Me.



Buck Mansion Brooklyn N.Y.

New York and Brooklyn Bucks. John Buck Organizer of Stock Exchange. Richard P. Buck, Merchant and Promoter Produce Exchange. Buck Mansion His City Residence. Family. The Bouck Family and Land Patents. Gov. Wm. C. Bouck of N. Y. State. Newburgh and Kingston. John M. Bouck of Bouckville. John Bouck of Bouck's Hill. Canada.

New York and Brooklyn Bucks. John Buck with Ephraim and Bernard Hart, Hugh Smith, Sutton and Hardy and others, 20 bankers and brokers in all, were the organizers on May 17th, 1792, of what is now called the New York Stock Exchange.

Abraham, Francis and Leopold Buck resided in New York City in Census of 1790.

Richard P. Buck, bn. Jan., 1806, a shipping merchant of Manhattan, son of Daniel, son of Jonathan, Jr., of Bucksport, Me., (oldest and best known) who had come to Brooklyn to live. Mr. Buck was for many years a well known resident of the Heights. He was trustee of Dr. Storrs' Church of the Pilgrims, a trustee of the Packer Institute and identified with many other institutions of Brooklyn. He came to New York about 1837 from Bucksport, Me., which was named from his ancestors about 1762, and embarked in business in which he was successful having lines of vessels running to many parts of the world. He served as the second president of the Hanover National Bank, and was identified with the Corn Exchange out of which the Produce Exchange grew. He was the head of the firm of Richard P. Buck & Co. Office in South St., No. 29, for many years. His residence, the "Buck Mansion," which is a four story, brown stone front with a Mansard roof and an extension on the side and another in the rear to and adjoining the carriage house and stables, surrounded by ample grounds and gardens, was at No. 40 Livingston St., opposite the grounds of the Packer Institute, formerly a center of social activity. When he decided to build on "the Heights," he purchased a large plot on Livingston running through to Schemerhorn adjacent to Clinton St., part of which is occupied by other houses he erected. He died at his country home in Bucksport, Me., July 11, 1884, and the house was occupied by his widow and dau. until Mrs. Buck's death and afterward by her sister. He md. Charlotte, dau. of Samuel and Phoebe (Peters) Spoffard, Sept. 3d, 1833. She died Sept. 17, 1889. The residence, a landmark on the heights for 60 years, was sold in 1909 to give way to an eight-story apartment house. (Brooklyn Eagle, Sun. Ed., 1909).

The Bouck Family. Among the 600 German and Bavarian Palatinates and Dutch families who came over in 1711, first making their abode in a colony at East and West Camp on the Hudson near Albany, being the first white settlement and finally settled N. Y. mostly in Schoharie Co., forming seven villages or partners clusters. (The Pfalz-graf, or count palatine exercised a much more extensive jurisdiction than a simple Graf or count), acquiring large tracts, through military service, early occupancy and easy purchases) were John F. Bouck's patent of 3,600 acres in town of Schoharie, Albany Co., granted Mar. 19, 1754; William Bouck's patent of 1,250 acres on east side of the Schoharie Creek and about the same on the west side in Fulton Co., granted May 8, 1775; "Bouck's falls" a fine cascade in a ravine 200 feet high upon its course lying between. Sons of William were Johannes F. Christian and William. Wilhelmus Bouck, was the first child, bn. soon after arrival. Gov. William C. Bouck of the state of New York was bn. in this town, Fulton, Schoharie Co., Jan. 7, 1786, was the 15th Gov. 1843-4, succeeded William H. Seward and was succeeded by Silas Wright. In Mar., 1821, was elected Canal Commissioner and held it several years. Died here in April, 1859. (Gazetteer State N. Y., 1860, pages 601-6). Attorney Bouck went from Schoharie Co. many years ago to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and made fame and money at the bar. He never married and died in 1907, left an estate valued at nearly \$290,000, William C. Bouck of Oshkosh, being the largest and only legatee in the male line bearing the name. Mr. and Mrs. William C. Bouck of Binghamton, N. Y. Dau. Marguerite, md. Maurice Boynton Peck of Albany, Dec. 24, 1914.

Newburgh was originally known as the Palatine parish of Quassaic and was settled by people from the Palatinates in 1709. Kingston was probably the first settlement on the Hudson in 1661, incorporated by patent in 1667 by the Dutch and English settlers.

John Madison Bouck of Bouckville, Madison Co., bn. in Cobleskill, Oct. 7, 1834, died Jan. 27, 1913. He was educated in Schoharie Academy and md. in 1856. Mary Jane Palmatier of Binghamton, who died in 1911 and later resided in Harpersville on the Susquehanna, Broome Co., a retired veteran D. & H. R. R. conductor. John Bouck, apiarist, who settled at "Bouck's Hill" near Morrisburg on the St. Lawrence River in Dundas Co., Ontario, Canada. To obtain their land bounty rights at close of Revolution many of the early Schoharie settlers in the British service had to remove and finally settled in this part of Canada. (N. Y. State Gaz., page 602). He had the famous apiary, whose bees stung and honey eaten sickened the greedy soldiers who marched through Bouck's ravine and robbed the hives on way to join Montgomery's army at Battle of Quebec, 1775, now traversed by Grand Trunk railway. His descendants still reside there and relate the incident.

Bouck White, Author. Post Offices in U. S. Bearing the Name of Buck. Bucks of this Country. Trades and Professions. Arts and Sciences. Noble and Distinguished Bucks. Dudley Buck, Organist and Composer.

Bouck White, Middleburg, Schoharie Co., N. Y. Author of "Mixer" and other works, a "delineator of the characters, travesty." Also compiler of the "Book of Daniel Drew," Doubleday Page & Co., N. Y., 1911. Mostly of Erie R. R. steamboats and Wall St. workings, and "Artists of the Catskill Mountains," is probably a descendant. Rev. Bouck White is now pastor of the Church of Social Revolution in N. Y. City and has lately visited the seat of war in Europe, 1915.

The following were post offices in the United States in 1866 bearing the name of: Bucksport, Hancock Co., Maine, location, on Penobscot River mouth; Buckfield, Oxford Co., Maine, location, southwest part; Buck's Harbor, Washington, Co., Maine, location, Englishman's Bay; Buckland, Franklin Co., Mass., location, west of Greenfield; Buckland, Hartford Co., location, east of Hartford; Bucton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., location, near Malone; Buckbrook, Sullivan Co., N. Y., location, southwestern part; Bucksville, Bucks Co., Penn., location, southeastern part; Buckton, Dorchester, Co., Md., location, center of Co.; Buckland, Prince William Co., Va., location, eastern part; Buckland, Gates Co., N. C., location, northeast corner; Bucks, Wilkes Co., N. C., location, northwest part, near Blue Ridge; Bucksville, Horry Co., S. C.; location, east corner; Buck, Summers Co., West Va., location, south part near Hinton; Bucks, Columbia Co., Ohio, location, eastern part, 36 miles N. W. of New Lisbon; Buck, Lancaster Co., Penn., location, southeast part; Buck, Switzerland Co., Ind., location, southeast part on Ohio River; Buck, Hamilton Co., Ill., location, south part; Bucksport, Humboldt Co., Cal., location, on Humboldt Bay; Buck, Plumas Co., Cal., location, northeast meadow valley, near Quincy; Buck's Ranch, Plumas Co., Cal., location, north of Butte; Buckland, Bellechase Co., Canada East, near Quebec.

In this country the family have founded Bucksport, Maine; Buckstown, Bucks Co., Penn.; Buck Hollow, Fairfax, Franklin Co., near St. Albans, Vt.; Bucks Bridge, Potsdam, N. Y.; Buck Hollow, Crown Point, N. Y.; Buckland, Prince William Co., Va.; Bucksville, South Carolina; Buckland and Buckingham, Hartford Co., Conn.; and Buckland, Franklin Co., Mass.

Five of this name have graduated at Columbia College; twelve at Yale, one as early as 1718; several at Harvard; two at Brown University and at Dartmouth and Princeton; many of notoriety and distinction, and now we find them emanating from all the various schools and leading institutions of our land.

The Bucks being of Anglo-Saxon or English extraction were mostly merchants, manufacturers of plows, stoves, carriages and agricultural implements, lumbermen, tradesmen, shippers, drovers and farmers, with a goodly number of ministers, doctors, lawyers, musicians, artists and professional men from the earliest times, noble names won by the sons of the hardy pioneers of earlier years and were a sturdy, energetic, industrious law-abiding race of men, uniformly respectable and successful and noted for their sobriety, soundness and integrity.

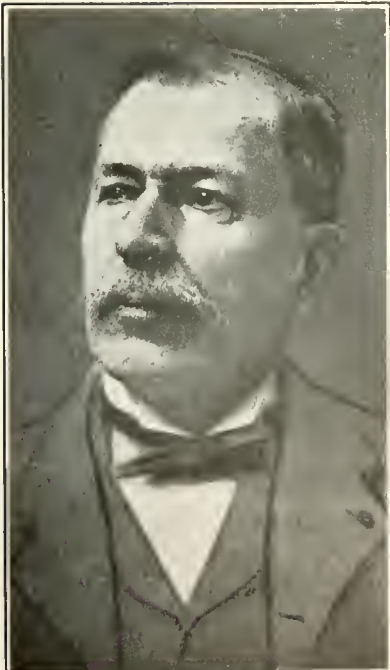
In their religion we find very many Independents or Congregationalists, it being the prevailing religion and belief of New England at that time and for which they left the mother country enduring the hardships and privations to establish and perpetuate.

In their dealings with one-another and with mankind they believed in the universal fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man, and practiced as far as consistent we believe in the Golden Rule, "to do unto others as ye would they should do unto us." They have blazed the path. They have showed us the way that we may follow in their footsteps in the full knowledge that our pathway is the smoother because they have traveled that way and pointed it out before us. We find there are a few eminent statesmen and scholars as we pass along, and in the arts and sciences many have excelled or become masters of their profession and in the various trades and avocations of life many have made their mark, others have attained to distinction and are worthy examples of which upon a cursory review we are led to enumerate:

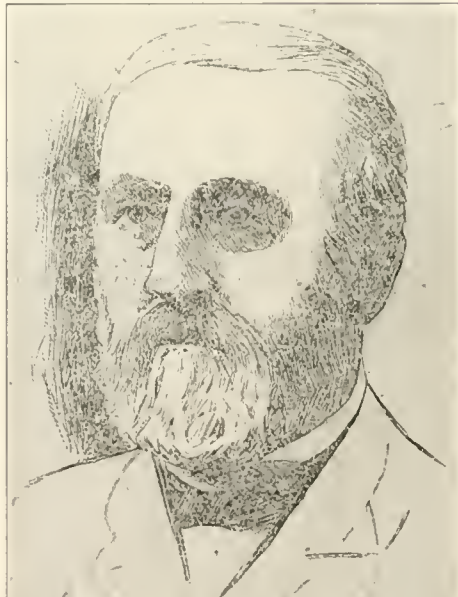
Dudley Buck, organist and composer, was born in Hartford, Ct., Mar. 10, 1839, studied at Leipzig, Dresden and Paris, returning in 1862, became instructor and later president of the "Metropolitan College of Music," when he organized the "Apollo Club" of male voices. His terms of greatest service have been at Hartford, Chicago, Boston, New York and Brooklyn of various lengths as organist. His cantatas, symphonies, concert overtures and compositions are known and used world wide and unsurpassed by no other American composer of sacred music. He spoke fluently in French, German and Italian. His productions are to be found in the catalogue of his published works.



Dudley Buck Mus. L.



Safford L. Buck, C.E.



Alfred E. BUCK, OF GEORGIA.
Appointed by the President to be Minister to
Japan.

Death and Family. Daniel Buck of Hartford. Hon. Danl. Buck, M. C., and Danl. A., Later a M. C. Died in Wash., D. C., in 1841. Lefferts Buck, Noted Civil Engineer and Bridge Builder. Dr. Gurdon Buck. Noted Surgeon and Medical Writer. H. W. Buck.

He had just returned from a two years absence in Europe when he died at the home of his son in West Orange, N. J., Oct. 6, 1909, aged 70 years, and his body was cremated. He leaves two sons: Dr. E. T. Buck of Indianapolis, Ind., and Dudley Buck, Jr., of West Orange, also a wife and a dau. He was son of Dudley and Martha Church (Adams) Buck. His earliest ancestor Emanuel Buck arrived after the foundation of the Plymouth Colony and was one of the earliest settlers of Weathersfield, Conn., in 1647. Dudley Buck, Sr., was a prominent shipping merchant and owner of a line of steamboats plying between Hartford and N. Y. City. It was one of his steamers that towed the Monitor from Brooklyn Navy Yard to Hampton Roads before the battle with the Merrimac. (Nat. Cycl. of Am. Biog., vol. 7, page 434).

Daniel Buck of Hartford, son of Daniel, bn. Apl. 23, 1742, and Sarah Salstonstal md. Dec. 3, 1775, (son of David, son of Emanuel) was a merchant and md. 1st Julia, dau. of Stephen Mitchell of Weathersfield, 2nd, Elizabeth, dau. of Ezekiel Belden of Weathersfield.

Winthrop Buck, son of Daniel and Sarah md. 1st, Eunice Parsons of Amherst; 2nd, md. Eunice Mosely.

Dudley Buck, bn. 1789, son of Daniel and Sarah md. 1st, Sept. 25, 1827, Hetty, dau. of John Hempstead of Hartford, 2nd, Martha, dau. of Nathaniel Adams of Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 12, 1837. Dudley, Jr., born Mar. 10, 1839.

Hon. Daniel Buck, M. C., 1795, of Norwich, Vt., to 4th Congress, 1795-97, died in 1817, bn. Apl. 23, 1742 son of David, Jr., bn. Sept. 13, 1795, and Eunice Treat md. Dec. 19, 1723. Daniel A., a son bn. in Vermont, Jan. 16, 1789, rep. from Vermont to the 18th and 20th Congress, died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 24, 1841. Daniel Buck was at Norwich, Windsor Co., Vt., in 1790, with wife, 6 sons and 3 daus., came there in 1785. Was in Revolutionary service, where he lost an arm. Died in Chelsea, Vt., in 1817, aged 75 years.

Leffert Lefferts Buck, civil engineer and noted bridge constructor. One of the greatest masters of the art of the engineer on the American continent, the construction of whose numerous and magnificent bridges stands as enduring monuments to the skill and courage of his inventive genius. Born at Canton, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1837, died at his home, Hastings-on-Hudson, near New York, July 17, 1909, aged 72 years 6 months. Son of Lemuel and Elizabeth (Baldrige) Buck. Descended from Emanuel Buck who settled in Weathersfield in 1647. His great grandfather Isaac Buck served under Gen. Wolfe at Quebec in 1759 and died in the American army a 1st sergeant in Capt. Robert Corebran's Co., Major Brown's detachment, before that city Jan. 20, 1776. His grandfather Isaac Buck, Jr., although a mere lad was with Ethan Allen under Capt. Cooley and Maj. Beach of Pittsford and Castleton, Vt., at the taking of Ticonderoga, 1775, and served in 1780-1 in Capt. William Hutchinson's Co., Maj. Ebenezer Allen's detachment, and as ensign, age 25, in the 20th Co., 1st Reg., 6th Brig. Vermont militia, 1788, after the campaign terminating in Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777, and his father, Lemuel, served in the War of 1812 and he also served in the 16th N. Y. Reg. throughout the late Civil War, 1861-5, coming out with the rank of captain. What a war record! Can any one beat it? (Nat. Cyclo. Am. Biog., vol. 10, page 115).

Dr. Gurdon Buck, bn. in N. Y. City May 4, 1807. Died there Mar. 6, 1877. Visiting and consulting surgeon of various hospitals. He was successful in performing many difficult operations and brought into general use the treatment of fractures known as "Buck's extension." Among these what is known as Buck's operation for edema of the glottis holds a deservedly high rank. But in no department did he gain more laurels than in autoplasmic surgery. For 35 years contributor to medical journals, he also published an elaborate treatise, "Contributions to Reparative Surgery," New York, 1876.

Albert Henry Buck, bn. New York, Oct. 20, 1812. Son of Dr. Gurdon and Henriette E. (Wolf) Buck, A. B., Yale 1864, M. D. Col. Phys. and Surg. Columbia 1867, md. Laura S., dau. of Rev. John S. C. Abbot of New Haven, Ct., 1871, Clin. Prof. Dis. of the Ear, Columbia College 1888-1904, author "Diseases of the Ear," 1876, and Med. Diet. 1896, also "The Bucks of Weathersfield, Ct., 1909," and in connection with Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, N. Y. City of "Am. Practice of Surgery," 8 vols., 1905-10, q. v. Ill., pub. by Wm. Wood & Co., N. Y., Home Garden City, L. I.

Harold Winthrop Buck, electrical engineer, bn. N. Y., May 7, 1873. Son of Albert H. and Laura S. (Abbot) Buck. Grad. Yale 1894, P. H. B. Ed. Colia. Schl. Mines

Col. Alfred E., Diplomat. Hon. Chas. W., Jurist, Diplomatist, Author. Hon. Chas. F., M. C. Hon. Geo. M., U. S. Sen. 1904. Gertrude, Ed. and Au. Danl. Dana, Theological Writer. Hon. John R., Prof. Carl D., Dr. Thos. Saml. J., Prof. at Grinnell Col. Dau. Edith Cory, Ins. and Au. Jariah D.

1895. Md. Charlotte R. Porter of Niagara Falls Jan. 15, 1902. Invt. and Pats. Children: Winthrop, Porter, Charlotte, Abbot and Gurdon.

Col. Alfred E. Buck, 12th Maine infantry, bn. in Foxcroft, Me., Feb. 7, 1832. Rep. from Alabama to 41st Congress. Diplomat, ambassador and minister to Japan from Atlanta, Georgia. Died suddenly of heart failure there in Tokio at the Am. embassy or legation Dec. 4, 1902, aged 63, and brought here and buried with the officers and generals in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va. When President McKinley appointed him, he said, "Buck, I am glad you are a God-fearing and Church-going man." He was greatly beloved by the missionaries there.

Col. Buck went south from Maine shortly after the Civil War and during reconstruction days represented the Mobile, Ala., district in 41st, 1869-71, Congress. He subsequently went to Georgia and was clerk of the Federal Court of Atlanta. He also served as U. S. marshal for the district of Georgia and was for a long time the recognized head of government affairs there for state.

Hon. Chas. W. Buck, jurist, of Louisville, Ky., formerly U. S. Minister to Peru, S. A., and author of "Under the Sun" or the "Passing of the Incas" (Shelton & Co., Pub., Louisville, Ky., 1902. Cloth list \$5.00). Born in Vicksburg, Miss., Mar. 17, 1849. Son of John W. and Mary (Bell) Buck. Was Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. of U. S. to Peru, S. A., 1885-9.

Hon. Chas. F. Buck of New Orleans, La., bn. Nov. 5, 1841, in Durrheim, G. D., of Baden, Germany. Congressman, representative from Louisiana of 54th Congress.

Hon. Geo. M. Buck, bn. Skaneateles, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Nov. 28, 1843. Son of Minerson and Hannah (Pierce) Buck. Md. Anna Bradford of Kalamazoo, Mich., April 14, 1889, U. S. Senator 1904 from Kalamazoo, Mich., lawyer and writer. Author of "Through Stress and Storm," 1900.

Gertrude Buck, educator, author. Born in Kalamazoo, Mich., July 14, 1871. Dau. of Geo. M. and Anna (Bradford) Buck. Graduate University of Mich., 1894. Contributor on educational and rhetorical subjects in educational journals, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Has been a beloved member of the English faculty of Vassar College for many years. In addition to her constructive work in creating a taste for good literature among her students, she has published a number of books and magazine articles. As she points out in her new volume "The Social Criticism of Literature," literary criticism has meant anything from an English teacher's red ink on a pupil's theme to anecdotes concerning Johnson's tea and the love affairs of Shelley.

Daniel Dana Buck of Grafton, New Hampshire, (son of Daniel and Mary, dau. of H. S. Dana of Woodstock, Vt., 1785, the father of Jas. D. Dana, Geol. and Min. 1813). Theological writer 1791. Author "The Christian Virtues," 1805, and "Our Lord's Great Prophecy," 1814. Had son Milton Dana, prof. and minister at Geneva, N. Y.

Hon. John Ransom Buck, ex-congressman, Rep. from Conn. to 47th and 49th Congress, 1881-87. State Rep. Hartford, 1879-81. Born Glastonbury, Ct., Dec. 6, 1836. Son of Helsey B. md. Mary A. Keeney of Manchester, Ct., April 12, 1865. A. M. Wesleyan Univ.

Carl Darling Buck, prof. of Sanskrit and comparative philology, University of Chicago since 1892. Born in Bucksport, Me., Oct. 2d, 1866. Son of Edward Buck, graduate of Yale, 1886-7. Student of Leipzig, Ger., 1889-92.

Solan Jestus Buck, Springfield, Ill., 1884, author "The Granger Movement," 1870-1880. Harvard hist. studies, 384 pages, Cambridge Mass., 1913.

Dr. Thomas Buck, University of Ill., Urbana, bn. Orland, Hancock, Co., Me., Dec. 25, 1881. Bangor Sem., Maine, 1901. Ph. D., Chicago Univ., 1909. Instr. Maine, 1902-6. Illinois, 1909, Fel. Assoc. Assist. Math. Society.

James M. Buck, author.

Mertice M. C. Buck, author.

Samuel J. Buck, math. prof. Grinnell Coll., Iowa, bn. Russia, Herkimer Co., N. Y., July 4th, 1835. Son of Samuel and Amity (Mellington) Buck md. Jane Cory of Sylvania, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1859. A. B., Oberlin Coll., 1858. Theol. sch., Oberlin, 1862. D. D. Tabor Coll., in 1903.

Edith Cory, dau. Samuel J. and Jane (Cory) Buck, bn. Oct. 22, 1860, in Sylvania, Ohio. Grad. of Grinnell. A. M. prof., Iowa State Teachers' Coll., Cedar Falls, Ia. Author, "Guide and Aids in Elementary Instruction," 1880; second ed. revised, 1908. William Parrot & Sons Co., Waterloo, Ia., Pubs.

Jariah Dewey Buck, physician, bn. in Fredonia, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1838. Son of Reuben and Fanny Buck md. Melissa M. Clough of Fredonia, Oct. 3d, 1865. Ed. Belvidere, Ill.

Henry A., Pub. and Ed. Philo M., Au. and Ed. Judson G., Au. and Prof. Saml. W., Col. Pres. Grace, Art Ins. Chas. N., Francis T., Daniel, Edward and Cassius, Rising Authors. Willmarth Genealogy.

M. D., Cleveland Homo. Coll., 1864. Author, "Constructive Psychology," 1909, and various theosophical works. ("Who's Who in America," pub. by A. M. Marquis & Co., Chicago, Ill., 1899-1914).

Henry Augustus Buck, bn. in Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1864. Son of Elisha A. and Elizabeth (Fries) Buck. Grad. Harvard Coll., 1887. Publisher and editor of the "Spirit of the Times," Queens, N. Y., 1893.

Miss Bernice Buck, "In a Full House," 1915.

Philo Melvin Buck, Jr., coll. prof., author and editor, bn. in Morristown, N. J., Feb. 18, 1877. Son of Rev. Philo Melvin and Caroline (MacMillan) Buck of Boston, Mass. Grad. Wesleyan Univ., 1897. A. M., Harvard, 1900. Md. Altheia Hall of Delaware, Ohio, Aug. 27, 1902. Eng. instr. in Ohio Wesleyan Univ., 1898-9. Address, 2125 A St., Lincoln, Neb.

Judson Geddings Buck, author, "The Free Christian," 1840.

Prof. Samuel Wells Buck, president of Lyndon Hall School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., sons: Rev. Josiah Judson Buck of Jewett, Greene Co., N. Y., bn. in New Milford, Ct., Mar. 3, 1794, son of Aesepp of the New Milford Colony, bn. April 21, 1762, son of Enoch of Scituate, Plymouth Co., Mass., bn. Dec. 5, 1747. Bro. of James, bn. Mar. 24, 1725, and Elizabeth Sherman his wife, md. Feb. 25, 1748, sister of Roger Sherman, bn. 1721 at Newtown near Boston, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Among the collaterals were Senator Hoar of Mass. and Everts of N. Y.

A dau. of Samuel W., Miss Grace Buck, is art teacher at "Glen Eden," Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where they reside. Their history: The Buck Family or the Buck Book (as given me in detail) starts with one Richard Le Buck, forester, somewhere in France, going later to England with William of Normandy and thus bringing the family down with our own to this day and generation.

Charles Neville Buck, bn. 1879. Author of "The Portal of Dreams," 1912 and "The Call of the Cumberlands," 1913 and "The Battle Cry," a dramatic story of Kentucky life, 1914, "The Key to Yesterday," and "The Lighted Match," 1915.

Francis Tillon Buck, author of "A Fiancé on Trial," and "A Man of Two Minds," pub. by The Merriam Co., N. Y., 1896.

Daniel Buck, author, "Indian Outbreaks," 1857 to 1904.

Edward Nelson Buck, author, "Tonopah," Nevada, 1910.

Cassius M. Buck, "Hist. of Pat. Office," Wash., D. C., 1890.

George V. Buck, artistic photographer, 1113 F St. bet. 11th and 12th Streets, N. W., house 1325 13th St., N. W., Wash., D. C. Came there from Schenectady, N. Y., of German descent, has no sons.

Samuel H. Buck, merchant.

Robert Buck, director Pacific Bank and Pacific Fire Ins. Co., N. Y. City.

James S. Buck, educator.

Prof. Benj. F. Buck, Fairmount College, Wichita, Kansas, prob. son of Chas. F., of Waitsburg, Walla Walla Co., Wash., and Bucklin, Ford Co., Kansas, son of Addison of Pittsford, Vt.

L. G. Buck, prof. of law, University of California, lives at Berkeley, prob. son of Lefferts, son of Lemuel of Canton, N. Y.

Judge George Buck, son of Henry L. and Ruth (Ingalls) Buck of Harrison, Me., of Superior Court, Redwood City, near San Francisco, Cal., since 1875.

Willmarth Genealogy. Asa Willmarth, bn. April 27, 1746, died Feb. 8, 1830, (of English descent. John Milnot, Earl of Rochester of Oxfordshire, Eng., 1647-80. See "Wilmot family" of New Haven, Ct., by D. L. Jacobus, 1905), Md. Sept. 20, 1770, Chloe Peck, bn. Aug. 10, 1741, of Huguenot ancestry, died Oct. 22d, 1829, of North Adams, Mass., moved to Addison, town and Co., Vt., in 1788, had sons; Abel, Asa, Amos, Ira and George and grandsons: Stephen, Henry and Jonathan; and girls: Anna, Lucy and Almira, all living near him in Willmarth School District and Neighborhood, on farms in valley of Lake Champlain, under Grand View Mountain, on or near main road to Vergennes, Vt., 7 miles. My maternal grandfather, Amos' son of Asa Willmarth, bn. June 26, 1786, at North Adams, Mass., died Feb. 27, 1874, at East Addison, Vt., md. Dec. 31, 1806, Anna, dau. of Elijah and Mercy (Goodale) Elmer of Northampton, Mass., md. Aug. 6, 1778. Dau. of Isaac and Huldah (Burt) Goodale died Aug. 6, 1778, bn. Aug., 1753, died May 5, 1804, of Addison, Vt., 1802, son of Edward and Rebecca (Wright) Elmer, bn. Sept., 1702, died Feb.,

The Willmarth Genealogy (Continued).

1785, of Sunderland, Vt., at Amherst, Mass., died Mar. 15th, 1863, was near relative of Silas Wright, bn. at Amherst, May 24, 1795, of Weybridge, Vt., and later of Canton, N. Y., being a Vt. state representative, senator and comptroller and U. S. senator 1833-44, and 14th governor N. Y. state, 1844-6.

The Elmers were early of Andover, Mass., whose ancestors came from Andover, Eng., in 1643, and settled there and later at Amherst, Mass.

Amos Willmarth was a sergeant, Ira a lieutenant and George a corporal and Abel and Asa privates at Fort Cassin in May and at Battle of Plattsburg, Sept. 11, 1814. (See page 57). Their 8 children, all bn. in Addison, were 1st Alma, bn. Oct. 19, 1808, died June 13, 1847, md. James Miner, son of Daniel, a banker of Monkton, Vt., died Jan. 22, 1891, and had dau., Helen Amelia, bn. Dec. 26, 1830, died July 15, 1875, md. George Stone July 4, 1850, no children; 2d Mercy (my mother), bn. Nov. 25, 1813, died Aug. 27, 1873, md. Dec. 1, 1836, Helon, son of Samuel and Mary (Bush) Buck, merchant of Bridport, Vt., bn. Mar. 22, 1809, died Oct. 24, 1891, children: Samuel, Mercy Ann, Helon, Jr., and Stephen, bn. to them, last two died in infancy. (See page 57) 3d Dolly, bn. Jan. 18, 1816, died Dec. 1, 1898, md. Mar. 26, 1835, Cyrus, son of Hiram, son of Ira, brother of Ethan Allen of the Green Mountain Boys and taking of Fort Ticonderoga May 10, 1775. He died Aug. 9, 1899. They had son, Willmarth G., bn. at Bridport, Vt., Feb. 27, 1836, died Nov. 8, 1894, and Jennie A. V., bn. April 11, 1838, died there single; 4th Lucy, bn. Feb. 13, 1818, died Mar. 20, 1905, md. Sept. 10, 1846, Benj. Sperry Warner died Aug. 29, 1855. Amos W., bn. June 29, 1847, only child, died Mar. 24, 1855, in infancy. Md. 2d Hiram Field June 18, 1857, he died May 30, 1893; 5th Anna, bn. Nov. 22, 1821, died Jan. 17, 1897, md. Feb. 14, 1839, Henry W. Warner, died Sept. 28, 1859, sons of Samuel and Betsy (Worcester) Warner of Crown Point, N. Y., abolitionist, son of Benj., "Rev. soldier and friend of the slave," bn. a nephew of Col. Seth Warner of Vt. Rev. fame. Their children: Lucy Ann, bn. June 9, 1842, died Mar. 2, 1878, md. Jan. 1, 1862, Joseph B. Murdoek, d. Oct. 7, 1916, chil.: Virgil B., bn. May 13, died Oct. 30, 1867; Isabelle G., bn. Aug. 5, 1869, died April 15, 1881; and Mary E., bn. Oct. 30, 1863, md. Nov. 16, 1882, Charles Dana Miller of Newark, Ohio, who died July 24, 1898. Children: Myrtle, bn. Oct. 2, 1884; Dana, bn. May 15, 1886; Ruth Bryant, bn. Dec. 15, 1887; Joseph B., bn. July, 1891; and Roy Gillman, bn. June 24, 1893; Julia Ann, bn. April 2, 1844, md. Nov. 27, 1866, Cyrus Botsford, extensive farmer of Vergennes, Vt., died Jan. 11, 1890, children: Annie Marie, bn. April 10, 1868, died Dec., 1912, md. John Harrington, Oct. 5, 1892, children: Ruth Botsford, bn. Jan. 21, 1900, and Robert Earl, bn. Oct. 14, 1904; Cyrus Warner, bn. June 24, 1870, single, on homestead; William Henry, bn. July 12, 1872, md. Kate Elmer, Aug. 10, 1899, she died Apl. 27, 1905, leaving Clarence Henry, bn. Jan. 8, 1903, and Helen Catherine, bn. Apl. 25, 1905, and Samuel Booth, bn. Feb. 20, 1877, corporation lawyer, Buffalo, N. Y.; Alma, bn. Mar. 30, 1846, died Dec. 24, 1878, md. July 22, 1870, William W. Cram, Jr., died Mar. 17, 1891, children: Anna Almira, bn. June 22, 1871, md. Nov. 27, 1906, John M. Galvin of Worcester, Mass., William Henry, bn. Aug. 6, 1877, died May 30, 1893, and Seth, bn. Sept. 5, 1854, died Apl. 21, 1856, in infancy, md. 2nd Harris Stafford of Essex, N. Y., he died May 16, 1889; 6th, Amos, Jr., only son, bn. May 26, 1824, died July 27, 1891, md. Nov. 12, 1870, Mary, bn. May 4, 1834, dau. of Theron Bush and Mary (Humphrey) Smith, large farmer of Orwell and banker of Brandon, Vt., she died Dec. 9, 1911, they had 2 sons: Amos Bush, bn. Apl. 1, 1873, single, on old homestead, and Elmer Humphrey, bn. Sept. 22, 1874, educator, md. Aug. 14, 1901, Stella Humphrey of Victor, N. Y., dau. of Esther Angeline, bn. Apl. 18, 1903, and all now living in Cleveland, Ohio; 7th, Julia Maria, bn. Apl. 30, 1826, died Dec. 9, 1904, md. Dec. 31, 1845, George, son of Myron Smith of East Middlebury, Vt., architect and builder, built "Willmarth and Buck mansions" and several fine churches and public buildings, died Jan. 15, 1876, children: Clinton G., bn. Mar. 6, 1846, md. Feb. 25, 1868, Alice M. White of Middlebury, Vt. He was supervising architect and inspector of construction of U. S. Gov. work at War and Navy Bldg., Wash., D. C., for several years, until his death Aug. 2, 1905. Children: Chas. Lynn, bn. Aug. 8, 1869, died June 1, 1875, in infancy; Clifton R., bn. July 16, 1878, md. June 11, 1902, Fannie Eiker of Wash., D. C., son Robert Clinton, bn. July 27, 1905; Delmar White, bn. Mar. 10, 1874, md. Helen May Davis of San Francisco, Feb. 5, 1906; Helena Mercy, bn. Jan. 4, 1872, md. June 22, 1895, Prof. Chas. Jesse Bullock of Wash., D. C., and had dau, Grace Helen, bn. Sept. 4, 1903; Harold B., bn. Mar. 16, 1882, md. Oct. 17, 1906, Elizabeth Webb Robinson of Wash., D. C.; and Leon Neal, bn. Apl. 2, 1889; Julia Etta, bn. Sept. 28, 1848, md. Belden Shedrick Oct. 19, 1870, children: Edith Mabel, bn. Nov. 17, 1886; Smith Chas., bn. Oct. 7, 1873, md. Mar. 6, 1895, Faith E.



Amos Willmarth. Sgt.



Amos Bush Willmarth

Hist. of Sutton, Mass. Our Forebears in Waters Family. Saml. Waters. Nathaniel Waters. Capt. Reuben, and Col. Jason Waters. Samuel Buck and Samuel, Jr. there in 1712-90. Waters' Emigration to Virginia. Later at Woburn and Hingham. Geo. Buck Family. Hist. and Fam. Reg. of Shrewsbury, Mass.

Huntley of Chicago, Ill.; Etta Elmere, bn. Dec. 7, 1895, and Howard Smith, twins. He died Mar. 4, 1898; Helena Faith, bn. Apl. 21, 1897; Howard Huntley, bn. May 6, 1898; and Elmer B., bn. Oct. 3, 1864, md. Sept. 7, 1887. Hattie Congdon of Wallingford, Vt., dau. Laura Ella, bn. Oct. 18, 1888; 8th, Huldah Fidelia, bn. Feb. 28, 1831, died Mar. 23, 1908, md. George, son of Wheeler French Sept. 12, 1852, wealthy farmer, West Addison, Vt., died Aug. 2, 1906, leaving no children.

History of Sutton, Mass., from 1704 to 1876, by Hon. H. A. Tracy and William A. Benedict, A. M. Pages 738 to 743, Worcester, Mass., 1878. Our Forebears in the Waters Family. Elizabeth Waters, bn. Nov. 16, 1732. Wife of Isaac Buck, bn. about 1735 and md. Feb. 10, 1758, 2nd dau. of Samuel Waters, Baptist elder and famous hoe maker of Sutton and Rachel Holman of Newbury his wife md. Nov. 13, 1729.

Samuel Waters was son of Richard Waters and Martha Read, md. Mar. 3, 1697, at Salem, Mass. Richard was son of John Waters and Sarah Tomkins md. June 1, 1663. John was son of Richard Waters and Rejoice Plaise md. June 21, 1636. She was dau. of William Plaise, gunsmith of Salem; they were Congregationalists and of the first settlers of Salem.

Nathaniel Waters, fisherman and mariner, son of John and Sarah Waters, married Elizabeth, dau. of John and Elizabeth King, Dec. 12, 1699, and had a dau. Elizabeth who md. Isaac Cook, cordwainer, June 17, 1726.

John Waters, son of Richard and Joice or Rejoice Plaise had a dau. Elizabeth, baptized Dec. 26, 1642, and died a spinster (unmarried) Apl. 12, 1662.

Capt. Ruben Waters was a merchant and Col. Jason Waters was a tavern keeper at Sutton Center. Samuel Buck and Samuel Buck, Jr., who md. Elizabeth Plant, Apl. 27, 1741, were at North Sutton in 1742 and signed a petition for division of town Sept. 8, 1742. (Savage's Gen. Dict., 4th vol., pages 433-6). Samuel also was in census of 1790 with wife and dau.

There were two of the Waters' name in Woburn about 1675. Joseph and Samuel descendants of Lawrence Waters, the latter had a large family.

Gen. Elijah Waters was at Hingham, Suffolk Co., in 1790 with wife, 2 sons and 3 daus. From Hotten's English Emigrants, "Muster," pages 161, 187, 253, 272 and 459, we have of Waters transported or living in Virginia, Feb. 16, 1623, viz.: Edward, age 40, in "the Patience," 1698; Grace, age 21, in "the Diana," 1618; William and Margaret born in Virginia, pages 187-253; Jo., age 29, in transport; Ed. Walker, muster from Gravesend, London, page 101; Thomas, had 100 acres by patent at Warosquoiacke (Indian) plantation, near Hog Island, Virginia (above James City Island); Mary, 15 acres in parish register. Hired servant and 9 negroes St. Michael's Parish, Barbadoes, page 459. Trade was brisk and tickets were granted to emigrants from the Barbadoes to New England, Virginia, and other ports in 1678 and 9, and Lawrence and family may have reshipped to Woburn before.

George Buck, bn. 1707, died Aug. 1777, and wife Grace, bn. 1710, died at Worthington, Feb. 7, 1793. Family came from Northampton to Chesterfield, Mass., in 1760, was first permanent settler there. Had married son Mathew Buck and wife there in 1778, and Daniel with wife, 3 sons and 3 daus., and Isaac with wife, 6 sons and 2 daus., with whom he lived, there in 1790. Also Thomas and wife, 5 sons and 3 daus., nearby, only 5 miles distant in adjoining town of Worthington, Hampshire Co., Mass., in 1790. Samuel was undoubtedly at Concord and Lexington Apl. 19, 1775, at commencement of Rev. as they resided near there at Wilmington and was subscriber to "Boston Port Bill Relief" June 1, 1774.

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood

Their flag to April's breeze unfurled

Here once the embattered farmers stood

And fired the shot heard round the world."—*Concord*, Apl., 1774.

History and Family Register of Shrewsbury (Worcester Co., Mass.), Province of Mass. Bay, New Eng., from its settlement in 1717 to 1829, by Andrew H. Ward of Boston, 1847. Family Register, page 242. John Bush, born July 8, 1699, (son of Abiel, who married Grace Berrett, both of Marlboro, June 27, 1688), was on house lot No. 38 of Abiah Bush, 61 acres, of Shrewsbury, Mass., Dec. 18, 1717 or 18, and in 1729. Wife Mary Temple of Marlboro md. Apl. 24, 1723. He died July 14, 1757, aged 58 years. Jonathau, 2nd son of John, born May 23, 1729, md. Hepzibah, dau. of Dea. Cyprian Keyes

Our Forebears in Bush Fam. Saml. Buck of Bridport, Vt., Md. Mary Bush of Becket, Mass., Dau. of Stephen. Hotten's Eng. Emigrants. Bush Families. Stephen Bush of Westfield, Vt. Bushs. Bush Smith, Banker. William Oscar Bush Md. a Greeley.

Mar. 24, 1750. Col. Jotham, 2nd son of Jotham, bn. Apl. 8, 1757, md. Mary, dau. of John Taylor of Northboro June 28, 1781, and died in 1837, aged 80 years. Levi, brother of Col. Jotham, went to New York State, (on the Hudson, the Rye branch in Westchester Co., probably), had a family and afterward lived in Worcester, Mass. He was born Mar. 26, 1763.

From Genealogical Dictionary by James Savage, Boston, 1860, vol. 1, page 317, we have: Zechariah Bush md. Mercy Loomis (born Nov. 2, 1718) June 21, 1741, at Weathersfield, Mass. Capt. Zechariah 2nd, bn. Oct. 25, 1742, at Westfield, removed to Martinsburgh, Lewis Co., N. Y., about 1802. Joseph of Newtown (Newton, Mass., probably son of John), by wife Hannah, was father of Zechariah, bn. Sept. 26, 1696. John of Cambridge, 1652, by his wife Elizabeth was the father of Joseph, bn. Aug. 16, 1654. Polly or Mary Bush, bn. at Becket, Mass., Aug. 28, 1773, wife of Samuel Buck of Bridport, Vt., was the dau. of Stephen Bush, bn. Aug. 3, 1748, who was probably brother of Capt. Zechariah, bn. Oct. 25, 1742, of Westfield, Hampshire Co., in 1790, son of Zechariah and Mercy (Loomis) Bush. There was also a Jonathan at Springfield in 1678, and Enfield in 1685 and 1790, at first census, who had children in both towns. Also a Samuel at Suffield in 1697, and Springfield in 1686, and Westfield, by wife Mary, who Aug. 2, 1687, had Ebenezer, bn. 9 days before being baptized, and by 2nd wife, Abigail, bn. June 12, 1705. (and he had 7th of May, 1733), other children also, who probably were the Merietta, Ohio, branch, which was settled in 1788 to 98 in the Muskingum valley, as a province of Connecticut, by emigrants among whom were the Bushes.

From Hotten's English Emigrants, 1600 to 1700, we have of Bushes as follows: John, age 22, from port of London in ship Alexander, 2nd of May, 1635. Also John, age 17, in transport, 4th July, 1635, and living at Elizabeth City in Virginia in 1624. (Pages 74, 101, 188, 257, and 273). Susan, 20, in "The George," 1617, (page 249). Walter, ship "White Fox" of London, Mar. 26, 1679 (page 433), and Widow, hired servant (page 142).

Stephen Bush was born Aug. 3, 1748, at Westfield, Mass., md. Caroline Messenger, bn. Oct. 19, 1754, tavern keeper's dau. of Becket, Mass., in 1771, and had children: Stephen born Dec. 23, 1771; Mary bn. Aug. 28, 1773; Esther, bn. Apl. 15, 1779; Caroline, bn. Aug. 26, 1782; Nathan, bn. Apl. 25, 1784; and Eli, bn. Aug. 22, 1786. She died in 1789, and he md. for 2nd wife the widow Hall (Obedience Pixley), bn. Aug. 4, 1755, and had son William, bn. Mar. 7, 1791, and dau. Charlotte, bn. July 24, 1794. He moved to Orwell, Vt., after his first wife died in 1790 and he died there Dec. 25, 1817 aged 74. He had a brother Ebenezer, who lived in Shoreham, Vt., and was killed at West Haven, Vt., by a falling tree, in a sleigh on way to visit friends in Mass., during a wind storm. He had a son Ebenezer, a wagon maker and justice there and another son Charles and dau. Agnes.

Stephen, son of Stephen, born in Becket, Mass., Dec. 23, 1771, md. in 1797, Abigail Nichols, bn. July 6, 1772, died May 1, 1831, was of Scottish descent. He was a carpenter and was at Fort Cassin, constructing fleet and in Battle of Plattsburgh in May and June, 1814, under Alex Parris, Suptd. Dis. June 1st, and David a private in 12th Inf. dis., at Champlain Aug. 11, 1811, under Lieut. Col. Forsyth. He died Oct. 28, 1851, aged 79. They had 12 children: Aurelia, Stephen N., Caroline, Abigail, Lucinda, Henry, Hiram, Horace, Hiland, Pixley, Mary and Esther. Mary (or Molly or Polly as she was called), dau. of Stephen and Caroline, born at Becket, Mass., Aug. 28, 1773, md. Oct. 28, 1790, Samuel Buck, bn. Oct. 29, 1767, in New Milford, Ct., and resided in Bridport, Vt. (My grandfather).

Nathan lived in Orwell, Vt., until 1822, moved to Lawrence, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and from there to Wisconsin and died in Goshen, Vt., aged 90 years, manufactured chairs, brooms and ax-helves. Had one son William, and several daus. Esther md. Theron Smith, their son Theron Bush Smith md. 1st wife Mary Humphrey, extensive farmer of Orwell and banker of Brandon, Vt., (from whence this record of the family). Caroline md. Homer Smith and lived near "Slab City," Leeds Co., Canada West. William md. Amelia Spencer, lived in Orwell, had 3 sons and 3 daus. Sons were: Albert, William, Oscar and Jabez, and he afterward eloped with Phila Porter to Rochester, N. Y. One son William Oscar of Clymer, N. Y., md. Margaret W., dau. of Zaccus and Mary Greeley, then of West Haven, Vt., a young sister of Horace Greeley of New York, their children were: Eugene, Arthur and Evangeline. (Greeley Genealogy, Boston, 1905, by G. H.



W. S. Buck

Of Buck Printing Co.,
Randolph, Vt.

Vermont Bucks. William and Family. Samuel, Son of Samuel of Sutton, Mass. Jonathan. Walter. Family.

Greeley of East Boston, pages 329 and 674. Pub. by Frank Wood, 352 Wash. St.). Charlotte md. James Hull of Orwell, died aged 79, offspring 2 sons of which E. S. Hull, real estate dealer of Denver, Colo., in 1881, is one and 4 daus., one of whom md. a Brewer, another a Sanford and another a Sampson, noted sheep breeders and raisers of Orwell, Vt., then residing there.

Bucks of Marshfield and Newport, Vt.

William Buck (probably son of Isaac of Tunbridge, bn. Mar. 3, 1772, a Rev. soldier, son of Isaac of Williamstown, Orange Co., Vt., in census of 1790, (see page 81) who was killed in battle of Plattsburgh Sept. 11, 1814) was bn. at Tunbridge, Orange Co., Vt., in 1810, md. Mary Jane Dow in 1865, and resided in Marshfield, Wash. Co., near Montpelier. He died in Virginia in 1865. Was a soldier in the Civil War. They had 9 children, first 5 bn. in Marshfield: 1st Chas M., bn. July 15, 1841, md. Oct. 15, 1867, Tamah Shirlaw of Troy, Vt., lives in Newport Center, Orleans Co., Vt. She died Feb. 20, 1880, children: William H., bn. Feb. 14, 1875, md. Helen Sweet Dec. 24, 1914, and have dan. Aline T., bn. Mar. 26, 1909; Martha J., bn. Apl. 20, 1878, md. John Page Jan. 1, 1909, (have no children); Chas. M. md. for 2nd wife Flora Russell of Newport and they have dan. Helen M., bn. Feb. 11, 1908; 2nd Almira, bn. in 1843, md. Feb. 2, 1862, Elisba Brickett of Derby Center, Vt.; 3rd William H., bn. in 1844, died in 1876, md. in 1862 at Irasburg, Vt., Mary Ordway of Troy, Vt. (no descendants given); 4th George W., bn. in Cabot, Vt., Sept. 26, 1845, md. Oct. 15, 1874, Margaret Wing of Troy, Vt., she died Jan. 26, 1915, children: George Hollister, bn. Jan. 31, 1878, md. in 1900, Cora Jennie Bronson bn. Mar. 15, 1880, and live in Charleston, Vt., and have 7 children: Mary Jane, bn. Sept. 13, 1901, Lily Myrtle, bn. Dec. 25, 1902, Madeline Josey, bn. Jan. 25, 1905, Majory Myra, bn. Aug. 23, 1908, Georgia Anna, bn. Dec. 23, 1912, Lester Edson, bn. Mar. 8, 1913, and Katherine Jessie, bn. Aug. 28, 1914; Grace I., bn. Mar. 19, 1880, md. Rush Patriek of Irasburg, Vt., and have 7 children: Archibald, bn. Jan. 31, 1882 (single), Margaret, bn. Mar. 8, 1881, md. 1st William Newton, 2nd Albert Benson of 59 Rose St., Rosindale, Mass., Daniel, bn. Aug. 3, 1888, md. Annie Sanville, live in Irasburg, Vt., Mary Jane, bn. July 12, 1892, died Dec. 1, 1898, Westey, bn. July 12, 1894, (single) and Vera, bn. Sept. 20, 1898, died Oct. 25, 1915, in maidenhood; 5th Jane, bn. in 1847, died in 1895, md. in 1865, John Connel of Lowell, Mass.; 6th Sarah, bn. in 1849, died in 1892, md. Nov. 7, 1878, Joseph Wing of Troy, Vt.; 7th John Q., bn. at Cabot, Vt., in 1851, md. July 25, 1881, Jane Fifield of Troy, and now reside at 23 Middle St., Newport, Vt., children: Morris C., bn. in Topeka, Kans., in 1883, (single) of Newport, Vt., custom house officer, formerly of Derby Line near Newport, transferred to Island Pond, Grand Trunk Railway, Essex Co., Vt., Leona M., bn. in Newport, in 1884, md. July 5, 1906, H. A. Schoolcraft of Coventry, Vt., and have children: Rita A., bn. Jan. 26, 1907, Vic Beryl, bn. Mar. 22, 1908, Alida E., bn. Sept. 4, 1909, all bn. in Newport, Vt., now live at 68 Holyoke St., Springfield, Mass. Clessie H., bn. at Newport in 1892, md. Dec. 28, 1914, R. E. Lyford at Derby Center and have son Wallace E., bn. Aug. 16, 1915, at Newport where they reside; 8th Martha, bn. in Newport, Vt., in 1853, died in 1863; 9th Homer H., bn. in Newport, Feb. 7, 1856, md. Nov. 7, 1878, Rosetta M. Wing of Troy, Vt., (double wedding of Homer and Sarah) live at Newport Center and have 8 children: 1st Clarence Homer, bn. Jan. 3, 1879, md. in 1902, Matilda Labounty of Newport, children: Arthur H., bn. in 1903 and Hazel M., bn. 1908; 2nd Herman Arthur, bn. Feb. 11, 1881, md. in 1902 (sister) Rilla Labounty of Newport, children: Velma G., bn. in 1903, Helen M., bn. in 1905, Harold A., died in infancy, Henry, bn. 1910, Stella, bn. in 1912, and Gladys bn. in 1915; 3rd Alice Mae, bn. June 20, 1886, md. in 1903, William Drew of Newport, children: Myrtle L., bn. 1904, Dora M., bn. 1906, and Arline, bn. in 1913; 4th Ralph Morton, bn. Aug. 26, 1889 (single); 5th Earle Rush, bn. Apl. 17, 1892 (single); 6th Claude Rodney, bn. July 31, 1896; 7th Carroll Edgar, bn. Nov. 8, 1898; 8th Madge Esther, bn. Aug. 24, 1900.

Samuel Buck, son of Samuel of Sutton, Mass., md. Elizabeth Blant, Apl. 27, 1741, was there at North Sutton in 1742 (see page 99) with wife and dau, in census of 1790.

Jonathan, probably son of Samuel, Sr., resided in Oxford, Worcester Co., near Sutton in 1762, was one of the first settlers of that town.

Walter Buck (probably son of Jonathan, who removed to Addison Co., Vt., with wife, son and 2 daus. was there in census of 1790), was bn. June 30, 1790, died Nov. 20, 1874. Farmer and machinist, Brookfield, Vt., md. Dec. 31, 1811, Jerusa Darling of Berlin, Vt., bn. 1794, died in May, 1850, 9 children, all bn. in Berlin, Vt.; 1st, Lavina, bn. Jan. 1, 1813, md. Ora Perkins and died soon after; 2nd, Permelia, bn. Nov. 17, 1814, md.

Vermont Bucks. Killingly, Ct. Bucks.

Alex Freeman and had 2 children (now all dead); 3rd, Elizabeth D., bn. Mar. 25, 1817, died Oct. 24, 1901, md. David W. Reed, Dec. 25, 1854, had no children, (adopted dau. now Mrs. Minnie Goodwin of Omro, Wis.); 10th, Emily, bn. Dec. 13, 1818, died single (in 1903 at Brother Lovens, Waupaca, Wis.); 5th, Asseneth D., bn. 1820, md. Jan. 1, 1846, Rev. Andrus A. Reed, son Azro died at 19 years, (adopted Carrie, who md. 1st, a Root, 2nd, a Carey, and have dau. Nellie and 2 sons: DeWitt and Henry, Nellie md. Z. L. Jewell of Chicago and have one dau.); 6th, Walter J., bn. Jan. 18, 1823, died Mar. 24, 1854, meat and provision dealer, Montpelier, Vt., md. July 4, 1848, Sophia H. Smith of Brookfield, Vt., bn. Oct. 6, 1824, died Aug. 5, 1891, children: Herbert D., bn. Jan. 29, and died July 22, 1850. Walter S. S., bn. June 5, 1854, in Wash. Co., Vt., (since 1875 in printing and publishing business, was editor and proprietor of "The Riverside" newspaper, Wells River, Vt., two years later local editor of the "Northfield News," and published "Buck's Monthly," and the "Vermont Monthly," several years, now of the "Buck Printing Co.," Book & Job Printers and Stationery, with his son-in-law Edward C. Buck at Randolph, Vt.), md. Oct. 2, 1878, Emma E. Perry, bn. Mar. 20, 1859, of Williamstown, Vt., children: Harold W. C., bn. at Wells River, Vt., Nov. 11, 1879, died an infant Mar. 15, 1880; Emogene S., bn. June 10, 1881, md. Edward C. Buck, Aug. 9, 1899 (of another branch), and has dau. Iris C., bn. May 12, 1890; Alice M., bn. May 18, 1889; and Dorothy M., bn. May 22, 1896, all bn. in Randolph, Vt.; 7th, John, bn. Jan. 4, 1824, died May 24, 1911, md. Jan. 18, 1853, Sarah E. Sayburn of Worcester, Mass., she died Nov. 24, 1911. He was foreman in woolen Mill, Ludlow, Vt., children (all bn. there); Walter M., bn. Oct. 9, 1854, died July 9, 1863; Florence E., bn. June 10, 1856; Nellie G., bn. Feb. 14, 1858, md. J. Rolla Barney, a glover of Springfield, Vt., and have 2 children: Jessie M., bn. Dec. 10, 1887, md. Emery F. West, machinist of Chelsea, Mass., and have dau. Eleanor M., bn. May 20, 1914; and Harold B., bn. Jan. 22, 1894; Jessie A., bn. Nov. 4, 1863, md. Chas. B. Clark, druggist, Worcester, Mass., and have son John B.; 8th, William L., bn. Sept. 7, 1826, died June 15, 1898. He was a carpenter and builder of Brookfield, md. Oct. 15, 1821, Lois Gaylord, bn. Oct. 15, 1821, died Dec. 9, 1902, children: Dwight L., bn. June 17, 1850, md. Emma J. Mills Aug. 25, 1874, wheelwright of East Roxbury, Vt., children: Lillian S., bn. Nov. 12, 1875, md. Howard A. Edison, June, 1906, of Washington, D. C., son Ralph, bn. Dec. 11, 1909; Arthur W., bn. Sept. 22, 1855, died Jan. 5, 1861; Clara M., bn. Aug. 29, 1857, md. 1st, Alpheus G. Hibbard of East Brookfield, Vt., Aug. 29, 1875, (adopted child Florence E., bn. Mar. 1900); 2nd m. Levi D. Carr of Williamstown, Vt., June 23, 1914; Nellie A., bn. Aug. 8, 1859, md. Heber J. Thwing Sept. 21, 1882. He was in the granite and hardware business at Barre and Northfield, Vt., died Dec. 9, 1915, children: Bessie E., bn. Jan. 26, 1885, md. Leon C. Smith June 23, 1905, merchant, Northfield, Vt., and now stock farmer, Barre, Vt., have 3 children: Wendell T., bn. July 3, 1908; Thelma E., bn. Sept. 7, 1909; and Gordon T., bn. Feb. 14, 1913; Emma L., bn. May 19, 1862, died Mar. 3, 1911, md. Richard E. Churchill in Nov., 1889, and had 5 children: Leland T., bn. Sept. 28, 1891, md. and has 3 children: Zylphia C., bn. July 24, 1893; Mildred M., bn. May 31, 1895; Richard W., bn. May 21, 1897; and Winston H., bn. Aug. 11, 1899; Celia M., bn. Apl. 14, 1878, md. Alexander Beaton in Aug., 1903, granite manufacturer, South Ryegate, Vt., 1 child, Barbara A., bn. July 29, 1909; Lawrence D., bn. Apl. 29, 1880, (single), now of New Smyrna, Fla., and Carrol H., bn. Mar. 15, died Oct. 9, 1897; 9th Loren E., bn. July 21, 1833, a skilled machinist, died in Waupaca, Wis., Sept. 30, 1915. He enlisted in Co. 117, Wis. Inf., and served to end of Civil War. Married Tamer H. Brown of San Prairie, Wis., in 1875, children: Emily md. George Lincoln, and Agie md. Clinton Lincoln (both these girls died several years ago). A. L. Buck of Tenney, Minn., md. Cella Christianson, of Newligh, Neb. Lillian A. Barry of St. Louis, Chas., who lives on the old homestead at Brookfield, Orange Co., Vt. Walter of Oakland, Cal. Arthur of Goldbeach, Oregon. Genevive md. a Cary.

Buck family of Killingly, Windham Co., Ct., probably children of David of Killingly, grandson of David of Emanuel of Weathersfield, who had large family in census of 1790. Children: 1st, Margaret, bn. Feb. 5, 1761; 2nd, Parley, bn. Dec. 2, 1763, (was at Hanover, Grafton Co., N. H., in 1790, a single man); 3rd, Tamer, bn. Jan. 9, 1765; 4th, Tenney, bn. Feb. 28, 1767; 5th, Reuben, bn. Jan. 9, 1769, (was at Hanover, N. H., in 1790) single man and noted checker player, scholar and arithmetician, died Feb. 28, 1817, aged 79; 6th, Walter, bn. Dec. 23, 1771, of Waterford, Vt., (wealthy man, helped the Fairbanks to establish their seal business at St. Johnsbury, near by on Connecticut river), md. Martha Green Feb. 26, 1795, lately of Dalton, Mass.; 7th, Elizabeth, bn. Aug. 18, 1775,

Walter Buck Family of Dalton, Mass., later of Waterford, Vt., and Descendants of Charleston, Vt. Walter Buck Family.

died May 29, 1816, aged 78; 8th, William, bn. Nov. 2, 1779, md. Mar. 16, 1802, Charlotte Seymour, bn. Aug. 10, 1786; and 9th, Lyman, bn. Oct. 8, 1766, of Haverhill, N. H., who had a son Lyman, Jr., who md. Lucia Wallace Kasson Dec. 21, 1858. He died Feb. 5, 1883.

Walter Buck's family, probably of Dalton, Berkshire Co., Mass., and later of Waterford, Vt., were Lucy, bn. Nov. 8, 1795. Charles, bn. May 8, 1797, md. Feb. 14, 1819, Hannah Caswell. William, bn. Dec. 8, 1798, md. 1st, Mar. 15, 1821, Betsy Baker, children: Miron F., bn. Apl. 4, 1826, in Waterford, Vt., died in Charleston, Vt., Mar. 3, 1899, md. Mary L. Leavett, bn. in Barton, Vt., died Apl. 15, 1890, md. Sept. 27, 1846, 2nd wife Amanda Fletcher, bn. July 23, 1813. Wilson, bn. Feb. 9, 1801, md. 1st, June 25, 1825, Iorana Smith of Charleston, Vt., their son Cyrus died Feb. 18, 1860; md. 2nd wife Anna Caswell in 1852 of Isle La Motte, Vt., bn. in 1814, she died in 1895. He died Sept. 17, 1875, in 75th year. Walter, bn. June 29, 1835, died Aug. 29, 1882, farmer, Charleston, md. Jan. 1st, 1869, Lizzie Bly, bn. Aug. 28, 1845, and had sons: 1st, John B., bn. Nov. 1, 1869, md. Dec. 25, 1892, Lizzie A. Crandall, bn. Oct. 23, 1871, children: Beatrice L., bn. Jan. 11, 1896, and Aris A., bn. Nov. 26, 1899, died in infancy; 2nd, Eugene W., bn. Apl. 17, 1872, md. Sept. 27, 1894, Clara E. Allard, bn. Feb. 4, 1875; 3rd, Leon G., bn. May 4, 1875, md. Jan. 26, 1898, Lizzie B. Campbell, bn. June 28, 1876, children: Vanessa M., bn. Jan. 26, 1899, died Feb. 8, 1908, and Ivan W., bn. Oct. 24, 1901, who all reside in East Charleston, Vt. Horace, bn. Feb. 22, 1803, md. Apl. 27, 1825, Polly Caswell, their dau. Amanda, bn. 1845, md. Frank C. Albee of Littleton, N. H. He died in May, 1914, leaving only son bn. Jan., 1885. Hannah, bn. Sept. 21, 1805. Homer, bn. Sept. 21, 1807 (bachelor). Louisa, bn. Aug. 25, 1808, md. Dec. 22, 1831, John Caswell (no children). Walter, Jr., bn. Oct. 19, 1810, md. Martha Hill of Waterford, Vt. Had son Thomas and dau. Amanda (single, an educated musician). He was hotel keeper at Gorham, N. H. David, bn. July 14, 1815, who died in infancy.

Chas. Buck, bn. May 8, 1795, and Hannah (Caswell) had sons: Austin, Lafayette (former hotel proprietor of United States and St. James of Boston and large summer resort, the "Memphremagog Lake House" Newport, Vt.). Oscar and Walter, Mary Ann and Fidelia.

Walter 3rd's children are: Jemima, Caroline, Thomas, bn. June 28, 1846, md. Mary M. Dnnlap, Aug. 27, 1876, and has one son Malcolm Fletcher, bn. July 11, 1889.

William Buck, bn. Dec. 8, 1798, had children: Silas, Hiram, Horace, Mary and Emily of 1st marriage, and William Henry, druggist, Wells River, Vt., Amanda, bn. Aug. 5, 1848, md. C. M. Wallace, Feb. 7, 1867, issue 9 children: Mary A., Mabel L., Winfred E., Edwin C., William H., Blanch A., George B., Laura A., Eva B., and George, bn. 1851, died July 30, 1862, of 2nd marriage.

Wilson Buck, bn. Feb. 9, 1801, had children: Myron md. Mary Folsom, 1862, Erastus of West Charleston, Vt., bn. Apl. 6, 1834, Capt. Co. I, 3rd Vt. Vol., Civil War, fatally wounded in Battle of Wilderness May 5, died May 22, 1864, at Georgetown, Va. His wife Martha Pinney died Sept. 6, 1892, aged 58½ years, who has sons: William M. Buck, bn. 1856, hotel proprietor, Canaan, Vt., and has son Irvin. Cyrus died young. Walter, out in Washington. Martha M., bn. 1833, md. J. T. Appleby and has daus.: Julia, bn. Feb., 1864, md. Frank B. Davis, and Cora M., bn. July, 1868, who md. Harry A. Piper of East Charleston, Vt., and son Carrol J., bn. Nov., 1866, md. a Hudson. She died Apl. 18, 1900, and he died Feb. 15, 1900, aged 73 years, 6 months. (The Applebys are of English descent. Appleby being the capital of Westmoreland Co., Eng.) Edgar F. and Francis S. Appleby are noted international billard-players and college university graduates of 1916). Mira L., bn. 1853, md. William Nelson in 1873, of Canada, bn. 1854 (no children). Madaline died young, Apl. 18, 1840, aged 12 years.

Walter E., son of Wilson, bn. in 1858, md. Ruth Ruiter, bn. in Charleston in 1876, in 1892, children: Gladys, bn. in Montana in 1893. Earl in 1896. Elfreda in 1899. Eugena in 1906. Now live in Sunnyside, Wash. state.

Myron F. Buck, oldest son of Wilson, bn. Apl. 4, 1826, died in Charleston, Vt., Mar. 3, 1899, md. Mary L. Leavitt of Barton, Vt., in 1843, children: Freeman W., bn. Oct. 11, 1844, (single) of Calbertone, Montana. Edward H., merchant of West Charleston, Vt., bn. Mar. 1, 1857, md. Blanche Marvin of Sheldon, Vt., bn. in Charleston Oct. 20, 1875, issue Ester L., bn. Nov. 17, 1904, and Arlene Blanche, bn. May 17, 1907. Wilson, bn. in 1859, in Charleston, Vt., md. Oct. 31, 1891, E. Mary Stumpf, bn. June 22, 1859, in Southfield, Mass., lives in Santa Barbara, Cal. Myron C., bn. Mar. 17, 1863, md. Vira Clough of

Wm. Buck of Killingly, Ct., Hanover, N. H., and Pike Township, Pa. Descendants. Lyman Buck of Haverhill, N. H.

New Hampshire, and have dau. Emma, bn. in 1896, live in New York City, 169 Lincoln Ave. Mary E., bn. 1867, md. N. J. Stumpf of Connecticut in 1877. Erastus 2nd, bn. in Charleston, Vt., Aug. 18, 1863, son of Miron and Mary (Folsom) Buck, md. in 1888, Effa Louisa Marvin, bn. in Fairfield, Vt., Jan. 22, 1868, children: Ralph Maurice, bn. in Fairfield, Mar. 8, 1889, md. in Nov., 1913, Marion Thompson. Percy Erastus, bn. in Charleston, Vt., Aug. 13, 1890, now M. D. at Glover, Vt. Ruth Madeline, bn. Dec. 27, 1901, in Newport, Vt. Delos M., bn. Oct. 13, 1892, in New York City, md. June 23, 1915. Beatrice Bigelow, bn. in Newport, Vt., June 15, 1894, now associated with his father in "Buck real estate business" at Richford, Franklin Co., Vt., in 1915.

William Buck of Killingly, Ct., bn. Nov. 8, 1779, md. Mar. 16, 1802, Charlotte, dau. of David Seymour, bn. Aug. 19, 1786, in Berkshire Co., Mass., of Binghamton, N. Y., first located at Hanover, N. H. Was sent by Pres. John Wheelock of Dartmouth College to sell large grant of land of about 44,000 acres in Pennsylvania, mostly received by college from King George 3rd of England, at the hands of John Wentworth, Royal Governor of New Hampshire, by Church of England and charter of 1769, named in honor of Lord Dartmouth one of its chief benefactors. William received farm for services in Pike township, Pa., and settled there and 9 children were bn. to them: 1st, Matilda, bn. July 9, 1801, md. Apl. 1, 1855, Simeon Bruck of Pike Co., Pa.; 2nd, Lyman, bn. Feb. 27, 1806, md. Mary Waltman of York, Pa., Apl. 1, 1835; 3rd, Lydia, bn. Oct. 27, 1807, md. Sept. 21, 1823, Simeon Brink of Bradford Co., Pa.; 4th, Mehitabel, bn. July 20, 1810, md. E. W. Todd, Feb. 19, 1845, of Milledgeville, Carroll Co., Ill.; 5th, William, bn. July 6, 1813; 6th Martha T., bn. Jan. 23, 1817, died Sept. 26, 1888; 7th, Samuel, bn. July 23, 1820, md. Feb. 22, 1844, Martha Makinson of Bradford Co.; 8th, Perley Hanford, bn. June 19, 1823, md. Elizabeth Northrup, Mar. 13, 1849, died Oct. 22, 1907; and 9th, Frances P., bn. May 24, 1825, md. May 16, 1855, Alfred Cheeseman of Milledgeville, Ill.

Parley H. Buck, bn. June 19, 1823, in Le Raysville, Bradford Co., Pa., md. Mar. 13, 1849, Elizabeth Northrup of Sharon, Ct., and had 6 children: 1st, Charlotte E., bn. June 5, 1850, md. Martin Prentis; 2nd, George W., bn. July 20, 1852, md. Phebe Black, children: Fred William, bn. Towanda, Pa.; 3rd, Frances B., bn. Dec. 4, 1853, md. William Davies, son Robert md. in Pa., and went to Duluth, Minn.; 4th, Samuel W., bn. June 9, 1855, md. Amelia Glum, son Perley and dau. Agnes, bn. in Towanda, Bradford Co., Pa., went to Schenectady, N. Y.; 5th, Rev. Walter Perley (Methodist), bn. Jan. 13, 1858, md. June 28, 1888, Frank Landon, bn. in Herrick, Susquehanna Co., Pa., children: George Landon, bn. Mar. 7, 1891, in Mystic, Ct., Samuel Harold, bn. Apl. 26, 1893, in Providence, R. I.; Walter Francis, bn. July 18, 1896, in Provincetown, Mass.; Willis Lafferty, bn. June 17, 1898, in Taunton, Mass.; and Seymour De Witt, bn. Oct. 23, 1904, in Rockville, Conn.; 6th, Carrie Louise, bn. July 22, 1859, md. Leslie Coddling, Jr.

Lyman Buck, bn. Oct. 8, 1766, of Haverhill, N. H., had a son Lyman, Jr., who md. Lucia Wallace Kasson, Dec. 21, 1858. He died Feb. 5, 1883. Children: Jennie Eliza, bn. Jan. 1, 1860, died Aug. 6, 1861. Ida May, bn. Oct. 12, 1861, md. Melbourne Stimpson Williams, July 15, 1897 of North Haverhill. Nellie Idella, bn. May 2, 1863, md. Samuel Powers Carbee, M. D., Sept. 30, 1885, of Haverhill. He died Jan. 31, 1900. Hiram Harry, bn. Oct. 22, 1867, of Haverhill, unmarried. Jennie Ethel, bn. July 13, 1874, md. Leonard Wilcox Willard, June 21, 1913, of Oxford, N. H., and have one child, Lucia Wallace, bn. Nov. 3, 1914. Mattie Carbee, bn. July 7, 1875, md. John Hosford, Sept. 2, 1896, of Boston, Mass., and have children: Harold Buck, bn. Apl. 7, 1898, and Marcia Louise, bn. Sept. 26, 1902.

From Recent Publications by Lewis Historical Publishing Co., N. Y., 1903 to 1914 we have:

"New England Families. Genealogical and Memorial." Four vols., compiled by William Richard Cutter, A. M., 1913. Bucks, pages 229-30. William of Cambridge, Mass. Roger, son of William Ephraim, son of Roger, bn. July 26, 1646. Ebenezer, son of Ephraim, bn. Woburn, May 20, 1689. Col. Jonathan, son of Ebenezer, bn. Mar. 18, 1795. Jonathan, son of Col. Jonathan, bn. in Haverhill, Apl. 3, 1748, died at Bucksfield, Me., Mar. 27, 1824, md. Hannab Gale Nov., 1768 or 9, served in Revolution, children: Rev. Benjamin, bn. 1768. John, bn. Oct. 27, 1771. Ruth, bn. Aug. 9, 1775. Lydia, bn. Oct. 25, 1777. Hannah, bn. June, 1780. Amos, bn. Oct., 1782. Joseph, bn. May, 1785 (had 10 children). Jas., bn. Apl. 29, 1787. Nancy, bn. Dec., 1789. David, bn. May, 1792. Moses, bn. July, 1794.

(See also Conn., 4 vols., pages 691-2. Bucks same as that of New England). John, son of Jonathan, bn. Oct. 27, 1771, at Bucksfield, Me., died Nov. 25, 1835, md.

Connecticut. Massachusetts.

Elizabeth Bartlett of Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 28, 1794, she died May 12, 1850, children bn. at Bucksfield: Eliza, 1796, Edward, 1805, Hannah C., 1809, died Feb. 26, 1880, Joseph W., 1811, Chas., 1813, Nancy E. Brien, 1815, md. J. Gorham Lowell, John, bn. June 9, 1816, md. Feb. 25, 1827, Abba Matilda, dau. of Jacob and Ada Morse of Newfane, Vt.

Orlando Jacob, son of John, bn. Dec. 30, 1852, md. Jan. 21, 1880, Lillian Louise, dau. of Nelson E. and Caroline C. Brewer of Cleveland, Ohio, bn. Dec. 26, 1856, children: Hazel, bn. Dec. 25, 1880, md. Davis Ewing of Bloomington, Ill., Nelson Le Roy, bn. Dec. 2, 1882, md. Mar. 13, 1909, Rena Alice Hooper of Chicago, Ellsworth Brewer, bn. July 3, 1892. (Picture of O. J. Buck of Maine).

Page 1691-2, Samuel, son Ephraim, bn. in Woburn, Nov. 13, 1682, md. 1708, Hannah Farmer, Woburn, children: Hannah, bn. Feb. 1, 1710, Samuel, bn. May 7, 1711, Sarah, bn. Apl. 16, 1716, Zebediah, bn. Aug. 29, 1719, Samuel, son of Samuel, bn. Woburn, May 7, 1711, died in Killingly, Ct., Dec., 1765, children: 1st, Zerah, md. Apl. 3, 1754, Giles Roberts; 2nd, David, md. 1st, June 22, 1756, Anna Russell, children: David, died young, Jonathan, Aaron, Mrs. Josiah Dean, Mrs. Benjamin Cutter; 2nd wife's children: David, Eliza md. Henry Adams.

Aaron, bn. about 1754, md. Ann, dau. of Asa Lawrence of Killingly, children: Lucy, md. Calvin Leffingwell, Rosamond, md. Calvin Boyden, Mary, md. Caleb Howe, Erastus Elisha, bn. about 1790, Augustus, bn. about 1800, md. Feb. 15, 1827, Lucy Knowlton, dau. of Simeon Brooks, George, bn. Oct. 13, 1810, Edwin Augustus, son of Augustus, banker, lumber and grain dealer and merchant, bn. in Ashford, Ct., Feb. 11, 1832, md. May 9, 1855, Delia A. dau. of Geo. and Laura (Ashley) Lincoln of Ashford, bn. Nov. 27, 1831, children: George Edwin of Palmer, Mass., Lucy M., Charlotte E., md. Dr. T. R. Parker of Willimantic, now New Haven, Caroline, Laura md. Allen B. Lincoln of New Haven, William A. (member of E. A. Buck & Co., with George E., hardware, etc.), md. Mary J. Phillips of Willimantic, Bertie L., died young, Ella Della md. Arthur I. Bill of Willimantic, George E., son of Edwin A., bn. at Westford, July 2, 1857, md. Kate Sturtevant, children: Catherine L., Helen E., Edwin A., Marjory L., George Edwin, Jr., Dorothy.

(See Mass. 4 vols., pages 2744-5 for same. Also Conn., 4 vols., pages 691 and 2), ("Worcester and Middlesex Counties, Mass."); 4 vols. Bucks, pages 898-9). Editorial supervision of Ellery Bicknell Crane, 1907.

Ephraim, son of Ephraim, bn. Woburn, Oct. 11, 1702, md. 1st, July 26, 1726, Abigail Peirce; 2nd, May 9, 1828, Mary Wood of Reading, Mass., children; 1st, Samuel, bn. Feb. 15, 1729, md. Mar. 25, 1746, Mary Killam; 2nd, Ephraim, bn. Feb. 13, 1831, md. Sept. 30, 1756, Hannah Killam; 3rd, Mary, bn. July 28, 1736; 4th, Abigail, bn. Apl. 19, 1738; 5th, Asa, bn. Feb. 26, 1741, md. Oct. 9, 1766, Joanna Cornell; 6th, Nathan, bn. Feb. 16, 1744, 7th, Esther, bn. Sept. 13, 1751.

Nathan Buck, son of Ephraim, bn. at Wilmington, Mass., Feb. 16, 1744, died Mar. 9, 1830, aged 86, md. Elizabeth Thompson of Wilmington, Dec. 31, 1790, she died Oct. 27, 1836, aged 73. Soldier in Rev. Capt. Timothy Walker's Co., Col. Green's Reg., on the Lexington Alarm, Apl. 19, 1775, and later 1777. Children: Nathan, bn. Oct. 17, 1793, Jonathan, bn. Oct. 7, 1795, Benjamin, bn. Oct. 10, 1797, Rhoda, bn. Apl. 19, 1800, Mary, bn. Aug. 2, 1804, James, bn. Aug. 11, 1807.

Nathan Buck, son of Nathan, farmer, bn. at Wilmington, Mass., Oct. 17, 1793, died May 10, 1884, aged 96, md. 1st, Abigail, dau. of Abigail and Richard Clark, died June 22, 1843, aged 46; md. 2nd, Ann (Nancy) died Nov. 4, 1841, aged 40; md. 3rd, Charlotte Caldwell of Woburn. Children: 1st, Abigail, bn. Nov. 22, 1812, md. Sept. 26, 1837, John Brooks Tay; 2nd, Nathan Otis, died Aug. 4, 1822, aged 7 months, 7 days; 3rd, Nathan Edwin, bn. July 27, 1823, md. Dec. 25, 1853, Elvira B. Bowles; 4th, Otis Clark, bn. Dec. 18, 1825; 5th, Susan Carter, bn. Apl. 5, 1828, md. Jan., 1857, Horace Sheldon; 6th, Emily Mariah, bn. June 27, 1835, md. June 12, 1860, James Skitton.

Otis Clark Buck, son of Nathan, bn. at Wilmington, Dec. 18, 1825, boots and shoes and butcher, md. 1st, Esther Gowing, bn. at Amherst, N. H., md. 2nd, Caroline R. Howard of North Reading, died Apl. 21, 1902. Children: 1st wife, inf. dau., bn. July, 1852; 2nd, Esther Elizabeth, bn. July 18, 1853, md. Edward M. Nichols. Children of 2nd wife: Arthur Otis, bn. Jan. 10, 1858, Caroline Frances, bn. Apl. 30, 1860, Alma Quimby, bn. Feb. 19, 1862, William Clark, bn. Feb. 25, 1864, Emily Mariah, bn. Apl. 6, 1866, Helen Howard, bn. May 23, 1868, Florence A., bn. Apl. 26, 1871 (all bn. in Wilmington).

William Clark Buck (of which is a picture), md. Aug. 25, 1886, Sallie U., dau. of Isaac and Mar. J. (Cutts) Flint of North Ridding, bn. Apl. 24, 1866. Children: 1st

New Hampshire. Central and Western New York.

Marion F., bn. Oct. 21, 1888; junior Mt. Holyoke College; 2nd, Malcolm R., bn. May 1, 1890, freshman Amherst College; 3rd, Lawrence H., bn. June 27, 1892; 4th, Edith A., bn. Apl. 26, 1895; 5th, Robert L., bn. Apl. 24, 1898; 6th, Richard C., bn. Mar. 5, 1902, resided in Reading, Mass., since 1886, been in employ of J. M. Forbes & Co. of Boston, 25 years.

New Hampshire, 4 vols., compiled by Ezra S. Stearns. Buck Ancestry, pages 1806 to 8.

William of Cambridge. Roger, son of William. Ephraim, son of Roger. Ebenezer, son of Ephraim. Ebenezer son of Ebenezer, md. Mary, bn. in 1742, died Aug. 7, 1827, aged 87. Children: Ezra, Elijah, Amos, Anna, Henry, Chas., Gates, Mary, Ruth, Susanna, Ebenezer, Moses, Mehitable, George W.

Amos, son of Ebenezer and Mary, bn. Nov. 16, 1769, in Westboro, Mass., died July 8, 1859.

Page 673. Capt. Amos of Hampstead, N. H., son of Amos, bn. Mar. 24, 1808, md. Mary Jane Ela, dau. of William and Mary (Morse) Ela, bn. in Londonderry, Sept. 29, 1813, md. Dec. 1, 1836, of Derry, N. H., died July 8, 1859, at the home of his son, William, Ela (educator and picture of) bn. Apl. 8, 1838, at Hampstead, who md. 1st, Helen M. Putnam Dec. 29, 1864, one child William P., bn. Oct. 2, 1865, resides in Denver, Colo., md. 2nd, July 16, 1872, Harriet Ann, dau. of Daniel Kendrick Mack of Manchester, N. H., bn. Oct. 27, 1848, children: 1st, George Kendrick, bn. Sept. 9, 1874, graduate of Williams College, 1896; 2nd, Walter French, bn. Jan. 3, 1876, graduate N. H. State College, 1897; 3rd, Winthrop, bn. Jan. 19, 1878, graduate of Dartmouth, 1900; 4th, Arthur Ela, bn. Jan. 28, 1880, graduate of Dartmouth, 1901; 5th, Edward Morris, bn. Nov. 4, 1882, died July 12, 1883; 6th, Helen Isabella, bn. Oct. 29, 1883, graduate of Mt. Holyoke College, 1905.

Central and Western N. Y., 3 vols. each (of Bucks the same in each). Pages 509-13 and 1419-20, compiled by William R. Cutter, A. M.

Lieut. Jonathan Buck at Hartland, Windsor Co., Vt. Jonathan William, bn. about 1775, of Herkimer Co., N. Y. Edward, son of Jonathan W., bn. Vermont, July 9, 1809, came to Herkimer Co. and located at Richland, Oswego Co., N. Y., md. 1st a Hungerford, 2nd, Lydia Weed. Children: George, bn. Sept., 1833, Maryetta, bn. Dec. 11, 1834. Children by 2nd wife: Jonathan W., bn. in Richland, June 9, 1839. Esther M., bn. Nov. 3, 1841. Henrietta, bn. Aug. 11, 1843. Minerva, bn. June 7, 1845. Frederick J., bn. Dec. 17, 1847. Chas. F. bn. Dec. 8, 1849. Martha, bn. Oct. 25, 1852. Henry M., bn. Aug. 8, 1855. Frank B., bn. June 8, 1859. Albert H., bn., 1861. Delia A., bn. Apl., 1863. Jonathan W., farmer in 1875, came to Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y., md. Aug., 1860, Julia, dau. of Stephen and Lural (Southworth) Gardner. Children: Minnie, bn. June 21, 1861. William L., bn. Mar. 13, 1863. Edward and Mattie died in infancy. Jessie, bn. Dec. 7, 1869. Herbert S., bn. Dec. 15, 1871. Grace F., bn. Feb. 17, 1874. Ray Edward, bn. Mar. 3, 1876. Bert Gardner, bn. June 7, 1879. Leverett, bn. Oct. 27, 1881. Rollin died in infancy. Lee Nicholas, bn. July 15, 1884. Mary L., bn. Sept. 29, 1887. William L., farmer and dairyman, Mexico, N. Y., 1883, md. Nov. 21, 1883, Nancy, dau. of Alonzo and Louisa (Ball) Gray, bn. in Mexico, Dec. 7, 1863, only child, Glen Alonzo, bn. Sept. 19, 1886, in business with his father.

Ray Edward, md. Apl. 26, 1902, Florence, dau. of Francis P. Mattie, children: Carmen Gertrude and John Francis.

David, son of Emanuel and Mary (Kirby) Buek, bn. Apl. 3, 1667, at Weathersfield died Sept. 20, 1728, md. Jan. 14, 1690, Elizabeth, dau. of Daniel and Elizabeth (Jornan) Hulbert, bn. in 1666, died Mar. 25, 1735, children: Elizabeth, bn. Feb. 16, 1691. Ann, bn. Apl. 25, 1693. Daniel, bn. Sept. 13, 1695. David, bn. Nov. 13, 1698, md. Mary, dau. of John and Anna Bishop of Guilford, Ct. Mary, bn. Sept. 9, 1700. Josiah, bn. Jan. 16, 1703. Joseph, bn. Apl. 5, 1705. John, bn. Jan. 18, 1707. Eunice, bn. Dec. 19, 1709. Mabel, bn. June 5, 1712.

Josiah, son of David and Elizabeth died Feb. 8, 1793, md. May 28, 1731, Ann, dau. of Chas. Deming of Boston, bn. 1711, died Nov. 9, 1772, children: Ann, bn. Feb. 25, 1732. Mary, bn. Oct. 31, 1733. Elizabeth, bn. Apl. 7, 1735. Prudence, bn. Dec. 15, 1737. Josiah, bn. Apl. 23, 1742. Daniel, bn. June 13, 1744. Mabel, bn. Mar. 12, 1748.

Daniel, son of Josiah and Ann, bn. June 13, 1744, died Jan. 6, 1808, md. Dec. 3, 1775, Sarah, dau. of Gen. Gurdon Saltonstall of Boston. Their son, Col. Nathaniel Saltonstall of Haverhill, Mass., md. Elizabeth Ward. Their son Gurdon was bn. in 1666, graduate of Harvard 1684, minister New London, Ct., 1691, governor of Connecticut, 1708 to 1724, md. Jerusha Richards. Their youngest dau. Sarah, bn. June 17, 1754, died Nov. 19, 1828, md. Daniel Buck, children: Ann, bn. Nov. 28, 1776, died young.

Vermont. Northern New York. Pennsylvania. Cambria Co., and Junita Valley.

Gurdon, bn. Dec. 3, 1777, md. 1st, Julia Mitchell, 2nd, Elizabeth Selden, who died Mar., 1887, aged 100 years. Chas. bn. Nov. 21, 1782, md. Sophrina Smith Winthrop, bn. Dec. 9, 1784. Ann. died young. Dudley, bn. June 25, 1789, md. 1st, Hetty G. Hempsted, 2nd, Martha Adams.

Winthrop, son of Daniel and Sarah died Aug. 19, 1862, a farmer of Weathersfield, md. 1st, Jan. 29, 1812, Eunice, dau. of Gideon Parsons of Amherst, she died Aug. 5, 1812, md. 2nd, Dec. 28, 1814, Eunice, dau. of Dr. Abner Mosely of Weathersfield, of English descent, children: 1st, Martha, bn. Nov. 26, 1815; 2nd, Winthrop, bn. Dec. 16, 1816, died July 28, 1900, md. Charlotte Woodhower; 3rd, Eunice, bn. Dec. 21, 1819, died Mar. 12, 1897; 4th, Mariah, bn. Jan. 30, 1831, died Dec. 8, 1894; 5th, Robert, bn. Mar. 8, 1823, died Aug. 16, 1881, md. 1st Lucina M. Emerson of Hastings, Minn.; 2nd, Helen Frances Jones; 6th, Roswell R., bn. Oct. 21, 1826, died in Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1904, md. Nov. 8, 1866, at Buffalo, Maria Catherine, dau. of Josiah and Delia (Marsh) Barnes, died May 5, 1905; 7th, Kate Mosely, bn. Feb. 1, 1833, died Dec. 31, 1907.

Henry Boardman Buck, son of Henry, son of David, son of Daniel, md. Nov. 30, 1875. Theresa, dau. of George Robinson. He occupies the old homestead at Weathersfield built by Josiah Buck in 1775. Children: Henry Robinson, John Saltonstall, Chas. Howe.

Vermont, 2 vols., pages 465 and 628-9. Compiled by Hon. Hiram Carleton of Montpelier, 1903.

James Hopkins Buck, farmer, Moretown, Vt., bn. in Northfield, Wash., Vt., Sept. 2, 1865. John Buck, grandfather of James H. Buck, was bn. in Connecticut in 1782, removed to Berlin, Wash. Co., until 1826, located in Northfield, Vt., md. Chloe Allen, bn. in Gill, Mass., 1781, children: Chloe, bn. in 1810. Eliza, bn. in 1812. Bradley, bn. in 1814. Amanda, bn. in 1819. Harriet, bn. in 1823.

Bradley Buck, bn. in Berlin, June 17, 1814, farmer, died Mar. 19, 1895, md. Mar. 5, 1856, Polly, dau. of James and Philura (Walcott) Hopkins, bn. Jan. 17, 1828, children: Isadore Amelia, bn. June 10, 1857. Willis Herbert, bn. Aug. 12, 1858. Carrie Eliza, bn. Feb. 28, 1860. Arthur Eugene, bn. Oct. 23, 1861. James Hopkins, bn. Sept. 2, 1865.

James Hopkins, son of Bradley and Polly Buck. In spring of 1897 sold his farm in Northfield and removed to Berlin and resided until Apl., 1903, thence in Moretown, md. 1st, Clara A., dau. of Richard and Wealthy Silsby, she died in 1897, md. 2nd, Mary Helen Moore, bn. July 23, 1862, dau. of James A. and Martha Melvina (Hadley) Moore, a descendant of Robert Cushman of Plymouth, Mass. Colony, 1620; 1 child, Arthur Donald Buck, bn. July 24, 1901.

Arthur Eugene Buck, 2nd son of Bradley and Polly was bn. in Northfield, Oct. 23, 1861, large farmer, selectman 1899-1900, md. Nov. 24, 1891, Minnie, dau. of John and Sarah Scott of Berlin, Vt., she died Oct. 24, 1897, md. 2nd, Apl. 15, 1903, Mary E., dau. of James and Mary Reed of Barton, Vt.

Northern New York, 3 vols., pages 1105-9. Buck Ancestry. Compiled under supervision of William Richard Cutter, A. M., 1910. From Emanuel of Weathersfield to Isaac of New Milford, Ct., and Potsdam, N. Y., Lemuel of Canton, N. Y., and picture of Leffert and Lefferts Buck his son.

Penn., Cambria Co., 3 vols., compiled in 1907. Bucks, page 362. Picture of Anicetus W. Buck, banker, Ebensburg, bn. Mar. 15, 1858, in Carrol township, Cambria Co., son of John Buck, grandson of Joseph, bn. Dec. 11, 1823, whose father emigrated from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania.

John Buck md. Regina, dau. of Peter Sherry, bn. 1804, children: Celestine A. Michael J., Sylvester A., Peter M., James P., Anicetus W., Mary E., Ambrose C., Edward J., Anna M., Vincent J., Lambert M.

Penn., Junita Valley, 3 vols. Bucks, 1128-31. Isaac Scott Buck, bn. in Warriors Mark, Huntington Co., Aug. 22, 1852, son of Isaac and Lydia (Kridler) Buck. He died in 1902 and she in 1865.

David Buck, bn. Oct. 10, 1833, son of John and Catherine (Longnecker) Buck, md. Christina Beck, she died 1892, 2nd in order of family bn. about 1818, md. 1st, Lydia Kridler, she died in 1865, md. 2nd wife, Hannah Elder and have 6 children: Mary md. Martin Beck, dau. Jane died at 16. Diller md. Lydia Goodman. Isaac Scott. Anna md. John Bell. Sarah Sabina md. John Dougherty of Altoona, Pa.

Isaac Scott md. in 1880, Lily Waite, and had 8 children: Edith md. Rev. Frank Fisher of Petersburg and have son Frank, Jr. George md. Verna Conrad and has dau. Wilfred Irma. Alma md. Ernest Nearbrooke and has 2 children: Scott and George. Hazel, Walter, Donald and Isaac, twins, last died in infancy.

Family Appendix and Register.

David Buck, son of Joel and Hulda (Bostwick) Buck, bn. in New Milford, Ct., Apl. 21, 1785, died Feb. 11, 1852, md. in 1816, Phoebe Maxfield, bn. in New Milford, Feb. 24, 1797, died Feb. 12, 1854. They lived in Peru, N. Y. Issue, 8 children, viz.: Mary, bn. Aug. 6, 1817, md. John Taber; Edward M., bn. Jan. 11, 1820, died Nov. 8, 1893, lived in Upper Jay, Essex Co., N. Y.; Sarah, bn. Aug. 6, 1821, md. Edward Cochran; Nathan, bn. Apl. 8, 1823, single, died in Civil War; William, bn. Sept. 18, 1824, lived and died in Upper Jay, md. Emily Rivers, has 2 sons, Sylvester md. Almira Beede of Kenne Valley and Wellington J. of Newman, near Lake Placid, and 3 daus., Florence, Etta and Emma; Mariah, bn. Jan. 18, 1827, died Sept. 4, 1898, md. Henry Baker; 2nd. David Hallock; Joel, bn. Aug. 11, 1829, md. Clara Baker, Nov. 25, 1850. He died Mar. 21, 1898; and Samuel, bn. Jan. 23, 1830, died Feb. 13, 1857, single.

Edward M. Buck md. in 1842, Martha J. White, bn. June 27, 1818, died May 6, 1903, issue 9 children: Melissa, bn. Dec. 25, 1843, died Sept. 11, 1862; Louisa, bn. Jan. 28, 1845; Belina, bn. Nov. 30, 1846, died Oct. 22, 1847; Henry, bn. Aug. 16, died Sept. 10, 1848; Elvira, bn. Nov. 11, 1849, died Sept. 6, 1868; Martha J., bn. Feb. 3, 1853; Frances M., bn. Aug. 3, 1885; Henriette, bn. Jan. 24, 1860, died Sept. 25, 1878; and Edward L., bn. Sept. 3, 1862, died May 7, 1863, in infancy.

Joel Buck, bn. Aug. 11, 1829, md. Clara Baker, Nov. 25, 1850, and had sons: Chas. H., William Josephus, Melvin and George W. and daus.: Nellie, Lillie and Phebe. George W., bn. Mar. 24, 1852, md. Nov. 7, 1890, Henrietta Bullis, bn. Nov. 7, 1857, at Schuyler Falls, near Peru, they have one son Kenneth, bn. May 30, 1895, graduate of Plattsburgh High School, 1915. George W. is a carpenter now living at 102 Brinkerhoff St., Plattsburgh, N. Y. Chas. H. md. Sarah Ormsbee, lives at Lake Placid and had dau. Ellene. Chas. H. md. for his second wife, Edith Mary, dau. of Chas. Russell, a lawyer in Boston, Mass. William Josephus md. Ella White, no children.

Melvin md. Celia Gumlaw, no children. Lillian md. Bert Thew. Phebe md. Allen Deloss and have 1 boy and Nellie md. William Gabbott.

Buck, Alfred E., bn. Foxcroft, Me., Feb. 7, 1832. Waterville College 1859, principal Lewiston High School, Capt. 13th Me. Vols. 1861, Lieut.-Col. 91st U. S. Colored Troops Oct., 1864, Bvt.-Colonel Apl., 1865. Mustered out June, 1866. Ala. Const. Conv. 1867. Clk. Circuit Ct. Mobile Co. 1867-68. Pres. Elr. 1868. Repr. Ala. 41st Congress (Rep.) 1869-71. Clerk U. S. Circ. and Dist. Cts. N. D., Ga. U. S. Marshal N. D., Ga. (See page 95).

Buck, Charles W., bn. Vicksburg, Miss., Mar. 17, 1849. Georgetown College, Ky. 1869. Univ. Law School, Lexington, 1870. Removed to St. Louis 1870 and to Granville, Miss. Lawyer Vicksburg 1871 and Louisville, Ky., 1874. Removed to Woodford Co., Ky., 1878. County Judge 1879-83. Minister to Peru, S. A., Apl. 2d, 1885 to Mar., 1889.

Buck, Daniel (father of Daniel A. A. Buck), early settler. Vt. lawyer. Speaker Vt. H. Reprs. 1793-94. Repr. Vt. 4th Congress 1795-97. Died 1817.

Buck, Daniel Azro Ashley, bn. Vt. Jan. 16, 1789. Middlebury College 1807. Mil. Acad. West Point 1808. 2d Lt. Engrs. Feb. 23, 1808. Resigned Aug. 31, 1811. Raised co. vol. rangers 1813. Capt. 31st U. S. Infy. Apl. 30, 1813. Disbanded June 15, 1815. Adm. bar 1813. Lawyer Chelsea, Vt., 1811-13 and 1815-1835. Vt. Legis. 1816-23, 1825-27, 1829-31, 1833-36. Speaker, 1820-23, 1825-27, and 1829. State's Atty., Orange Co., six years. Pres. Elr. 1820. Repr. Vt. 18th Congress 1823-1825 and 20th Congress 1827-1829. Clerk Indian Bureau 1835-39 and in Treasury Dept. 1840-41. Trustee Univ. Vt. 1829-35. Died in Wash., D. C., Dec. 24, 1841.

Buck, John R., bn. Glastonbury, Conn., Dec. 6, 1836. Wilbraham Acad. Mass. Wesleyan Univ. 1 year. Adm. bar 1862. Lawyer, Hartford, Asst. Clk. Conn. H. Repr. 1864. Clerk 1865. Clerk Senate 1866. Pres. Hartford Com. Council 1868. City Atty. 1871, 1873. Treasurer Hartford Co., 1863-1881. State Senator 1880, 1881. Repr. Conn. 47th Congress (Rep.) 1881-1883. Defeated for 48th Congress. Repr. 49th Congress 1885-1887. Defeated for 50th Congress.

Buck, Norman, bn. Lancaster, N. Y., Apl. 13, 1883. Lawrence Univ. Wis. 1859. Albany Law School, 1860. Lawyer Winona, Minn., 1860. Served in 7th Minn. vols. 1862-65. Capt. Mar. 3d, 1865. Mustered out Aug., 1865. Judge of Probate 1865-71. Pros. Atty. 1873. U. S. Dist. Atty., Idaho, 1878. Justice Supreme Ct. Idaho Terr. Jan. 27, 1880-1888.

O. O. Buck, Newman or Meadow Grove Madison Co., Neb.

W. O. Buck, cashier of Centl. Natl. Bank, Tulsa, Okl. Descendant of Lyman Buck of Lake City, Minn.

George Washington, Ancestry. John, Son of Lawrence. Washington A Remote Ancestor. Col. John Washington of Cave Castle, East Riding. Augustine and Marriages. Mt. Vernon. The Fairfares, Vernons and Bucks. Washington's Love Affair. Marriage. Adopted Family. Arlington Mansion. Lafayette and Franklin, Distinguished Visitors.

The ancestry of George Washington can be traced no further back with certainty than his great grandfather John Washington who settled in Virginia about 1657, although he is undoubtedly connected with the Washingtons of Northumberland and Durham, England, and perchance back to a scion or stock of Odin or Wodin as some genealogists have traced it, may have been of Scandanavian or Morse Viking stock. Many sovereign families of northern Germany including our own Saxon princes traced their descent to Odin or Wodin, the Scandanavian hero of a Germanic tribe between the Elbe and the Oder.

His remote ancestor was John Washington, a Royalist of Little Brington, knighted as Sir John by King James in 1622, who emigrated from England about 1657 with his brother Lawrence. They are believed to have been sons of Lawrence Washington, at one time fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1631, proctor of Oxford University and afterward rector of Burleigh, a Royalist himself, the son of Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave, Northamptonshire, and descended from John Washington of Whitfield, Lancashire.

Col. John Washington, first married in England, came from "Cave Castle" on the Humber East Riding, Yorkshire, with wife and two children in 1659, but the three died soon after arriving, when he md. Ann Pope of Pope's Landing, Westmoreland, and had 3 children Lawrence, Augustine and Mildred. Augustine married twice. By the first marriage Apt. 20, 1715, with Jane, dau. of Caleb Butler of Westmoreland who died in 1728, there were four children of whom only Lawrence survived to manhood. He md. Annie eldest dau. of Lord William Fairfax of "Belvoir," in July, 1743, and the second dau. Sarah was md. to Maj. John Carlisle of Bilhaven near Alexandria, Va. By the second marriage with Mary, "the rose of Epping Forest" dau. of Joseph, son of Col. William Ball and 2nd wife Mary Johnson, there were six children: George, Betty, Samuel, John, Charles and Mildred.

The father died when George, born at Bridge Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va., Feb. 22, 1732, was but 12 years old and Mary Johnson, the mother of Mary Ball, afterward md. Capt. Richard Hewes of Westmoreland, and after that about 1748, he was at Mount Vernon with his half brother Lawrence who was his guardian. Lawrence inherited the estate, now known as Mount Vernon and for George built the mansion in 1743. His father's usual residence which he inherited was nearly opposite Fredericksburgh, on the northern neck between the Potomac and Rappahanock.

Lawrence was the son-in-law of his neighbor, Lord William Fairfax at Mount Vernon. Lord Fairfax and his son Sir Thos. Fairfax, knighted by King Chas. in 1640, of Yorkshire, distinguished themselves in the campaigns in the north of England with Cromwell. Lord Fairfax died in 1632, and Sir Thos. succeeded to his father's title in 1648. Second Lord Fairfax died in 1671. Lord William Fairfax with whom Lawrence had served in English and Spanish war at Carthagenia, Spain, and had made the acquaintance of Admiral Edward Vernon, son of Lord James Vernon, who md. Mary, dau. of Sir John Buck of Lincolnshire in 1635, of Sudbury Hall, 6154 acres in Derby, England, from whom Mount Vernon was named. Another descendant, Harry F. Vernon, had 7448 acres in Worcester, England, in 1873. On the death of his half brother Lawrence, George was made executor, under the will and residuary heir of Mount Vernon.

George William, son of William Fairfax, born in 1721, md. Sarah, dau. of Col. Wilson Carey of Celys on James River in 1748. It is said that George proposed to the charming Miss Mary Carey, sister of Mrs. George Fairfax, in coming down the staircase in the Blue Room of the Carlisle House built in 1753, in Alexandria where he was a frequent visitor and being refused, there met his first defeat as she was already engaged to Lawrence.

He md. in 1759, Mrs. John Park Custis, a rich widow with two children: Park and Nellie Custis. Park md. Mary Lee Fitzhugh and their dau. Mary md. Capt. Robert E. Lee of the Arlington mansion and Confederate fame.

Washington settled at Mount Vernon and often entertained Lafayette, the distinguished French general in the American cause, as well as Franklin, and many other celebrities of those perilous and eventful times. He was made commander of the Virginia forces, aide-de-camp to Braddock in Indian campaign, 1755. At an early age chosen to Colonial Congress in 1774. Finally General (commander-in-chief) of the Colonial Army, 1775, and first president of the United States of America, Apt. 30, 1789

Childless But "Father of his Country." Buck and Butler Family Connection. Thos. Buck Md. a Hews. Capt. Hews Md. Mary, Widow of Joseph Ball. Washington Often Stopped at Buck's Tavern on Way to Phila. Hews, Balls and Butlers. Butler vs. Walter. Rt. Hon. James Vernon.

to 97. He died childless at Mount Vernon Dec. 14, 1799, but not fatherless as he was surely the Father of his country.

In 1619, many arrived and continued to come into the Virginia colony. That nearly 1,000 persons were of "same mind," "Separatists" as they were called, being unanimous for freedom of church and colony which afterward, 1673, led to the "Bacon or Great Rebellion," and the burning of Jamestown in 1676, for in 1643, laws were passed compelling conformity to the English Church and "the Independents," as they styled themselves were fined and imprisoned and finally emigrated to Maryland and New England. In 1649, the colony of Virginia was increased by the arrival of 300 Royalists, fugitives, and in 1652 to 57, at which time the Washingtons came, trade was established and under certain provisions, was finally rendered brisk with England, Holland, and New England colonies.

Capt. Augustine Washington, grandson of Col. John Washington, the first who emigrated to Virginia, was a sea-faring man plowing the Atlantic seas, for several years bringing over emigrants from England and carrying back iron ore and other commodities. Lawrence the son served under the command of Admiral Vernon of the British navy in the siege against Carthagenia in the Spanish war for which they received a patent of 5,000 acres in Virginia in 1674, from Gov. Lord Culpepper and "in payment for their mutual venture in bringing into the province, according to an act of the General Assembly, 100 emigrants from England as settlers." This was the original Mount Vernon tract.

Samuel Buck, bn. Feb. 2, 1664, son of Henry, bn. in 1626, and Elizabeth, dau. of Josiah Churchhill and Elizabeth Foot his wife md. Jan. 29, 1690, Sarah, dau. of Dea. Samuel Butler of Weathersfield, Ct. Jane, dau. of Caleb Butler, the first wife of Augustine, the father of George Washington, it is said was a very near relative.

Caleb Butler, a New England author, 1776-1854, a descendant. This large family of Butlers were of English distinction of which Samuel "the poet," 1612 to 1680, author of "Hudibras," and Joseph, an eminent English theologian, 1692-1752, in his "Analogy of Religion," are best known. Samuel, William, Caleb, James Thomas, and Zebulon, five brothers, descendants and among them William, in particular, patriot soldiers and officers in the Revolutionary service.

Thomas Buck, son of Thomas, born about 1618, who shipped to Virginia in 1635, md. Deborah Hews of Guilford, Ct., Oct. 10, 1665. She was also said to be a near relative of Capt. Richard Hews, who md. Mary, the widow of Joseph Ball. Washington often stopped at Buck's tavern, notably Sept. 3, 1774, midway between Galena, Kent Co., Md., and New Castle, Del., on way back and forth to Phila., (Cont. Congress), 151 miles (as seen by his diary), where descendants of Thomas resided. Joseph Hews, 1730-1799, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and George Hews, R. T., 1731-1840, was one of the Boston tea party. There is also a Bucktown near the Chesapeake in Dorchester Co., Md.

John Ball of Chessington near Woodstock, England, was an English Puritan Devine, 1585-1640.

The ancient family of Butler of Durham, England. James eldest son of Edmund Butler in 1328, in time of Edward 3rd. James Butler, 12th, Earl and first Duke of Ormande was born at London, Oct. 19, 1610. He was grandson of Walter, Earl of Ormande and eldest son of Thomas Viscount Thules and Elizabeth Poyntz. His pedigree extends back to Henry 2nd's expedition to Ireland when Theobald Walter received in addition to large estates, the hereditary butlership of Ireland and the prisage of wines, which formed an important part of the vast wealth which the family always possessed. Hence the name Butler from Walter. The title of "Ormande" appears to have been granted to James, the "noble earl," who by the female side was a great grandson of Edward 1st. He received the commission of Lieut. Gen. in 1642, and was made Knight of the Garter, Sept., 1649, by Chas. 2nd, and Lord High Steward of England, Mar. 20, 1661. He died July 21, 1688, and is buried in Westminster Abbey. Sir Thomas Butler was created a peer in 1321, by King Edward 2nd. Hon. Fitz Walter Butler being the 21st Baron, descendant as Lord Donboyne of Knoppogue Castle near Quin, County Clare, Ireland, 1750.

Of the ancient family of Vernon, Right Hon. James Vernon, of Hanbury in Staffordshire, England, Secretary of State from 1697 to 1700, md. Mary, dau. of Sir John

Marries Mary, Dau. of Sir John Buck. Malcolm Vernon of House of Duke of Guise. Mary of Guise Wife of James 5th. Dau. Mary Queen of Scots. Sir George and Dorothy Vernon. Bucks of Scotland. Jonathan Great-Grandson of Aldobrand who Md. Bertha, Dau. of Johann Faust. Romance of "The Antiquary" Founded on Facts. Lord Edward Geraldin.

Buck of Lincolnshire in 1635. He is best remembered by 3 vols. of "Letters, to the Duke of Shrewsbury," pub. in 1841. Edward, their second son, born in Westminster on Nov. 12, 1684, was an English Admiral from 1717 to 1757, and died suddenly at Nacton, Oct. 30, 1757, and is buried in church there. In the love of ancestry Malcolm Francois d'Lorraine Vernon, whose mother was of the princely house of the Duke of Guise, 1508-1675, (who defeated Chas. the Bald, 1508, and won the battle of Calais of the English, 1558), a Flemish frontier family, half French, half German, purports to be cousin German of the English Dorothy Vernon, dau. of Sir Geo. Vernon, Lord of Haddon Hall (6154 acres), who md. the son of the Duke of Rutland Castle (in all 26,973 acres in 1873), thus uniting one of the oldest and largest estates in all England.

Mary of Guise was the wife of the Scottish King, James 5th, and the daughter was Mary, Queen of Scots, bn. at Linlithgow Castle, Dec. 7, 1542, and of Stirling and Holyrood Highland Castle near Edinburgh and Lochleven, Castle Kinsors, south Scotland.

Jonathan, son of Alden Buck, an antiquary, 1660-1757, of Scottish-English extraction, his home Dalkeith, near Abbotsford, Scotland, great-grandson of Aldobrand Buck, 1612, of Saxon, Norman and Celtic descent, who md. Bertha, the wealthy dau. and heiress of Johann Faust, goldsmith and with Gutenberg, the first printer of Nuremberg, 1456, of which there is a fine romance as being won on a troth vow or wager by his skill and favor as a typist and hand pressman acquired in Germany in 1493 as a journeyman on her father's press, excelling all others at Mainz, 1455-62.

In a Romance "of the Antiquary," or the lost heir by Scott, about as follows: Jonathan Olden Buck, Lord of Monkbarns, Gothic Abbey between Edinburgh and Queensbury, 1745 to 1804, one of a family that had been established for several generations in the vicinity of the thriving seaport town of Fairport or Buckhaven, north of Edinburgh, formerly of Middleham Castle, North Riding, Yorkshire, England, but now of Arbroath in Forfairshire a seaport and linen manufacturing town and station on Caledonian railway 17 miles northeast of Dundee, Scotland, of 20,000 inhabitants in 1872. He lived with his sister Griselda and his niece Mary McIntyre and nephew Capt. Hector McIntyre near his friend Sir Thomas Arthur Wardour, son of Sir Anthony, Baronet, son of Richard and Sibyl Laith, the first Norman Baronet, 1150, of a noble Pictish family of Lochwinnoch Castle, 10 miles southwest of Glasgow on southwestern railway, and his dau. Isabel Wardour and Miss Eveline Neville, a cousin-German, dau. of Geraldin Neville of Nevillesburgh in south Yorkshire, England.

Lord Edward Geraldin, eldest son of the first Earl and the dowager Countess Joscelind of Glenallen, Glamis Castle, in Forfairshire, Annandale, Scotland, marries his cousin Miss Neville, sister of the Major Neville of the King's service and dau. of the former Earl of Glenallen of whom Mr. Alden Buck had been a suitor and who died soon after leaving a son William Lovel, alias Major Lovel (Neville). Hon. William Geraldin, second son of the former Earl of Glenallen, a distinguished officer, adventurer and lost heir returns and finally marries Miss Isabel Wardour, dau. of Sir Arthur, the baronet of Lochwinnoch Castle, to whom Major McIntyre has been an admirer and rival, fights a duel with Lovel, McIntyre being wounded, but recovers to forgive his friend and seek another suit. Capt. Reginald Wardour of Edinburgh, Sir Arthur's son and Miss Mary McIntyre niece of Alden Buck are about to be married. Thus the tale of true love, though it had not run smoothly ends in happiness for the lost heir of Glenallen. Hon. William Geraldin, a descendant of Aymer de Geraldin, who sat in parliament at Perth, in the reign of Alexander 2nd, and said to be anciently descended from the Marmor of Clochnaben since the battle of Harlaw, 24th July, 1411, who first met Miss Wardour in south Yorkshire, north of England, while visiting her aunt Mrs. Wolmot, Middleham Castle, North Riding, and was romantic enough to follow her to Scotland, luckily led not only to find his own at Annandale, but to unite with it the flower of Lochwinnoch Castle.

Alden Buck, the antiquarian, was devoted to the accumulation of rare books and study of old coins and medals and indeed every kind of Roman relics which there abound of which he had a wide field. A connoisseur and collector and whimsical virtuoso (one who wishes and will know everything) and is sarcastic, irritable and from early disappointment in love a misogynist (woman hater) but humorist, kind hearted, and faithful to his friends. A border worthy connected with the house of Buccleuch, among others the countess of Dalkeith, wife of the heir apparent to the Dukedom of Buccleuch

Alden Buck The Antiquarian. The House of Buccleuch. Jacobite History. Early of Buchan. Norman Barons and Flemings. Buckhaven. Bucksburn and Lower Bucksburn. From Buck came Buchel, Buchan and Buchanan. Noted Scottish Descendants.

(6,081 acres) with whom he was on friendly terms. The Duke of Buccleuch had 3,541 acres valued at £28,296 at Mid Lothian in vicinity of Edinburgh in 1872. His father went to Scotland, with his father's family, about the time of the great plague and fire in London, 1665 or 6, when English blood spread over that part of Scotland adjoining. Becoming a so-called protestant Jacobite (Unitarian in belief) but not a partisan of the Duke of York or James the 2nd in 1685, or of the Jacobites, as they were called, in the sympathy and uprising in Scotland in 1715, in favor of James the Pretender or of Chas. Edward the young Cavalier, or "Bonnie Prince Charley" as he was called, in 1745. He was more interested and absorbed in his work. Subjection of Ireland, 1691, and Union of Scotland and England, in 1707, and the Alliance of France and England in 1716, with the death of James the 2nd in 1701, Louis 14th in 1715, and Chas. 12th in 1719, a combination of circumstances, all tended to render the scheme abortive. Jacobite riots and partisan songs in the first year of George 1st reign, 1714, lasted at Oxford till 1754, of a certain vague Jacobitism in the rebellions of 1715 and 1745 in following the banners of the Stewarts to the reverses and misfortunes which their loyalty and consistency brought upon them. Many eminent men like Dryden and Burns were Jacobites. Buckie harbour, railway junction, north sea port, fisheries and gleu, is on the northeast shore of Banffshire, Scotland, 75 miles by Great Northern Railway, 13 miles east of Elgin by rail near entrance to Moray Firth, pop. in, 1900-6540, above Buckhaven. Early of Buchan. ("Early" is a word expressive of an Earl's possessions) now Aberdeen, in 12th century, and Moray, now Inverness, was occupied by foreign settlers in 1160, amongst whom, besides Norman barons, were Flemings, a race fitted to civilize a new country by their industry. It is that settlement that the permanent subjection of Moray to the Scottish Kings and perhaps the peculiar dialect and character of the inhabitants of that part of Scotland were due. It is supposed his grandfather's family landed at Buckhaven, seaport on coast of Fife, on Firth of Fourth, 17 miles north of Edinburgh, and gave it the name with population in 1891 of 4,000, and also spread to Bucksburn, Glenallen, near Queensbury, between Firth of Fourth and Fife and Lower Bucksburn on the Dee in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Buchall Etive, 3345 feet, the highest peak in the Grampians in Argyllshire, a country on the west coast of Scotland, between Buckee and Cullen in Aberdeen and Moray, as well as the Ayr rising in Glenbuck and emptying into the Clyde all seem to indicate it, also Buchlyvie (village) 20 miles Stirling on River Forth, Bridge of Allen.

From Buck came Buchel, Buchan, and Buchanan, notable names and sections in Scotland.

Dr. William Buchan, bn. 1729, at Ankrum, Roxburghshire (Percy Street, Oxfordroad), died Feb. 25, 1805. Author of "Domestic Medicine" in 1771, a valuable work of 20 editions in all languages.

Elizabeth Buchan, 1738-1791, leader Scotch sect of Enthusiasts, or Fanatic Dis-senters, her father being Lord of the Highlands.

Peter Buchan, a descendant, 1790-1854, author and collector of Scotch ballads.

Of Buchanans. George, 1506-1582, Scottish historian and poet. Claudius, Scottish divine and writer, 1766-1815. Robert, 1841, Scottish poet. Barbara Lovel, dau. of Lord Lovel of Allan Dale, Scotland and Wales, md. the Duke or Lord of Buchan. David Stewart Erskine Buchan, Lord and Earl of Cardross, founder of the Scotch "Society of Antiquaries" and writer, 1742-1829.

"Of all the warriors of Buccleuch, Earl Walter and the Lord of Buchan, a braver ne'er to battle rode."

Lucy Ashton of Bucklaw, Avondale, Lanark, Scotland, probably md. Hugh Buck of Mobrai, Leicestershire, England, and John Ashton a fellow of Oxford College, 1395-1428, England. Lollard and follower of Wickliffe in the struggle for social and political liberty against the Roman clergy, her father or brother at Dumbuck ford and castle on the Clyde 12 miles below Glasgow, at time of Reformation, where they afterward resided.

It is said Sir Thomas Buck of Fairford, 8 miles east of Cirencester, East Gloucestershire, England, md. Jannette, dau. of Lord Hart of Glen Eden now Edinburgh. Emma (Lyon) Hart, the noted Lady Hamilton, was a sister, 1789. James (McDonald) Hart, Am. painter, bn. in Scot. in 1828, was a son, also Wm., a bro. of James, Am. landscape painter, 1823.

Sir Thomas Bouch. Hadrian's Wall and Roman Occupation. Hist. Ruins, Relics and Treasures of Alden Buck and Sir Arthur Wardour. Traditional Records of Dea. Amasa Buck of Bath, N. H.

Thomas, son of Sir Thomas Buck, md. Grace Montjoy, the dau. of an Irish nobleman, des. of Blount E. Montjoy of Newport in 1634, (of Chas. 1st) Barons of Montjoy, and had sons, Hugh, John and Samuel, who emigrated to America.

Hugh Buck md. Eliza Albiston in 1805 and lived in or near Philadelphia, Pa. Samuel Buck lost his wife while crossing the ocean leaving two little girls who were brought up in John Buck's family, who lived and died in Fayette Co., Ohio, and that Miss Harriet L. Buck of Grinnell, Iowa, is a descendant, as also the Bucks of the Buck Motor Co., of Flint, Genesee Co., Mich., spelling the name with an additional i.

Sir Thos. Bouch built the famous Tay Bridge at Dundee, Scot., in 1876, the longest iron bridge in Great Britain, over two miles long, which was partly blown down with a train load of people one dreadful night in the winter of 1880.

Dundee on the Tay and Aberdeen and Buchan Ness or Butte, are all above Buckhaven on the east coast of Scot. and Buchlyvie (village) in and near Stirling and Castle on River Forth, Scot. Highlands. In its earliest history Hadrian's wall 16 feet high and 8 ft. thick with stations, castles, camps, roads and fortifications extending in various directions across the country. In A. D. 184 Roman roads were made, and wall completed in 210 A. D., and guarded by the 5th, 6th, 9th, 11th and 20th Roman Legions and extended from sea to sea across the south of Scot. and north of Eng., 73 miles from river Eden in Cumberland to the Tyne in Northumberland, between Salway, Firth and walls ending on the Tyne, commenced in 120 A. D. against the Scots and Picts and so it has been since young Macalpinus and MacFergus ignored dead lines and long before. Also earthen ramparts of Antonius reign, under Agricola in 79 A. D., and strengthened and walled by Severinus, in north of Scotland 140 A. D., between the Firth of Fourth and the Clyde, dug a deep trench 12 to 14 feet wide and built a high wall with a fort every two miles across the isthmus 36 miles to repel the Caledonians or Highlanders during the occupancy of the 5 Roman Legions, 50,000 men encamped for about 300 years.

All this country between or about these walls being in the scope of Roman occupancy which remained throughout the whole Roman dominion until they were finally withdrawn by Honorius, 438 A. D. Massive fragments of the walls, its stations, castles, roads and protecting camps, (the Roman soldiers always lived in camps) with the foundation of a bridge over the north Tyne may still be seen and easily reached by the Halt-whistle station on the railway between Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle, and the great masses of brick and concrete to be found everywhere betoken true Roman occupation.

Scotland in the number and extent of its military relics has no peer and it is doubtful if any other spot on earth can show or even approach the number and variety of the ancient castles that parallel and mark its history. It cannot be doubted but what Alden Buck, the antiquarian, had a wide field for his operations and with the aid of the reclusive, Edie Ochiltree, and occult scientist Herman Deusterville with his divining rod, and Sir Arthur, his neighbor and friend, whom he had fallen in with, found considerable buried treasure amid the ruins of St. Ruth's priory, or old Abbey of Arbroath, Forfar, of 1272, on east coast of Scot. as they say, and his disultory and rambling habits enabled him to gather and classify a valuable historical collection for his friends and successors of the third generation of this early Eng.-Scottish line and the later Col. Thos. P. Ochiltree, noted mesmerist, and Wm. Deutsch made famous in breaking the Faro Bank at Monte Carlo.

The traditional record of this branch of the family given me, says Jas. S. Buck by my grandfather, Dea. Amasa Buck of Bath, Grafton Co., N. H., is as follows: That his great-great-grandfather came to this country from Scotland about 1630 or 35 and settled in Woburn, or Farmingham, Mass., two of whose descendants settled in Maine, two in Mass. and three in Conn. Of the last named, one called Ebenezer lived in Somers or Willoughby, one in Killingly and one in New Haven or Weathersfield, the names of the last mentioned he had forgotten. (See Hist. of Farmingham, page 199). That his great-grandfather's name was Isaac, that his father's name was Thomas, and that the great-grandfather was the 3d in descent from the original immigrant. (See "Buck Family Manuscript," by Jas. Smith Buck, M. D., latter part, page 33, in National Library, Wash., D. C., "Before I end my life, a statement for other men to read, especially of this line.")

When the final struggle came between the armies of France and England for the supremacy of Quebec, "the Gibraltar of America," finally Canada was won from the French by Wolfe's victory over Montcalm on the plains of Abraham at Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759, where both gallant generals were mortally wounded and died within a few hours

The Founding of a Republic. Final Struggle between the Armies of France and England. Quota of Troops. Armament. First Battle of Quebec. Honor to Wolfe the Conqueror. Second Battle. Battle of Stillwater. Sgt. Isaac and Corp. Jonathan.

of each other, when Wolfe exclaimed, "We've won, they flee. The battle's ours, thank God," "but the paths of glory lead but to the grave," as he expired.

The French had the genius of Montcalm and 2,000 regulars and Canadian recruits, soldiers as brave as ever drew sword, but behind Wolfe and his stout English hearts, was a new people, rich in supplies, trained in warfare and ready to fight for their homes and their firesides. South Carolina, the records show, furnished 1,250 men for the war. Virginia 2,000, Pennsylvania 2,700, New Jersey 1,000, New York 2,680, New Hampshire and Rhode Island 1,000 each, Connecticut 5,000, Massachusetts 7,000. This comprised the available strength of the united colonies at that time.

It was not merely the army, it was that a nation had arrived and grown too great in numbers, in extent of territory, in strength of character, bound and protected by law and order, to be overwhelmed by any power that France could possibly produce. The strength of Quebec was well known and a powerful armament was assembled at Lewisburg above for its attack. Twenty-two ships of the line and an equal number of smaller vessels containing 8,000 men and a vast amount of stores and ammunition reached the Isle of Orleans, opposite Quebec, the 26th of June, 1759, and the lower town was destroyed by the batteries erected at Point Levi and the citadel afterward stormed and taken after several desperate assaults, Sept. 13th to 17th, 1759. This memorable battle fought in 1759 is commemorated by a monument on the plains of Abraham on which the names of both generals are carved. There is also a famous monument in Westminster Abbey, Eng., in honor of Wolfe, the conqueror of Quebec.

Afterwards this same spirit manifested itself and was displayed in the American Revolution in one grand and successful effort to cast aside the yoke of monarchy and assert their liberty, independence and self-government as American citizens in the birth of a nation. It was also a favorite project of the colonists at the commencement of the Revolution to take Quebec and thus conquer and regain Canada while the French remained the unwilling subjects of the British crown, but the undertaking proved futile and disastrous for many reasons as before related.

Jonas Fay, bn. in Mass., 1737, died 1818. A surgeon under Ethan Allen at the surrender of Ticonderoga, 1775. David Worcester, bn. in Conn. in 1710 died in 1777, was Col. 3rd Conn. Reg. in 1755, and Brig.-Gen. in the north from 1758 to 1760 in Continental Army, succeeded Gen. Montgomery (when killed) at Quebec and succeeded pro tem by Daniel Morgan (1736-1802) next in rank and command, Major Arnold being wounded with a broken leg and disabled. Daniel Morgan afterward under Gen. Gates lead the charge at Stillwater with his sharpshooters that brought down Gen. Frazer and won the battle, Oct. 7, 1777, that ended Burgoyne's campaign. Seth Warner as Col. of Vermont forces participated in Montgomery's expedition to Canada.

Col. Seth Warner, bn. 1743, of Woodbury, now Roxbury, Conn., md. Hester Hurd of Roxbury in 1767. He returned from Quebec and died Dec. 26, 1784. Col. Allen was captured near Montreal after crossing the river at St. Johns by overwhelming numbers from not being supported by Major Brown's detachment as was planned. Sergeant Isaac Buck, with Wolfe in 1759, and his brother Jonathan, a corporal in Capt. Cochran's Co., Major Brown's Det., died before Quebec, Jan., 1776. Eleazer Oswald, son of Richard, bn. Eng. 1755, was under Arnold, served as Captain at Ticonderoga and also at Quebec, 1775, where he assumed command and distinguished himself in charge, Arnold having been wounded. He was Arnold's secretary and in 1777 was promoted to Lieut.-Col. in Lamb's Artillery Reg. (survivors of the siege of Quebec, 1775-6). He died in 1795. Col. James Easton, bn. in Conn. was a Col. in the Revolutionary War, raising a regiment by his own exertions and spending his entire fortune in the service. He was one of the leaders in the capture of Ticonderoga and brought the news of the victory to the provincial Congress. He was also with Montgomery in the invasion of Canada, and in 1776 he received the thanks of Congress. Marinus Willet, bn. 1740, died 1830, a lieutenant in Delancey's regiment in the French wars with Montgomery and Allen and was with Bradstreet's British Expedition against Fort Frontenac and was present at the Siege of Quebec under Wolfe in 1759 with the rank of major.

In 1758 Col. Bradstreet with 3,350 men crossed from Oswego, first to Buck's Island (now Duck) and captured some armed vessels and thence to the other side of the Lake (Ontario) and reduced Fort Frontenac (now Kingston, Ontario, Canada) and after securing the military stores and ships returned and Fort Ontario (at Oswego, N. Y.,) was rebuilt and greatly enlarged.

War of 1812. Lemuel, Joel, Ephraim, Wm., Saml., and Other Bucks in War of 1812. Vergennes, Fort Cassin, Basin Harbor, Ticonderoga. Abercrombie's Defeat. Rebuilt by Amherst. Captured by Allen. Fort Frederick.

The fleet with which Macdonough captured the British squadron in the War of 1812 was built and fitted out at Vergennes, Vt., a city on Otter Creek, 21 miles south of Burlington, Vt. It has an excellent harbor (Basin Harbor) on Lake Champlain for the largest vessels. Vergennes was an important naval depot during the War of 1812 and an U. S. Arsenal is still maintained there. During the war 177 tons of cannon shot were cast there by the government for use at that time. Here the Falls afford an abundant water power for mills and shops and it was here and at Fort Cassin, Basin Harbor, on Otter Creek at its mouth, was fitted out the squadron commanded by the gallant Macdonough, who met the British fleet off Cumberland Head, Plattsburg Bay, N. Y., on the 11th of Sept., 1814, and made it his.

Lemuel, Joel, Ephraim, William and several other Bucks, as volunteers, were in the War of 1812-14. My grandfather, Amos Willmarth, was a sergeant and Samuel Buck a private, being at the time stationed at Fort Cassin, Basin Harbor, and entrance to Otter Creek and Vergennes, guarding the entrance to the city and some unfinished batteaux (boats) and a part of the fleet that had lain there since the Proclamation and call of Gov. Chittenden of Vt., under Capt. Thornton of the artillery and Lieut. Cassin of the navy under Gen. Strong of Vergennes of the Vt. volunteer troops, May 14, 1814, of the time of the attack and repulse there of Capt. Martin Pringle with his British naval force of 5 sloops and 13 galleys, May 9th, 1814, on Lake Champlain.

Fort Cassin was named after Lieut. Stephen Cassin, who first won distinction in the war with Tripoli (1801 to 5) in 1803, in which he served with Macdonough and Capt. Somers under Preble, and was later in command of the Ticonderoga in the Battle of Plattsburg Bay under Macdonough.

The city of Vergennes, on the Rutland R. R., in a rich agricultural region with a pop. of 1,483 in 1910, is one of the oldest and smallest cities in the U. S. with a main street and open country market day like cities of old.

Ticonderoga is a flourishing manufacturing village 95 miles north of Albany at the outlet of Lake George into Lake Champlain, with abundant water power for its immense international paper and pulp mills and American graphite works. This place is chiefly remarkable for the prominent place its fortifications (now being restored) have held in our American history.

The fortress of Ticonderoga was built by the French in 1755. It was a place of great strength with its walls and ramparts, redoubts and line of breastworks to the landward 9 feet high and broad. The French under Montcalm, Gov. of Canada, assembled 9,000 men and landed at Port Marshall under its protection in May, 1757, for the reduction of Fort William Henry at the head of Lake George, Aug. 3d, 1757.

The English under Abercrombie assaulted it unsuccessfully July 8th, 1758 (Abercrombie's defeat, 15,000 strong by 4,000 French under Montcalm, British loss, 2,000). It was taken however, by the British under Amherst, July 26, 1759, when the French, mostly withdrawn for the defense of Quebec, evacuated and exploded a portion of their works which was at once rebuilt by Amherst at a vast expenditure.

The Americans under Ethan Allen surprised and captured it May 10th, 1775, (in the name of the great Jehovah and Continental Congress) with all its valuable stores and an armament of 174 cannon, ammunition and boat building supplies, but was again evacuated by St. Clair, who was then in command under Gates, on the approach of the British under Gen. Burgoyne, being cannonaded from Mount Defiance, a high vantage, July 6th, 1777. Gen. Lincoln made a vain attempt to recover it Sept. 13, 1777, but although he recaptured Mt. Defiance, released 100 Am. prisoners and took 293 of the English, failed to recover the Fort itself. However, soon after the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga (Oct. 17, 1777) the garrison destroyed their cannon and withdrew into Canada. The English occupied it again for some time in 1780 under Gen. Haldiman, when it was again abandoned. Gen. George Washington with Gov. George Clinton visited Forts Ticonderoga and Crown Point in 1783-4 on a tour of inspection.

The old importance of its commanding position on a high promontory overlooking the approach to Lake George, "the gate of the country," is still attested by the extent and magnitude of its ruins.

Fort Frederick (named in honor of Frederick the Great, or Frederick Augustus, some say Frederick Maurepas, French Secretary of State when Fort was built) was built in 1731 by the French on Crown Point, N. Y., the smaller fort on a headland at the narrowest part of the lake with a windmill at Chimney Point and a small log or block fort

Fort Amherst. Fortifications, once Strongest Fortress in North America. Samuel De Champlain. Battle of Algonquins and Iroquois. Commemoration of Discovery of Lake Champlain. Building Fort Ticonderoga.

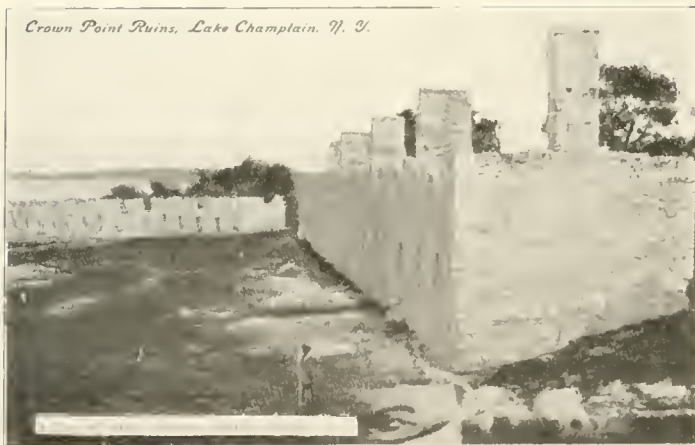
around which a few families settled in 1730 on the opposite shore. This fortress (now in ruins) was a star work, being in the form of a pentagon with bastions at the angles and surrounded by a ditch walled in by stone. This post secured the command of Lake Champlain and guarded the passage to Canada. The fort, greatly enlarged by the French in 1742, consisted of a wall of limestone, high and thick, enclosing stone barracks, a church or chapel and a tall, bomb proof round tower, magazine and sally port with drawbridge, the armament consisting of 62 cannon. In the enclosure was a keep or donjon, a well and barbican or oven (where it is said they could flay and barbecue an ox). It was strengthened in August, 1755, by Gen. Baron Dieskau and held in spite of the hostile English expeditions against it in 1755 and 6 until evacuated in 1759, when it was surrendered to Gen. Amherst, and as it was considered a great strategic point, he at once extended the lines and built a much larger and more formidable fort in 1759 and 60 embracing 7 acres, at an expenditure of about two million pounds sterling, at which time he assembled 15,000 troops there. It is nearly a regular pentagon with 5 massive stone barracks and extensive esplanade, the rampart's largest curtain being 90, and the shortest 70 yards, they are about 25 feet thick and nearly the same in height, and reverted with masonry throughout. The whole circuit was 853 yards and the broad ditch and moat surrounded the works and is blasted out of solid rock. There are two demilunes or revelins and some small detached outworks (redoubts). An arched underground passage led from the interior to the lake (sally port) and a well 90 feet deep and 8 feet in diameter is sunk in one of the bastions. It was considered at the time it was constructed, although never fully completed, to be the strongest fortress in North America. It was held by the British until May 10, 1775, when it was surrendered to Col. Seth Warner on the same day that Allen took Ticonderoga. A sergeant and 12 privates composed the whole of the garrison. Repulsed Dec. 31, 1775, and finally vacated May 1st, 1776, it again fell into the hands of the British in 1777 when it was soon after evacuated. In 1773 the barracks took fire and the magazine exploded partly demolishing the old French Fort Frederick.

The three Colonial Peace Commissioners, Benj. Franklin, Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, with John Jarrol, a Jesuit priest, visited the fortifications at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, April 24, 1776, in their mission to Canada, and by "Etats Generaux," the State's General Lafayette, in 1824, as he passed through Lake Champlain.

It was here in Bulwagga Bay near Fort Crown Point that the first battle took place between Samuel de Champlain, the discoverer of Lake Champlain, July 4th, 1609, with his band of Algonquins and the Iroquois, or the 5 nations, the first blood shed by fire-arms on the borders of the U. S., July 30th, 1609. In commemoration of Champlain's exploit a Tercentenary Celebration was held July 4 to 10, 1909, and a suitable monument erected in 1912 in honor of the explorer by the action of the state governments of New York and Vermont jointly, on the site of the present U. S. lighthouse and an old commanding redoubt, and the French people have contributed a bronze bust "La France," by Auguste Rodin, the greatest of the French sculptors, to commemorate the event and in an interstate memorial lighthouse to Champlain seek to preserve and perpetuate the crumbling ruins of old Fort Frederick and the still imposing pile of Fort Amherst, being donated as Battlefield Park; a custodian has been appointed to maintain the fortifications and entertain interested visitors.

During its early French occupancy the shores were much more thickly settled than now. A town of 1,500 inhabitants being near the fort with gardens, vineyards, stores and paved streets, traces and relics of which now exist. It was considered "the door of the country" and was a trading station for the peltries of the Indians, and it was the intention of the French to make this the real capital of the new province extending from the Conn. River to Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River, Lake Champlain and the borders of Canada.

In 1755 Gen. Dieskau returned from Lake George to Lake Champlain after their defeat by Lyman and Johnson and in the fall of 1755 began building a fort at the location of what is now called the "Grenadier Battery," entirely overlooking and commanding the passage of the lake. The following spring in 1756 the French under Marquis de Lotbiniere, the military engineer, while Montcalm was engaged in the capture of Fort Wm. Henry (1756 and 7) began building Fort Carillon (French word meaning "of Chimes," from distant waterfalls of "Ticonderoga," the Indian name by which it is now generally known) and pushed the work with all dispatch to prevent the English from entering





The King's Highway. Capture by Amherst and Allen. Port Marshall Ship Yard. Distinguished visitors. An imposing Pageant. Maj. Israel Putnam and Maj. Robert Rogers. Forays a Mass of Ruins. Restoration. Invasion of Canada. Lieut. Isaac Buck. Ensign Jonathan Buck.

Canada employing over two thousand men on the work all through the summer and fall. Early in the spring of that year they built a saw mill at the lower falls on the outlet of Lake George and fortified "Mill Heights" (Mount Defiance, above Port Marshall) to protect it. They also built the "King's Highway" between the lakes. At this mill from the giant trees of the primeval forest they cut the timber for the bridges on the King's highway and their military roads and for the batteaux they built as well as for the fortress barrack floors and furnishings. All was bustle and activity in and around Ticonderoga and every nerve was strained to push Fort Carillon to completion. An entrenchment was thrown up July 7th, 1758, by Montcalm's chief engineer, Dupont Le Roy, against Abercrombie, half a mile in advance of the Fort, with a parapet 8 to 10 feet wide and abattis 100 yards in width reaching across the headland cutting off the mainland as an outer defence. The works were restored and greatly enlarged and strengthened by the British after the evacuation and explosion of bastion by the French on its capture by Amherst July 26, 1759.

It was in the summer of 1775 after its capture by Allen that a large number of flat bottomed boats were built at Port Marshall ship yard (Montcalm's Landing, 1757) beside Fort Ticonderoga under protection of Mt. Defiance and the Fort to carry Gen. Schuyler's army through Lake Champlain to cooperate with Gen. Montgomery's army in the invasion of Canada.

In April, 1776, that distinguished visitor Benjamin Franklin, came through Lake George down over the "Grand Portage" (Upper Falls), the old military road from the landing on Lake George to the landing at the outlet on Lake Champlain. His batteau, drawn by six yoke of oxen, being transported over the carry; his party and boatmen following on foot, an imposing pageant.

Settlements were begun in this town by the French soon after the commencement of the fortress in 1755 but they were broken up by bodies of rangers from the vicinity of Fort William Henry, who often carried their petty warfare up to the very walls of the fortress. Among the partisan officers distinguished in this warfare were Maj. Robert Rogers and Maj. Israel Putnam. The former named officer conducted no less than 25 parties to the invasion of this region against the French and Indians and the latter was the adventurous hero of many daring escapades of the French, Indian and Revolutionary wars from 1718 to 1790. It changed hands several times after this and was finally dismantled and became a mass of ruins until recently portions of it have been restored and protected by the Pell family, owning and residing on the extensive grounds.

After the capture of Ticonderoga and while the fighting was going on in Mass. and elsewhere an expedition was organized under the command of Gen. Schuyler for the invasion of Canada, but Schuyler falling sick by the way, the command devolved on Richard Montgomery, a young Irishman who had md. the dau. of Robert Livingston of Livingston Manor near Albany, N. Y.

After passing through Lake Champlain this officer captured St. Johns and Chambly, both on the Sorel River and then made himself master of Montreal, but on making an assault on Quebec, Dec. 31st, 1775, in entering the fortified part of the city he was repulsed losing his own life, while Benedict Arnold, another brave and undaunted leader, who had joined him, was severely wounded.

Sometime afterward Gen. Thomas arrived and took command and in reorganizing he found only 900 men fit for service out of 2,000, from the fierce attack, rigors of the climate and ravages of smallpox, of which pestilence he was soon stricken and died. In the ranking of the men by Col. Hinman and Warner for further action or to hold what they had already won, Isaac Buck was appointed lieutenant, being promoted from 1st sergeant, and Jonathan Buck appointed ensign, promoted from corporal, offices which they had not long to fill for in bivouac or hovering round camp, having retired for the terrible winter, both died a few days afterward of the prevailing epidemic, Jonathan on the 16th and Isaac on the 20th of Jan., 1776, within 4 days of each other.

A few months after before they could recover and make a new attempt to detour, the British army in Canada was reinforced with fresh troops by the arrival of Burgoyne with 1,300 men from Eng. and the Americans that had made such a gallant fight, as well as those recruits under Gen. Sullivan arriving later, were obliged to abandon all designs in that quarter and slowly retreating to Montreal were finally driven from Canada. Montgomery's loss was a sad blow, for now all hopes were shattered of ever regaining the dominion.

Church of England. Charter. First Sermon by Rev. Richard Buck. First Christening. Marriage of Pocahontas. Tobacco as Money. Women for the Colonists. House of Burgesses First Legislative Body in America. Rev. Richard Buck. Son Arrives.

The Episcopal Church in America before the Revolution was a part of the Church of England. During colonial times the settlement of Jamestown commenced May 13th, 1607. Its charter required, "that the true word and service of God, should be preached, planted and used according to the rules and doctrine of the Church of England not only in the colonies, but also as far as possible, among the savages around them."

Rev. Robert Hunt labored in his vocation with piety and zeal to the end of his life. He was succeeded by Rev. Richard Buck, it is said, June 10th, 1610, who preached the first sermon under a thatched bark and sod roof in the rudely constructed little log church at Jamestown, ever preached in a church in North America. Rev. Mr. Cashaw is also mentioned as writing a prayer for the use of the settlers at the time of the famine that was later printed in their laws. After him Rev. Alexander Whitaker acquired by his devoted exertions the title of "the Apostle of Virginia." Under his instrumentality Pocahontas was converted and baptized and it is said, being "dean of the church," married Pocahontas to John Rolfe in April, 1613, the first wedding between an Englishman and an Indian girl.

Tobacco was soon introduced into England by Capt. John Smith, and being in great demand at 4 shillings, 6 pence, or about 75 cents per pound, slaves were brought in and it was largely raised and turned into money.

As the colony began now to thrive the next ship brought over a cargo of young women and the men who wanted wives and had sent over word they would pay 100 or 150 pounds of tobacco for their passage, rushed down to the wharf and wooed them so eagerly that like the Sabine women of Rome they loved their husbands ever after and there were many happy homes in Virginia.

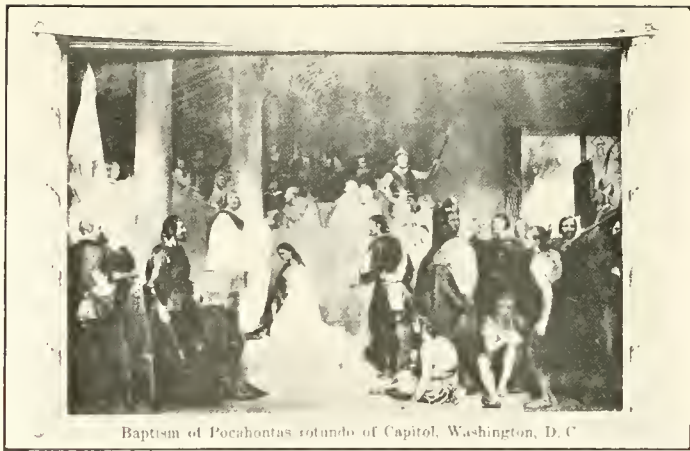
The colonists occupied more and more land, settling generally near a stream so that vessels could come and land at their docks, and tobacco being planted as was corn and cotton their lands were called plantations, a name still in use particularly in the south for any large farm, a ranch usually meaning a range in the west.

As the colony began further to flourish the planters in 1619 had eleven settlements or boroughs and chose two men from each borough to sit in a house of Burgesses at Jamestown to help to make a set of laws for their government called "the Great Charter." It is said this House was opened by prayer by the Rev. Richard Buck and was the first legislative body ever assembled in American history. As the first colonists of Virginia were all members of the Church of England, land provision was made for ministerial support and a setting apart of a portion of land for a glebe in each borough or precinct. Tithes were subsequently introduced. None but ministers who had received Episcopal ordination could legally officiate in the colony and the utmost care was enjoined to be taken by those in authority in this direction.

There were only three ministers in the colony and only one of these had authority from the Bishop to preach. The Church of England was established as the church of the colony and the ministers were to receive the value of two hundred pounds a year to be paid in tobacco (about \$150) under the great charter of Sir Geo. Yeardly, as governor, in 1620 to 1622, after Sir Thos. Dale and Capt. Argall in 1618.

Rev. Richard Buck and family, wife and 4 children, Benamy, Grecian, Mary and Peleg, were living in Virginia, Feb. 16, 1623, and such glebe and ecclesiastical land of 100 acres was assigned him by the corporation of James Cittie adjoining the mouth of the Chickahominy River and granted by patent and order of court in 1626. Virginia was made a royal province in 1624. He died about this time in 1624, but his family continued to live there many years later, as they had a large plantation besides of 750 acres, all planted, with the cattle belonging to the children and probably another son older left behind in Eng., perhaps for education, a Richard age 24, who after shipped in "the Expedition" to the Barabadoes Nov. 25, 1635, and undoubtedly reshipped to them there in the first emigration from there to Virginia where he and the others must have married, as nearly 100 young women were sent out from England in 1619 and 24 for the colonists to marry and make them homes and so settled there and after a time their descendants emigrated both southward and westward as we find many families of Bucks in Virginia and North Carolina, Maryland and elsewhere in census of 1790.

Six months after Capt. Smith's departure in 1609, Sir Thomas Gates, with Capt. Newport (vice-admiral) Somers and Richard Buck arrived from the West Indies, on the 24th of May, 1610. He had suffered shipwreck at the Bermudas. (Somers or Summer Isles named in honor of Sir George Somers (admiral) who suffered shipwreck there in



Baptism of Pocahontas rotundo of Capitol, Washington, D. C



The marriage of Pocahontas'



JAMESTOWN CHURCH TOWER TO-DAY. 1906.

Suffering of Colony. Relief. Rev. Richard Buck. Coronation of Powhatan. Capt. Smith's Life Spared. Pocahontas. Conversion and Marriage. Death. Distinguished Descendants. John Randolph of Roanoke. Rev. Richard Bucke of Argecroft Hall, Jamestown.

1609) but had reconstructed two small vessels there and finally reached Jamestown just in time to succor the distress and check the abandonment of the colony. And in the meeting of Lord Delaware in the ship "George" or "Royal George" Capt. S. Argall, Master, with royal ensign of the cross of St. George flying at masthead, bringing supplies and ammunition (with presents for the Indians) coming up the Chesapeake, the next to arrive, (after they had intercepted and held in check the famished colonists) at the mouth of the James River, 50 miles from Jamestown, as they were in despair of relief and about to depart for Newfoundland (discovered by Cabot in 1497) in hopes of getting a fishing vessel back to England. Many of them had died of whom was Rev. Robert Hunt, now succeeded by Rev. Richard Buck on June 10, 1610. Besides food supplies, they brought presents, one of which was a gold embroidered coat and a crown and after a few days the ceremony of coronation of Powhatan, the sachem and chieftain of over 20 tribes of 8,000 Aborigines, red men or "Indians" as they were afterward called, was performed.

Soon after when Capt. Smith was taken prisoner in a skirmish at the chief's capital on the site now occupied by Richmond, and about to be killed, Powhatan spared his life through the entreaties of his youngest dau., Pocohontas, and he was allowed to return to Jamestown with assurances of friendship.

Pocahontas was converted through the instrumentality of a young English gentleman, John Rolfe, then apparently a widower, and the exertions of Rev. Hunt and Whitaker and on baptism she received the christian name of "Rebecca," the first christian convert in Virginia. Afterward Rolfe wooed and won her and obtained her consent to marriage which was solemnized in the little rude church in Jamestown, April 1st, 1613. Alex. Whittaker, the dean of the church assisted by Rev. Richard Buck, the rector of the parish, (the dean is subordinate to the bishop, and the rector subordinate to the dean, a deanery being divided into parishes), officiating, with the governor Sir Thomas Dale and his family, officers and attendants, and the Indian King Powhatan, her father, with his chiefs, household and attendants (as immortalized by painting of Henry Brueckner, engraved and published by John C. McRae, copyrighted, 1855). A royal wedding indeed, which afterward proved a bond of union and blessing to the English colonists. Afterward she was taken to England by Capt. Argall in 1616 and introduced into and entertained and intermingled with royalty where she created quite a sensation. On her return when embarking off Gravesend with her husband, she was stricken with smallpox and died in Feb., 1617, at about 22, (being born in 1595), leaving a son Thomas Rolfe, who was afterward educated in London, came to America, became a gentleman of distinction and possessed an ample fortune, married and afterward had a dau. who md. a Bolling, whose dau. Jane md. Richard Randolph, the father of John of Roanoke, American statesman and orator, 1773-1833, and first signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the head of several other distinguished families of Virginia.

Rev. Richard Bucke of Argecroft Hall near Manchester, Eng., married a Langley and title and inherited an estate at about colonial times and probably is the same that came to America. There were also Richard Bucks of the Landed Gentry in Cambridge, Kent, Gloucester and Hampshire, besides Sir Charles in Essex, who may have been related.

Richard Buck, 24, embarked the 20th of Nov., 1635, in expedition, Peter Blacklee, master, for Barbadoes, having taken oath of allegiance and conformity to Church of England, Grecyon, Benomy S. Peleg 4, Mary 13, and the cattle belonging to Buck's children were living in Virginia, Feb. 16, 1623, undoubtedly the family of Rev. Richard Buck, who died in 1624 leaving the Virginia family. He came over in 1609 and had Glebe and other lands, as granted and planted 100 acres by Church of England and 750 by patent in 1626 and was undoubtedly of the English family, and Richard Buck coming later, a son of same name and family.

In 1678 and 9, tickets were granted to emigrants from the Barbadoes to New England and Virginia and a brisk trade sprang up and they prospered. J. C. Hotten's Original Lists of Emigrants, 1600 to 1700, London, 1874, page 270. The corporation of James Cittie (City) adjoining the mouth of the Chickahominy River, there are 300 acres of land laid out for the company and for the governor planted, in which are some small parcels granted by Sir Thomas Dale and Sir Samuel Argall, planted. Mr. Richard Bucke 750 acres planted, the Grabe (Glebe) land 100 acres. By patent (pending and granted)

First City and Capital of New World. Ruins. Capt. Saml. Buck of Bennington, Vt. Saml. Jr. Emigrates West. Saml. J. Prof. of Grinnell Coll. 40 Years. Dau. Edith C. Prof. Iowa State Teachers' Coll. 20 Years. Author.

1626. In the Island of James Cittie are many parcels of land granted to the inhabitants by patent and order of court. Among which are Thomas Gates, John Rolfe, Capt. Wm. Powell, etc. in the territory of Tappahanna, over against James Cittie, Pa.

Jamestown or James City, as it was called, the first city and capital of the New World, on the James River, 50 miles from its sea harbor entrance then including all the land from Maine to Georgia in the province of Virginia on the east coast of America. It was burned to the ground in the Bacon rebellion of 1676. All that is left now is the ruined ivy clad tower of the old church with perchance a few gravestones standing or an island in the river side which used to be a part of the mainland and must soon disappear as the waters and the elements are fast crumbling and washing it away.

Rev. Richard Buck and perhaps some of his family were undoubtedly buried there and their dust will probably go out to be intermingled in the ocean with the millions
"Who rest on its bosom forever, asleep beyond all hopes and fears,
And yet their living forms we mark, despite the lengthening years.
So the loud roaring billows toss and play white thou art rolling in thy briny bed.
No more to see the cheering light of day, till the last trumpet wakes the sleeping dead."

However,

"They never quite leave us, our friends who have passed
Through the shadow of death, to the heavenly sunlight above,
A thousand sweet memories are holding them fast
To the places they blessed with their presence and love."

Capt. Samuel Buck of Bennington, Vt., bn. Mar. 22, 1747, died July 26, 1833, son of George Buck, bn. 1707, died Aug., 1777, and wife Grace, bn. 1710, died at Worthington, Hampshire Co., Mass., Feb. 7, 1793, md. Feb. 14, 1771, Susanna Palmer, bn. Mar. 22, 1752, died Mar. 6, 1835, probably of Palmer, Hampden Co., Mass., and had 10 daus.: 1st, Sally, bn. in Massachusetts, June 25, 1772, md. Jothrum Carpenter, farmer and inn keeper of Russia, Herkimer Co., N. Y., 1794-97, she died at Strykersville, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Nov. 18, 1855; 2nd Mary, bn. July 6, 1775, md. Dec. 6, 1798, Barney Leonard of Herkimer Co., and had son: Delos of Smyrna, Chenango Co., N. Y.; 3rd, Susan, bn. Jan. 15, 1778, in Worthington, md. Jonathan Millington of Herkimer Co., from Vermont, 1794; 4th, Lucy, bn. Oct. 25, 1779, md. Robert, son of Ira Hazard of Nelson, of Madison Co., N. Y., and had 8 children; 5th, Laura, bn. 1783, md. Ebenezer Clark of Berkshire Co., Mass., and located at Eaton, Madison Co., N. Y.; 6th, infant dau., still born, Aug. 17, 1785; 7th and 8th, Cynthia and Lyndia, twins, bn. June 21, 1788. Lyndia died in 18 days, Cynthia died Oct. 21, 1855, aged 67, md. Leonard, son of Eric Richardson, bn. Aug. 23, 1777, in Keene, N. H., settled in Nelson, N. Y., in 1790 and died Aug. 9, 1832, aged 65. Their dau. Julia, bn. Feb. 7, 1812, md. Alpha, son of Samuel Brown, a dairyman of Mecca, Ohio; 9th, Polly, bn. Jan. 3, 1791, at Bennington, Vt., md. 1st, Capt. Noel Gerould (French sea captain); 2nd, Ephraim Rice and lived in Greenville, Trumbull Co., Ohio; 10th, Ann or Anna, bn. about 1793, md. William Buck, farmer, Montezuma, Poweshieck Co., Iowa, son of Nathan of Wilmington, Mass., and had sons: Samuel a teacher at Grinnell, Ia., deceased, and William F., a lawyer of Superior, Neb.; and 11th, son Samuel, Jr., bn. June 19, 1796, died Mar. 13, 1876, who md. Apl. 4, 1824, Amity, dau. of Nathan and Amity Millington, bn. Apl. 8, 1804, died in Mecca, Ohio, Mar. 20, 1891, moved first to Russia, N. Y., a dairyman, and finally to Mecca, Trumbull Co., Ohio, issue 2 sons: Samuel Jay, bn. July 4, 1835, in Russia and Nathan M., bn. Dec. 13, 1837, in Mecca, Ohio, died about 1865. Hattie M. Smith, had 3 daus., all dead, no sons, all bn. in Russia, N. Y. Rachel, bn. Nov. 25, 1824, md. James Brown, died Dec. 25, 1893, no children. Amity, bn. July 24, 1826, md. Minor Secor Mar. 7, 1855, died July 16, 1915, and Mary, bn. Aug. 20, 1828, md. Amanzer Barber Oct. 13, 1849, died in Los Angeles, Cal.

Samuel J., Prof. of Math., Grinnell College, 40 years of which he was a graduate and member of Phi Beta Kappa and A. B., 1858, Oberlin A. M., 1862, and Tabor D. D., 1903, md. Jane Cory of Sylvania, Ohio, college classmate at Grinnell, Nov. 17, 1859, children: Edith Cory, bn. Oct. 22, 1860, grad. Grinnell, A. M., and Phi Beta Kappa. Prof. Iowa State Teachers' College, Cedar Falls, 20 years, author, "Aids and Methods in Elementary Instruction." 1880, revised ed. 1908. D. A. R.; Dr. Samuel Cory, bn. Sept. 1, 1866, grad. Grinnell, Phi Beta Kappa and Rush Med. College, traveled abroad, md. Olive Belle, dau. of Joseph Trigg of Rockford, Iowa, Oct. 19, 1893 and have 2 daus.: Edith Margaret, bn.



This ruined Tower is all that is left of the original settlement. It is but an unsteady mass of brick and mortar, yet is a shrine for every patriot.



The A.P.V.A. chapel which has been joined recently to the old church tower, an Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.



Professor Samuel Jay Buck D.D.



Edith C. Buck

Capt. Saml. in Rev. Under Washington. Southern Bucks. The Roll Call. The Long Roll.

June 3, 1895, and Miriam Josephine, bn. Sept. 14, 1902, and Irving Jay, bn. Aug. 21, 1869, md. Phoebe Michall of Buffalo, N. Y., June 27, 1895. Issue: Ruth Virginia, bn. Nov. 26, 1902, and Irving Jay, Jr., bn. St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 25, 1896, where they now reside, the father being an accountant and this son being the only descent in the male line of this family. Edith Margaret, graduate of Grinnell College, June, 1916, awarded Phi Beta Kappa key.

Capt. Samuel Buck was at Bennington, Vt., in census of 1790 with wife and 5 daus. and David a brother was at Chatham, Barnstable Co., Mass., with wife and son. He was under Gen. Washington at first as private from Massachusetts, under Capt. Joseph Thompson and Col. John Nixon at Battle of Harlem Plains, Sept. 16, 1776, and later retreat of the "American Fabius" to Harlem Heights, see "Redpath's History," and afterwards under Col. Jabez Hatch, enlistment 1781, from Massachusetts as captain by promotion (Mass. Soldiers and Sailors, vol. 2, page 750) and pension granted, 1818, when he was 71, from the Depart. of the Int. Bureau of Pensions, O. W. & N. Div. T. R. W., No. 23, 143—Inv. Rev. war, from which application was made by Edith Cory Buck and on which she was received into membership of the D. A. R. and registered in Lineage Book of the National Society, Wash., D. C.

Of the southern Bucks, James Buck of Pitt Co., N. C., md. about 1776, Penelope Newman, bn. Apl. 3, 1761, of Huguenot ancestry (of 1562) and resided near Greenville on Tar River during Revolution, probably a decendant of the Rev. Richard Buck of Virginia, 1607, as Virginia colonists settled in N. C., 1653 to 60, and Bucksport and Bucksville are near together in Horry Co., S. C., in the valley between the Pedee and Waccamaw rivers not far from Georgetown and Atlantic seaboard, and previous to 1729, the Carolinas constituted one province. James, James, Jr., John, Benjamin, William and Apollis were all at Newburn, Pitt Co., (now Craven) with families in census of 1790. James and Penelope Buck had 9 children, 6 sons: John, Cornelius, Morgan, Humphrey, Wiley, Hunter and James and 3 daus., one md, a Little and settled near home, one a Baldwin and settled in Mobile, Ala., and had two sons, Henry, Mobile & Ohio R. R. official, and Marshall, prominent Mississippi steambot captain before Civil War, the other md. Naboth Nelson, also of Alabama. Of the sons, John the eldest md. a Smith, remained and left a family in Pitt Co. Cornelius md. Nancy Cherry and settled in Tennessee, having a large family. Morgan was a sea-faring man, rose from cabin boy to ocean sea captain, was twice md. and left 2 sons: John D. and Morgan Evans, by 2nd wife the widow Evans. He died at his home in Carthage, Ala. Humphrey, bn. Apl. 10, 1793, md. Nancy Monroe Perry, Mar. 10, 1825, of the illustrious Perry family of South Carolina, being a 1st cousin of Gov. B. F. Perry, bn. in Greenville, Dist., Apl. 4, 1802, and had large family, the eldest James Quinn, bn. in Carthage, Ala., July 11, 1826, and died at home in Lake Co., Miss., Mar. 23, 1909, leaving a son James T. Buck now ed. and prop. of the "Chillicothe Ind.," Texas, 1911. Wiley unaccounted for. Hunter, md. 1st in N. C., Francis Randolph May and made Lexington, Miss., their home, 2nd, to Mrs. Bird during Civil War. James the youngest, bn. in N. C., md. Ann Buck and settled at Pine Bluff, Ark., where his children and grandchildren now reside.

Rev. Martin W. Buck (Baptist) of Burlington, N. C., resided in New Jersey.

New York in the Revolution as Colony and State. These records were discovered, arranged and classified, 1895-1898, by Jas. A. Roberts, State Comptroller, Second Ed., Albany, N. Y., 1898. Enlisted men of the line, 1775-1784:

Isaac Buck, "General Arnold's Regiment." Major Brown's Detachment, as handed to the Provincial Congress of New York by Ethan Allen and Seth Warner, July 4, 1775. "Historic Band" were at Ticonderoga, July 4, 1775, and list were at Quebec, 1776.

John Buck and Perigreen Buck. Col. John McCrea (enlisted men), 13th Reg. Albany Co. Militia. (Col. John McCrea was brother of Jane McCrea who was massacred by the Indians at Fort Edward, July 27, 1777).

Amos Buck, 16th Reg. Albany Co. Militia, Col. John Blair and Col. Van Vorst.

Zadoc Buck, Col. William Humphrey, 5th Reg. (enlisted men), Dutchess Co. Militia, also entitled to Land Bounty Rights of 200 acres (or more). Act passed 23rd May, 1782.

—Israel Buck, Col. Morris Graham, 6th Reg. Dutchess Co. Militia.

Andres Buck, 5th Reg. Dutchess Co. Militia. Land Bounty Rights. Major Brinton Paine.

—Israel Buck and Israel Buck, Jr., Col. Morris Graham, 5th Reg. Dutchess Co. Militia.

New York Soldiers. A Record of the Achievements of Our People in the Founding of a Nation. The Last Roll Call Vermont Soldiers. At Ticonderoga, Quebec and Bennington. Isaac Buck.

Enoch Buck, Col. Philip Van Corland, 2nd Reg. Enlisted men of "The line." U. S. service under Gen. Washington.

Daniel Buck, 16th Reg., and Joshua Buc, 17th Reg. Albany Co. Militia. Land Bounty Rights.

Jacobus Buck, Jr., Col. Levi Pawling, 3rd Reg. Ulster Co. Militia.

William Buck and William Buck, Jr., Lawrence, Christian and Nicholas Bouck, 15th Reg. Albany Co. Militia, Lieut. David Becker. Land Bounty Rights.

Surgeon Henry Buck, "The Levies," (Weissenfels), Col. Frederick Weissenfels. Surgeon Henry Buck, "The Levies," "Dubois," Col. Lewis Dubois, Lieut. Brinton Paine.

Conrad Buck, also in service, by old Military Manuscripts. Descendants, Conrad and Bernard Buck. Father and son 50 years old, inventors and manufacturers of smokeless powder at Corning, N. Y., were blown up by an explosion while mixing, June 19, 1910. Another son survives to whom the secret of mixing was being divulged. Conrad and Bernard Bucke, were undoubtedly descended from the ancient German, Lippe-Buckeberg of Schamburg-Lippe, and named from its ancient rulers. (For history see Enc. Brit., 9th ed., 14th vol. page 683).

Zadoc Buck of Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., was in the Dutchess Co. Militia under Col. William Humphrey, 5th Reg. 1775-84. He had wife, 2 sons, and dau. living in Amenia in 1790. Ezra the eldest son, had a son William, living in 1887 in the Sharon valley, Connecticut. George and Elisha Buck. Revolutionary soldiers are buried in "Buckland Burying-ground," at East Hartford, now Manchester, Hartford Co., Conn. Vermont and New Hampshire Land Grants. (N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., vol. 3).

Grantees:

Jothum Buck, Addison, Addison Co., Vt., grant recorded Jan., 1753.

Aaron Buck, Danby, Rutland Co., Vt., grant recorded Aug. 27, 1761.

William Buck, Hardwick, Caledonia Co., Vt., grant recorded Aug. 28, 1761.

Isaac Buck, Brunswick, Essex Co., Vt., grant recorded Oct. 13, 1761.

Thomas and Ebenezer Buck, Brumley (now Pownal) Bennington Co., Vt., grant recorded Oct. 13, 1761.

Jonathan, Jonathan, Jr., and Lois Buck, New Haven, Addison Co., Vt., grant recorded Nov. 2, 1761.

Jonathan Buck, Salisbury, Addison Co., Vt., grant recorded Nov. 3, 1761.

Moses Buck, Cornwall, Addison Co., Vt., grant recorded Nov. 3, 1761.

Lydol Buck, Smithfield (now Smithville) Hillsboro Co., N. Y., grant recorded Aug. 18, 1763.

Lydol, Jr., Buck, now Marlborough, Cheshire Co. (near Keene), N. H., grant recorded Apl. 16, 1764. (N. H. Town Charters, vol. 3, page 118).

Vermont Revolutionary Rolls, 1775 to 1783. (No. 2919). By authority of the Legislature. John E. Goodrich, Auditor, Rutland, 1904. (200). Capt. William Hutchinson's Company. Page 320: A pay roll of Capt. William Hutchinson's Co. in Maj. Ebenezer Allen's Detachment, in the service of the State of Vermont, 1780-1781.

(Commencement of pay.) (Time of service). (Pay per mo. \$9—Total).

Isaac Buck, Jr. Feb. 19 Served 9 mos., 11 days \$84.30

Page 665. Capt. Robert Cochran's Company. A muster roll of Capt. Robert Cochran's Company and Major Brown's Detachment. Now in the service of the United Colonies. Dated at Camp near Quebec, 16th day of Feb., 1776.

First Sergeant Isaac Buck, Sr., enlisted 26th Nov., 1775. Died 20th Jan., 1776.

Corporal Jonathan Buck, enlisted 26th Nov. 1775. Died 16th Jan., 1776.

These names are also on Revolutionary War Rolls, page 832, of the "Enlisted men of the line" under Col. Ethan Allen, Seth Warner and Major Brown, "Green Mountain Boys," being a part of that historic band, both at Ticonderoga and Quebec, as rendered to the Provincial Congress, July 4, 1775.

Isaac Buck, Sr., and his brother Jonathan were stricken with smallpox, in the army after passing through the disastrous battle of Dec. 31, 1775, under Brown and died of exposure in camp before Quebec within 4 days of each other and were left buried in the trenches on the field of battle beneath the battlements.

Isaac Buck, Jr., bn. May 23, 1763, md. Sarah or Sally Hall, bn. Feb. 6, 1763, about 1784-1785, and located in Addison, Vt., in 1790, settled at "Buck's Bridge," Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1807, and died there in Canton in 1841, and is buried in Buck's

Bennington Bucks in 1790. A Daughter of the Revolution. In the Establishment of the Original 13 States. Capt. Enos Stone, John Buck, Ensign. Wm. Buck of Pittsford, Boston Port Bill.

Bridge Cemetery. He was with Ethan Allen at taking of Ticonderoga, 1775, although a mere lad (see page 73). His commission signed by Thomas Chittenden, Esquire, Governor of Vermont, making Isaac Buck, age 25, gentleman, an ensign in the 20th company, 1st Regiment of the 6th Brigade, of the Militia of the State of Vermont, Sept., 1788. He was very proud of his commission as ensign signed by Gov. Chittenden of Vermont, and had it framed and hung in his library and thus preserved it has come down to his posterity.

Daniel, John and William Buck were in Capt. John Stark's Co., and afterward with Col. Warner and Gen. John Stark's N. H. troops at the battle of Bennington, Vt., Aug. 16, 1777, under the "Roman Stark," who said, "See them, there they are, the Red Coats and they are ours before night or Molly Stark is left a widow," and thus infused, Col. or Count Baum, the British commander, met his defeat.

Several of their descendants, Samuel, Benjamin, Abel, Lemuel, Robert, Ruama and Francis Bucks, all appear to have been permanently settled in this town or county of Bennington, Vt., with families, as early as the first census of 1790.

J. H. Buck of Westfield, Vt., great grandson of Sergeant Isaac Buck, Rev. soldier 7 years, who removed from Bridgewater to Chesterfield, Mass., also Otis H. Buck, West Chesterfield, Mass.

"Sound the tocsin, beat the drums. The bugles call, we see them come!

Sound the clarion, fill the life. To all the sensual world, proclaim the strife;

One crowded hour of glorious fame, Is worth an age, to gain a name."

Lineage Book, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Vol. 21, page 204, 1897. Louise Pearsons Dolliver, Wash., D. C. Mrs. Carrie Parke Sauber, born in Scribe, New York. Wife of J. S. Sauber. Descendant of Isaac Buck, Isaac Buck, Jr., and Manasseh Sawyer, dau. of William Jones, and Emily G. Buck, his wife. Granddaughter of Orrin Buck and Betsy Sawyer, his wife. Great-granddaughter of Isaac Buck, Jr., and Sarah Hall, his wife. Manasseh Sawyer and Beulah Howe, his wife. Great-great-granddaughter of Isaac Buck and Elizabeth Waters, his wife. Isaac Buck, (1729-76), served in Robert Cochran's company and Major Brown's detachment before Quebec, where he died. Isaac Buck, Jr., (1763-1841) was placed on the pension roll of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., 1832, for service of private in the Connecticut Militia. Manasseh Sawyer (1759-1842) served in the coast rangers, and in 1818, received a pension. He was born in Leominster, Mass. Died in Potsdam, N. Y.

New Eng. Hist. Register, vol. 15, general notes, pages 297 and 8. In the establishment of the original 13 states. Capt. Enos Stone of Lenox, Berkshire Co., Mass., and afterward of Rochester, Monroe Co., N. Y., during 1777, and served in the Northern Army, at Ticonderoga, was taken prisoner and carried to Quebec.

"Received of Capt. Enos Stone, Twenty Dollars, for to recruit with. Lenox, Jan. 11, 1777. John Buck, Ensign."

"Received of Capt. Enos Stone twenty-seven dollars as bounty to pay to those who shall engage during the war or three years. As wit my hand. Ensign John Buck. Jan. 30, 1777, before Bennington and Ticonderoga."

Wm. Buck was in Capt. John Stark's Co. in the battalion commanded by Samuel Fletcher, 1781, at Arlington, 134 days service ending Nov. 14, 1781. See Index, page 857, N. E. Reg., 15th vol., page 579, for Wm. and other Bucks in the Revolutionary service.

Boston besieged by Americans under Washington, 1775-6. Evacuated by British Mar. 17, 1776.

Boston Port Bill. Subscribers. (Port closed by Act of Eng. Parliament, June 1st, 1774). To aid Boston and support war, June 1st, 1774.

	Contributed.	Sums.
Josiah Buck & Sons	List 230-15	Amt. 1-2 pd.
Titus Buck	" 35-10	" 3-7½ " E. W.
Isaac Buck	" 27-10	" " " " E. W.
Samuel Buck	" 30-15	" 2-8½ " E. W.
Jesse Buck	" 19-10	" 1-8 " E. W.

(E. means eatables or provisions. W. means wheat, for the army commissary). These Bucks lived mostly in Wilmington and Haverhill near Boston.

Col. Hinman with a Conn. regiment ranked Allen and Arnold at Ticonderoga and Major Brown at Montreal, Sept. 25, 1775, after Allen was taken prisoner (the 24th) in Montgomery's Expedition to Canada, by the British Gen. Robert Prescott, and was kept

Ranking of Officers. Ethan Allen Prisoner. Cruel Treatment. Taken to England. Return. After Life. Family. Monument. Weathersfield Soldiers in Revolution. College Graduates. Wm. J. Buck's Account of Buck Family of Bucks Co., Pa.

in a dungeon there for a while then placed on shipboard in "the Gaspee," transferred and taken to England in the "Adamant" where he was confined in "Pendennis Castle" until 1778 when he was returned in the "Solebay" to Halifax, thence in the "Mercury" to New York. Suffering intense privations and cruelties in irons and prison ships at times by cruel masters, he was finally kept several months on parole during 1777 on Staten Island, then held by the British, until exchanged for Lieut.-Col. Campbell on the 3d of May, 1778, then returning with Gen. Gates via Valley Forge and Fishkill to his old home in Bennington, Vt., being appointed in the meantime Gov.-Gen. of the State of Vermont.

Before the end of the war Gen. Allen removed to Arlington but finally settled on the Winooski or Onion River near Burlington, Vt., where he and his brothers had purchased large tracts of land. He was twice md. his second wife md. in 1784, Mrs. Fanny Buchanan of Westminster, Vt., and children of both marriages survived him. He died of apoplexy at Burlington, Vt., in 1789, aged 52, and a beautiful "Monument Tower" has been erected there in Green Mount Cemetery to his memory.

Weathersfield soldiers in the Revolution: Amos Buck in Capt. E. Wright's 3d Co., 3d battalion at West Point, June, 1778.

Daniel Buck in Lexington Alarm Co., 1775.

David Buck in Lexington Alarm Co., 1775, and in Hommer's Military Co. on board sloop "Anne" bound to New York, Aug., 1776.

Jesse Buck in Capt. Chester Wells' Co., Col. Belden's reg., Wolcott's brig., at Peekskill, N. Y., March to June, 1777.

Isaac Buck appointed lieut. and Jonathan Buck appointed ensign 2d Co., Conn. reg. vols., Jan., 1776, at Quebec and died soon after of smallpox. Jonathan on Jan. the 16th and Isaac on Jan. 20th, 1776.

Weathersfield college graduates: Daniel Buck, bn. Sept. 13, 1695, oldest son of David and Elizabeth (Hurlbut) Buck, grad. at Yale in 1718.

David Buck, eldest son of Gurdon Buck, grad. at Yale in 1823.

Edward Buck, a brother, grad. at Yale in 1835.

Albert H. Buck, Francis D. Buck, sons, descendants of Gurdon, grad. at Yale in 1864 and 1869.

Walter Buck, son of Edward, grad. at Yale in 1870.

Harold W., son of Albert H., grad. at Yale in 1894.

George S. Buck, son of Roswell R., grad. at Yale in 1896.

Henry R. Buck, Charles H. Buck, brothers, sons of Henry of Weathersfield, grad. at Yale in 1896 and 1898.

Winthrop Buck, son of Winthrop, grad. at Yale in 1900.

Stewart M. Buck, son of David (of Yale), grad. at Williams in 1864.

Henry Hall Buck, son of David, grad. at Harvard in 1875.

Howard M. Buck, son of David, grad. at Harvard in 1878.

Biology, eugenics or heredity. The ancient Greeks and Romans were the best specimens of humanity. The princes of England were nearly all strong and vigorous, while those of France were mostly weak and dissolute or irresolute.

The life of today is not wholly ours, we must account for it to those who shall come after us. There are no scientific problems of greater human interest than those of "Heredity," that is to say, the genetic relation between successive generations and in relation to its forebears in determining character, and no topic in all biology has received so much attention in recent times both from investigators and intelligent persons everywhere.

Wm. J. Buck, writing in 1893, giving an account of the Buck family of Bucks Co., Pa., states the following which is found in Chas. B. Davenport's book, page 243 on Heredity in Relation to "Eugenics" (well born and mated) as pub by Henry Holt & Co., N. Y. City, 1911. (See the works of Darwin and Huxley on "Natural Selection" and evolution in "Survival of the Fittest and most Vigorous.") "Bucks," "Quickness and activity in movement, fast walkers. One could seize with his right hand the toe of his left boot and whilst so holding it and standing erect jump with his right foot backwards and forwards over his left leg. Fluency in conversation and aptness for acquiring languages." Which we find is certainly characteristic of the families at large as being mostly of retentive memory and easy and interesting speech and we regard it not only as a waste of time but tiresome for any one at the present day to walk or ride or work slow.

Austin Buck. Family. Helon Buck. Family. Buck Families at Large. First Census of the U. S. Heads of Families.

My uncle Austin Buck and his sons after him could not only perform the feat described above but he could "cut the pigeon wing" in dancing and kick the highest ceiling overhead, was a fine horseman and with his "silver spurs" could mount the most spirited animal and speed away to beat the band, thus personifying his English proclivities and inheritance. My father (Helon Buck) often cited my notice when a mere lad to the Roman nose, high broad forehead and shoulders of his father (Samuel Buck), in his last days as a most distinguishing feature which we all had and my sons have and which with other like characteristics have existed for over five generations or longer for that matter in our family.

By good, wise and judicious intermarriages with other families, not only in Flanders, France and England, but as well in this country under the New England standard of morality, christianity and religion we find a long line of ministers and divines in several of the English families and many statesmen, authors, writers and professional men in the various families in this country even down to the present time and without boasting we know of no cases of imbecility, weakness or illiteracy among them, but as an industrious, intelligent and worthy people.

There can be no doubt that to be well born, to come of a good family, is a wonderful advantage. We see at a glance the superiority of one person over another, just as we see more perfect specimens of their kind all through the realm of animal as well as vegetable life. That these points of superiority are, in mankind, mental as well as physical, adds greatly to the value of the argument of heredity. This ascendancy is in most cases directly traceable to the parents or ancestors. To be born of good parents who are healthy, upright, intelligent and cultured is a great blessing. It gives one a natural bent toward honor, gentility and all the virtues and refinements of life. And an equal if not a greater blessing is to be reared amid good surroundings, environments and influences. What we see and hear in the daily life around us in morality, virtue, nobility and religion makes without doubt the most profound impressions in the moulding of our characters and after life.

HEADS OF FAMILIES. FIRST CENSUS OF THE U. S. TAKEN IN 1790.
STATE OF MAINE

Name Buck	Page No. on List	Town	County	Free White Males of 16, or upwards including heads of Families	Free White Males under 16 years	Free White Females including heads of Families	All other Free Persons	Slaves
Abijah	12	Bucktown-plantation ..	Cumberland ..	1	2	3	.	.
Asa	60	Freyburgh	York	1	1	2	.	.
Benjamin	32	Buck's No. 1	Hancock	1	1	2	.	.
Daniel	32	No. 1 Bucks	Hancock	2	1	4	.	.
Ebenezer	32	Township No. 1 Bucks.	Hancock	1	3	3	.	.
John	12	Bucktown	Cumberland ..	1	1	6	.	.
John, Jr.	12	Bucktown	Cumberland ..	1	.	2	.	.
Jonathan	32	No. 1 Bucks	Hancock	1	.	1	.	.
Jonathan, Jr.	32	No. 1 Bucks	Hancock	2	3	5	.	.
Moses	13	Butterfield-plantation ..	Cumberland ..	1	4	2	.	.
Nathaniel	12	Bucktown	Cumberland ..	2	3	5	.	.
Peter	22	Plantation No. 4	Cumberland ..	1	3	3	.	.
Abraham Bucks ..	13	Cape Elizabeth	Cumberland ..	1	.	1	.	.
Walter S. ....	..	Buckfield	Oxford	1	.	.	.	.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Name Buck	Page No. on List	Town	County	Free White Males of 16, or upwards including heads of Families	Free White Males under 16 years	Free White Females including heads of Families	All other Free Persons	Slaves
Amasa	29	Bartlett	Grafton	1	4	2	.	.
Andrew	81	Portsmouth	Rockingham	1	.	1	.	.
Elijah	12	Chesterfield	Cheshire	1	3	4	.	.
Eliza	79	Portsmouth	Rockingham	.	.	1	.	.
Mary	81	Portsmouth	Rockingham	.	1	4	.	.
Moses	61	Chestertown	Rockingham	1	2	2	.	.
Peletiah	34	Lebanon	Grafton	1	1	2	.	.
Parley	32	Hanover	Grafton	1	.	.	.	.
Reuben	32	Hanover	Grafton	1	.	.	.	.
Thomas	29	Bartlett	Grafton	1	.	1	.	.
Thomas	35	Lyme	Grafton	1	.	.	.	.

STATE OF VERMONT

Abel	20	Sandgate	Bennington	1	1	3	.	.
Benjamin	15	Arlington	Bennington	1	4	4	.	.
Benjamin	63	Reading	Windsor	1	.	1	.	.
Daniel	62	Norwich	Windsor	3	4	4	.	.
Francis	19	Reedsborough	Bennington	1	3	2	.	.
George	24	Fairfax	Chittenden, now Franklin	2	.	2	.	.
Gould	24	Fairfax	Chittenden, now Franklin	2	2	1	.	.
Isaac	11	Addison	Addison	1	1	2	.	.
Isaac	35	Williamstown	Orange	1	1	3	.	.
Jonathan	13	Monkton	Addison	1	1	3	.	.
Jonathan	60	Hartland	Windsor	1	.	3	.	.
Joseph	24	Fairfax	Chittenden	2	.	3	.	.
Lemuel	15	Arlington	Bennington	2	2	4	.	.
Robert	15	Arlington	Bennington	3	1	2	.	.
Ruama	15	Arlington	Bennington	1	1	1	.	.
Samuel	11	Bridport	Addison	2	.	1	.	.
Samuel	16	Bennington	Bennington	1	.	6	.	.
George Back	60	Hartland	Windsor	1	3	6	.	.
Daniel Brick	60	Hartland	Windsor	3	1	4	.	.
Daniel Bates	18	Pownal	Bennington	1	1	2	.	.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Asa	159	Wilmington	Middlesex	1	.	1	.	.
Asahel	27	Lanesborough	Berkshire	2	4	2	.	.
Benjamin	14	Eastham	Barnstable	1	1	2	.	.
Benjamin	44	Easton	Bristol	1	1	1	.	.
Daniel	106	Chesterfield	Hampshire	1	3	4	.	.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.—(CONTINUED)

Name Buck	Page No. on List	Town	County	Free White Males of 16, or upwards including heads of Families	Free White Males under 16 years	Free White Females including heads of Families	All other Free Persons	Slaves
David	14	Chatham	Barnstable	1	1	1	.	.
Ebenezer	27	Lanesborough	Berkshire	2	1	4	.	.
Ebenezer	241	Upton	Worcester	2	2	6	.	.
Ebenezer, Jr.	27	Lanesborough	Berkshire	1	.	1	.	.
Eliphet	75	Haverhill	Essex	1	2	2	.	.
Ephraim	159	Wilmington	Middlesex	1	.	5	.	.
Ephraim, Jr.	159	Wilmington	Middlesex	1	3	1	.	.
Heannah	74	Haverhill	Essex	.	.	1	.	.
Isaac	106	Chesterfield	Hampshire	2	6	3	.	.
Isaac	175	Pembroke	Plymouth	1	.	2	.	.
Isaac	236	Sterling	Worcester	1	3	3	.	.
John	21	Yarmouth	Barnstable	1	.	2	.	.
Mary	159	Wilmington	Middlesex	.	.	2	.	.
Mathew	106	Chesterfield	Hampshire	1	.	1	.	.
Molly	159	Wilmington	Middlesex	.	.	4	.	.
Nathan	159	Wilmington	Middlesex	2	1	.	.	.
Reuben	159	Wilmington	Middlesex	2	1	1	.	.
Samuel	32	Pittsfield	Berkshire	1	.	1	.	.
Samuel	159	Wilmington	Middlesex	1	1	2	.	.
Samuel	239	Sutton	Worcester	1	.	2	.	.
Simeon	152	Reading	Middlesex	1	1	1	.	.
Thomas	44	Easton	Bristol	3	1	5	.	.
Thomas	133	Worthington	Hampshire	1	5	4	.	.
William	114	Heath	Hampshire	1	.	2	.	.
Lieut. Wm.	114	Heath	Hampshire	1	.	3	.	.

Good Nathaniel	..	Boston town	Suffolk	(Illegible)	1	3	1	.
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STATE OF NEW YORK

Buck								
Abraham	126	New York City	Northward	2	.	3	.	3
Andries	75	Beekmantown	Dutchess	1	2	3	.	.
			Montgomery, now					
Elijah	105	Chemung	Chemung	3	4	3	.	.
			Montgomery					
Francis	124	New York City	Ward	2	1	3	.	.
Israel	73	Amenia	Dutchess	4	1	3	.	.
John	26	Easton	Albany	2	2	4	.	.
John	191	Queensbury	Washington	1	1	4	.	.
			Washington, now					
John, (Col.)	194	Westfield now Hartford	Warren	2	2	3	.	.
John	51	Stillwater	Albany	1	3	6	.	.
Lediel	70	Livingston	Columbia	1	.	3	.	.
Leopold	135	New York City	Westmoreland	1	3	4	.	.
Martin	75	Beekmantown	Dutchess	1	1	4	.	.
Moses	51	Stillwater	Albany	1	3	1	.	.
Zadoc	73	Amenia	Dutchess	2	1	2	.	.

STATE OF NEW YORK

Name Buck	Page No. on List	Town	County	Free White Males of 16. or upwards including heads of Families	Free White Males under 16 years	Free White Females including heads of Families	All other Free Persons	Slaves
				(Bouck Family of Albany Co., now Schoharie).				
Bouck								
Charles	42	Schenectady	South of the Mohawk	2	.	2	.	.
Christian	45	Schoharie	Albany	1	3	1	.	.
Cornelius	45	Schoharie	Albany	1	2	3	.	.
David	44	Schoharie	Albany	2	2	3	.	.
Johannes	44	Schoharie	Albany	4	1	3	.	.
Johannes	45	Schoharie	Albany	4	.	5	.	.
Lawrence	45	Schoharie	Albany	1	.	3	.	.
Nicholas	45	Schoharie	Albany	1	1	3	.	.
Peter	44	Schoharie	Albany	1	.	2	.	.
Thomas	45	Schoharie	Albany	2	2	1	.	.
William	45	Schoharie	Albany	3	.	3	.	.
William, Jr.	45	Schoharie	Albany	1	3	4	.	.
Henry Bouck	102	Canajoharie	Montgomery	3	1	5	.	.
Battes Buch	34	Rensselaerville	Albany	1	.	2	.	.
John Bouck	27	Half Moon	Albany	2	.	4	.	.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Buck								
Aaron	144	Killingly	Windham	1	3	3	.	.
Abner	19	New Fairfield	Fairfield	1	2	1	.	.
Amos	54	Weathersfield	Hartford	2	2	4	.	.
Aseph	71	New Milford	Litchfield	1	.	2	.	.
Benton	71	New Milford	Litchfield	1	.	1	.	.
Daniel	19	Fairfield	Fairfield	1	2	1	.	.
Daniel	53	Weathersfield	Hartford	2	5	3	.	.
Daniel	144	Killingly	Windham	1	.	1	.	.
Daniel	152	Windham	Windham	3	2	3	.	.
David	144	Killingly	Windham	3	1	3	.	.
David	144	Killingly	Windham	1	.	1	.	.
David	152	Hebron	Tolland	2	2	4	.	.
Deborah	34	Berlin	Hartford	.	1 (female)	.	.	.
Eben	134	Ellington	Tolland	1	.	1	.	.
Eliphalet	45	Granby	Hartford	2	.	2	.	.
Enoch	71	New Milford	Litchfield	3	3	.	.	.
Ephraim	71	New Milford	Litchfield	1	.	1	.	.
Ezekiel	71	New Milford	Litchfield	1	.	1	.	.
George	37	East Hartford	Hartford	1	1	3	.	.
Isaac	41	Farmington	Hartford	3	3	6	.	.
Isaac	79	Chatham	Middlesex	1	.	1	.	.
Isaac	136	Somers	Tolland	1	1	1	.	.
Israel	71	New Milford	Litchfield	2	3	2	.	.
James	71	New Milford	Litchfield	2	1	3	.	.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT- (CONTINUED)

Name Buck	Page No. on List	Town	County	Free White Males of 16, or upwards including heads of Families	Free White Males under 16 years	Free White Females including heads of Families	All other Free Persons	Slaves
Jeremiah	79	Chatham	Middlesex	2	2	1	.	.
John	53	Weathersfield	Hartford	2	.	5	.	.
Jonathan	144	Killingly	Windham	1	1	.	.	.
Josiah	19	New Fairfield	Fairfield	1	1	5	.	.
Josiah, Jr.	53	Weathersfield	Hartford	1	2	4	.	.
Judah	143	Hartford	Hartford	1	.	2	.	.
Ruben	144	Killingly	Windham	1	1	2	.	.
Samuel	53	Weathersfield	Hartford	1	.	3	.	.
Samuel	79	Chatham	Middlesex	1	1	3	.	.
Samuel	144	Killingly	Windham	3	.	2	.	.
Samuel, Jr.	144	Killingly	Windham	1	2	3	.	.
Samuel Bebee	71	New Milford	Litchfield	1	1	6	.	.
Thomas	136	Somers	Tolland	2	1	2	.	.
(Widow)	53	Hartford	Hartford	.	.	1	.	.
William	43	Glastonbury	Hartford	1	4	3	.	.
Wm., Jr.	135	Hebron	Tolland	2	3	2	.	.

STATE OF MARYLAND

Benjamin	Baltimore	3	2	3	.	6
James	Baltimore	1	3	1	.	5
John	Baltimore	2	2	4	.	.
John	Baltimore	1	.	3	.	9
Joshua	Baltimore	2	1	4	.	1
Mary	Hartford	.	2	.	.	.
Robert Bucken	Frederick	3	3	1	.	.
John Bucker	Queen Ann	1	2	2	.	.
Richard Buckers	Frederick	1	2	2	.	.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Barney	Phila Porter	South Dist, and Union Street	1	1	5	.	.
Benjamin	Bristol	Philadelphia	1	2	2	1	.
Catherine	Northern Liberties	Philadelphia	.	1	1	.	.
Christian	Remainder of	Dauphin	1	3	3	.	.
Christiana	Northern Liberties	Philadelphia	.	1	2	.	.
Christopher	Towamensink	Northampton	4	2	2	.	.
David		Bedford	2	2	3	.	.
Frederick	Remainder of	Dauphin	1	1	1	.	.
George	Hopewell, Newton, Tyburn and West Pensboro	Cumberland	1	.	1	.	.
George	Northern Liberties	Philadelphia	1	3	2	.	.
George	Biddles Alley	Phila. Pedlar	2	.	2	.	.
Henry	Remainder of	Millin	1	1	4	.	.
Henry	Towns not numbered	Northumberland	2	4	2	.	.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—(CONTINUED)

Name Buck	Page No. on List	Town	County	Free White Males of 16, or upwards including heads of Families	Free White Males under 16 years	Free White Females including heads of Families	All other Free Persons	Slaves
Jacob	45	Not returned by Town-	Bucks	1	.	2	.	.
		ships						
John	25		Bedford	2	3	1	.	.
John	91	Remainder of	Dauphin	1	3	4	.	.
John	192		Northumberland	1	1	1	.	.
Jonathan	24		Bedford	1	4	4	.	.
Joseph	16	Alleghany Co.	portion taken from					
			Washington	1	.	.	.	.
Joseph	25		Bedford	1	.	3	.	.
Leonard	58		Bucks	1	2	1	.	.
Lewis	205	Northern Liberties	Philadelphia	1	1	4	.	.
Michel	170	Chestnut Hill	Northampton	1	.	1	.	.
Michel	175	Lynn	Northampton	1	.	3	.	.
Michel, Jr.	175	Lynn	Northampton	1	.	3	.	.
Nicholas	58		Bucks	1	.	1	.	.
Thomas	21		Bedford	3	1	1	.	.
(Widow)	58		Bucks	1	.	5	.	.
William	25		Bedford	1	1	4	.	.
William	93	Remainder of	Dauphin	1	2	2	.	.
William	133	Elizabethtown	Lancaster	1	.	2	.	.
William	148		Luzerne	1	.	1	.	.
William S.	148		Luzerne	1	2	1	.	.
William	152	Remainder of	Millin	1	.	2	.	.
Balzer Boek	44	Windsor	Berks	1	3	2	.	.
William Boek	45	Windsor	Berks	1	3	2	.	.
Phillips Beek	133	Earl	Lancaster	1	.	2	.	.

George, Robert and Chas. Beck were later residents of Chicago, Ill., in 1913. Robert in taxi-cab business.

STATE OF VIRGINIA

Town (not given) County

Anthony	26	Hampshire Co.	(list of Michel					
		West Virginia	Cresup Gent.)	2	.	.	.	.
Charles	63	Shenandoah Co.	(list of Alex Hite)	5	.	.	.	13
Charles	106	Shenandoah Co.	(list of Samuel					
			Porter)	8	white souls and chil-			
					dren, 1 dwelling and 8 other buildings			
John	63	Shenandoah Co.	(list of Alex Hite)	8	.	.	.	11
John, Esq.	106	Shenandoah Co.	(list of Samuel					
			Porter)	8	1dwelling			6
Charles	109	Greenbriar Co.	Name taken from					
Robert	26	Hampshire	Co. tax list.					
		West Virginia	(list of Michel	6	.	.	.	.
Thomas	19	Frederick Co.	Cresup)					
			(list of Isaac					
			Lane)	5	.	.	.	13
William	26	Hampshire	(list of Michel					
		West Virginia	Cresup)	4	.	.	.	.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Name Buck	Page No. on List	Town	County	Free White Males of 16, or upwards including heads of Families	Free White Males under 16 years	Free White Females including heads of Families	All other Free Persons	Slaves
Apollos	148	Newbern	Pitt	1	2	2	.	.
Benjamin	148	Newbern	Pitt	3	4	3	.	12
Caleb	149	Newbern	Wayne	3	3	3	.	1
Charles	171	Salisbury	Rowan	1	3	1	.	.
Daniel	172	Salisbury	Rowan	2	3	5	.	.
Edward	126	Newbern	Beaufort	1	5	2	.	1
Francis	126	Newbern	Beaufort	2	3	3	.	.
Isaac, Sr.	126	Newbern	Beaufort	2	1	4	.	.
Isaac, Jr.	126	Newbern	Beaufort	1	3	4	.	.
James	148	Newbern	Pitt	1	3	5	.	4
James, Jr.	148	Newbern	Pitt	1	.	1	.	.
John	63	Halifax	Halifax	1	2	2	.	6
John	148	Newbern	Pitt	1	.	.	.	10
Stephen	11	Edenton	Bartie	4	3	5	.	.
William	126	Newbern	Beaufort	1	.	.	.	.
William	148	Newbern	Pitt	2	4	3	.	3

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Town and County Same

Nichol G.	13	Beaufort Dist.	Beaufort	1	.	2	.	.
Buck	35	Charlestown Dist.	St. Bartholomes Parish	.	.	.	4	.
Buche, Agnes	13	Beaufort Dist.		1	3	.	4	.
Buche, John	13	Beaufort Dist.		1	2	4	.	46
James	..	Bucksville	Horry	.	.	.	.	.

STATE OF VERMONT

Bush								
Ebenezer	34	Thetford	Orange	1	1	1	.	.
Joseph	40	Orwell	Rutland	1	.	2	.	.
Moses	50	Halifax	Windham	1	3	1	.	.
Samuel	15	Whiting	Addison	2	.	5	.	.
Sarah	14	Shoreham	Addison	1	2	6	.	.
Stephen	40	Orwell	Rutland	3	3	6	.	.
Timothy	62	Norwich	Windsor	6	3	3	.	.
William	44	Sudbury	Rutland	1	2	1	.	.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Aaron	129	Westfield	Hampshire	1	.	1	.	.
Aaron, Jr.	129	Westfield	Hampshire	2	3	2	.	.
Abial	143	Groton	Middlesex	.	.	1	.	.
Amos	129	Westfield	Hampshire	2	2	3	.	.
Asahel	35	Sheffield	Berkshire	1	2	3	.	.
Benjamin	36	Stockbridge	Berkshire	1	2	3	.	.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.—(CONTINUED)

Name Bush	Page No. on List	Town	County	Free White Males of 16, or upwards including heads of Families	Free White Males under 16 years	Free White Females including heads of Families	All other Free Persons	Slaves
Benjamin	54	Somerset	Bristol	1	.	1	.	.
Benjamin	234	Shrewsbury	Worcester	1	.	1	2	.
Caleb	34	Sandsfield	Berkshire	1	1	2	.	.
Caleb	34	Sandsfield	Berkshire	3	.	5	.	.
Daniel	35	Sheffield	Berkshire	1	.	2	.	.
Daniel, Jr.	35	Sheffield	Berkshire	2	1	3	.	.
David	32	Pittsfield	Berkshire	2	.	2	.	.
David, Jr.	32	Pittsfield	Berkshire	2	4	2	.	.
Gideon	37	Tyringham	Berkshire	1	4	6	.	.
Jabez	240	Templeton	Worcester	1	4	2	.	.
Jared	129	Westfield	Hampshire	1	4	2	.	.
Jesse	240	Templeton	Worcester	3	2	4	.	.
John	103	Bernardstown	Hampshire	1	2	3	.	.
Jonathan	214	Bolton	Worcester	1	.	3	.	.
Joseph	216	Brookfield	Worcester	1	2	4	.	.
Joseph	183	Boston	Suffolk	1	1	2	.	.
Jotham	214	Boylston	Worcester	4	1	7	.	.
Levi	214	Boylston	Worcester	3	1	6	.	.
Micah	214	Bolton	Worcester	3	.	4	.	.
Obadiah	35	Sheffield	Berkshire	2	3	4	.	.
Oliver	126	Springfield	Hampshire	1	3	5	.	.
Samuel	35	Sheffield	Berkshire	4	2	5	.	.
Lieut. Silas	129	Westfield	Hampshire	3	3	5	.	.
Solomon	126	Ware	Hampshire	1	1	2	.	.
Uriah	115	Leyden	Hampshire	1	1	4	.	.
William	18	Provincetown	Barnstable	1	.	4	.	.
William	51	Somerset	Bristol	1	2	6	.	.
Zachariah	129	Westfield	Hampshire	2	1	1	.	.
Capt. Zachariah, Jr.	129	Westfield	Hampshire	5	4	5	.	.
Zadoc	129	Westfield	Hampshire	1	4	5	.	.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Aaron	40	Enfield	Hartford	1	.	1	.	.
Aaron	62	Litchfield	Litchfield	1	.	2	.	.
Amaziah	124	New London	New London	2	1	1	.	.
David	16	Greenwich	Fairfield	2	2	6	.	.
Eli	39	Enfield	Hartford	1	1	3	.	.
Elisha	79	Chatham	Middlesex	1	.	.	.	.
George	79	Chatham	Middlesex	1	1	2	.	.
Henry	129	New London	New London	2	1	1	.	.
Joel	71	New Milford	Litchfield	2	5	2	.	.
John	144	Killingly	Windham	2	1	4	.	.
Jonathan	39	Enfield	Hartford	2	5	7	.	.
Jonathan	79	Chatham	Middlesex	1	2	4	.	.
Joseph	15	Greenwich	Fairfield	1	.	3	.	.
Joshua	39	Enfield	Hartford	1	.	1	.	.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.—(CONTINUED)

Name Bush	Page No. on List	Town	County	Free White Males of 16,	Free White Males	Free White Females	All other Free Persons	Slaves
				or upwards including heads of Families	under 16 years	including heads of Families		
Lindie	101	Milford	New Haven	2	.	2	.	.
Moses	51	Suffield	Hartford	1	3	3	.	.
Moses	79	Chatham	Middlesex	1	.	2	.	.
Rufus	40	Enfield	Hartford	1	2	4	.	.
Samuel	16	Greenwich	Fairfield	1	1	3	.	.
Samuel	25	Norwalk and Stamford	Fairfield	.	.	.	4	.
Stephen	148	Plainfield	Windham	1	1	4	.	.
William	15	Greenwich	Fairfield	1	1	2	.	.

STATE OF VERMONT

Waters								
Abel	26	Milton	Chittenden	3	1	3	.	.
Amos	27	Waterbury	Chittenden	1	.	4	.	.
Oliver	16	Bennington	Bennington	1	1	3	.	.
Samuel	42	Pittsford	Rutland	2	.	3	.	.
Sylvanus	67	Windsor	Windsor	2	3	3	.	.
Timothy	61	Hartland	Windsor	1	2	4	.	.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Abel	217	Carlton	Worcester	1	2	4	.	.
Abel	217	Carlton	Worcester	1	3	4	.	.
Amos	239	Sutton	Worcester	2	.	.	.	.
Asa	207	Stoughton	Suffolk	1	2	1	.	.
Asa	239	Sutton	Worcester	6	1	4	.	.
Benjamin	33	Richmond	Berkshire	1	3	4	.	.
Daniel	184	Boston	Suffolk	1	2	2	1	.
Ebenezer	184	Boston	Suffolk	1	2	4	.	.
Ebenezer	239	Sutton	Worcester	2	5	4	.	.
Ebenezer	239	Sutton	Worcester	2	2	3	.	.
Elijah, Jr.	201	Hingham	Worcester	1	1	2	.	.
Gen. Elijah	201	Hingham	Worcester	3	.	4	.	.
Esther	96	Salem	Essex	2	2	2	.	.
Israel	217	Carlton	Worcester	2	1	2	.	.
John	137	Carlisle	Middlesex	2	.	2	.	.
John	199	Dorchester	Suffolk	1	.	2	.	.
John	239	Sutton	Worcester	1	3	3	.	.
John	245	Worcester	Worcester	1	.	6	.	.
Jonathan	239	Sutton	Worcester	3	.	5	.	.
Joseph	95	Salem	Essex	1	.	6	.	.
Joseph	192	Boston	Suffolk	1	.	2	.	.
Josiah	192	Boston	Suffolk	2	2	6	.	.
Judah	239	Sutton	Worcester	1	3	2	.	.
Lydia	70	Danvers	Essex	3	.	5	.	.
Mary	96	Salem	Essex	5	.	3	.	.
Mary	137	Charlestown	Middlesex	1	.	1	.	.
Nathan	80	Lynnfield	Essex	1	.	3	.	.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.—(CONTINUED)

Name Waters	Page No. on List	Town	County	Free White Males of 16, or upwards including heads of Families			Free White Males under 16 years	Free White Females including heads of Families	All other Free Persons	Slaves
Oliver	119	Northfield	Hampshire	1	3	4	.	.	.	
Peter	136	Cambridge	Middlesex	.	.	.	.	3	.
Samuel	226	Leominster	Worcester	1	3	4	.	.	.	
Samuel	239	Sutton	Worcester	1	1	1	.	.	.	
Simeon	217	Charlton	Worcester	1	1	3	.	.	.	
Stephen	239	Sutton	Worcester	3	1	3	.	.	.	
Thomas	236	Spencer	Worcester	1	2	2	.	.	.	
Widow	207	Stoughton	Suffolk	1	.	4	.	.	.	
William	206	Roxbury	Suffolk	2	2	1	.	.	.	

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Ann	145	Lebanon	Windham	3	3	3	1	.	.
Benjamin	47	Hartford	Hartford	1	.	3	.	.	.
Benjamin, Jr.	47	Hartford	Hartford	1	1	2	.	.	.
Bevil	55	Windsor	Hartford	1	2	2	.	.	.
David	43	Glastonbury	Hartford	1	3	1	.	.	.
Elisha	26	Norwalk and Stamford	Fairfield	1	1	1	.	.	.
Gideon	43	Glastonbury	Hartford	1	1	2	.	.	.
Jacob	25	Norwalk and Stamford	Fairfield	1	2	1	.	.	.
Jacob	148	Plainfield	Windham	1	.	2	.	.	.
Jacob, Jr.	148	Plainfield	Windham	2	4	4	.	.	.
John	26	Norwalk and Stamford	Fairfield	1	1	2	.	.	.
John	67	Litchfield	Litchfield	2	2	4	.	.	.
John, Sr.	149	Pomfret	Windham	3	2	5	.	.	.
Joseph	47	Hartford	Hartford	1	1	2	.	.	.
Lydia	113	New London	New London	.	1	1	.	.	.
Richard	96	Derby	New Haven	1	1	4	.	.	.
Robert	21	Norwalk and Stamford	Fairfield	2	.	1	.	.	.
Samuel	122	New London	New London	2	1	2	.	.	.
Sarah	97	Guilford	New Haven	1	.	2	.	.	.
Temperance	91	Branford	New Haven	.	1	5	.	.	.
Thomas	46	Hartford	Hartford	1	.	1	.	.	.
William	47	Hartford	Hartford	1	.	2	.	.	.

STATE OF VERMONT

Stoddard										
Samuel	12	Middlebury	Addison	1	1	3	.	.	.	.
Daniel	56	Westminster	Windham	1	.	2	.	.	.	.
Jacob	47	Brattleboro	Windham	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
John	42	Pawlet	Rutland	1	3	2	.	.	.	.
John	57	Westminster	Windham	1	1	2	.	.	.	.
Jonathan	36	Benson	Rutland	1	6	2	.	.	.	.
Jonathan	47	Brattleboro	Windham	1	.	3	.	.	.	.
Jonathan, Jr.	47	Brattleboro	Windham	1	1	3	.	.	.	.
Joshua	57	Westminster	Windham	3	2	3	.	.	.	.
Joshua, Jr.	57	Westminster	Windham	1	.	.	.	.	.	.

STATE OF VERMONT.—(CONTINUED)

Name Stoddard	Page No. on List	Town	County	Free White Males of 16, or upwards including heads of Families	Free White Males under 16 years	Free White Females including heads of Families	All other Free Persons	Slaves
Josiah	54	Rockingham	Windham	1	.	2	.	.
Phineas	60	Hartford	Windsor	1	.	1	.	.
Samuel	40	Middletown	Rutland	1	1	6	.	.
Simeon	66	Windsor	Windsor	1	1	3	.	.
Stodder, James ..	15	Arlington	Bennington ..	1	2	3	.	.
Stodder, Renben..	20	Rupert	Bennington ..	3	3	4	.	.
Stodder, Stephen..	18	Manchester	Bennington ..	5	.	5	.	.

STATE OF NEW YORK

Burr	194	Westfield	Washington ..	1	1	3	.	.
Elijah	188	Granville	Washington ..	2	1	1	.	.
Moses	49	Stephentown	Albany	1	1	2	.	.
Orange	106	Chemung	Montgomery ..	5	1	3	.	.
Stephen	67	Kinderhook	Columbia	3	2	5	.	.
Stodder, Ashbel..	66	Hudson	Columbia	1	1	2	.	.
Stodder, Seth	65	Hillsdale	Columbia	1	3	2	.	.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Elisha	120	New London	New London ..	1	2	3	.	.
Elisha	56	Bethlehem	Litchfield	1	.	1	.	.
Elisha	79	Woodbury	Litchfield	3	1	4	.	.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Elijah .....	..	Cohasset	Suffolk	1	3	.	.	.
Elijah .....	..	Scituate	Plymouth	2	2	3	.	.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Vial								
Allen	54	Rehoboth	Bristol	1	.	1	.	.
Benjamin	52	Rehoboth	Bristol	1	.	1	1	.
Constant	51	Rehoboth	Bristol	2	.	2	.	.
John	52	Rehoboth	Bristol	1	3	4	.	.
Nathaniel	52	Rehoboth	Bristol	2	.	5	.	.
Nathaniel, 2d	52	Rehoboth	Bristol	1	1	2	.	.
Ruth	52	Rehoboth	Bristol .....	.	1	2	.	.
Thomas	52	Rehoboth	Bristol	2	.	2	.	.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

Name Vial	Page No. on List	Town	County	Free White Males of 16, or upwards including heads of Families	Free White Males under 16 years	Free White Females including heads of Families	All other Free Persons	Slaves
Viol								
John	32	Johnston	Providence	1	1	2	.	.
John	35	Providence	Providence	1	.	4	.	.
John	36	Providence	Providence	3	.	1	.	.
Josiah	10	Barrington	Bristol	1	1	5	.	.
Nathaniel	22	Newport	Newport	1	2	6	.	.
Samuel	19	Newport	Newport	1	.	1	.	.
Sylvester	10	Barrington	Bristol	1	.	1	.	.

STATE OF VERMONT

Vial								
Samuel & Nathan	51	Jamaica	Windham	2	4	5	.	.

STATE OF NEW YORK

Vial								
Philip	56	Wellsburgh (now Willsboro)	Clinton Essex Co.)	4	1	2	.	.

STATE OF MARYLAND

Vile								
George	85	(overseer for D. Cran- ford)	Montgomery	1	2	1	.	.

(NOTE. No Vials in any other state in census of 1790).

Amos Buck of Salem, Wash. Co., N. Y., private in Rev. service, enlisted men of the line, in Col. John Blair and Col. Van Vorst 16 Reg. Albany Co. Militia, 1775-84, md. Catherine Lahee and had family of 11 children, viz.: Solomon, Harry or Henry, Katie, Polly, Sarah, Theodorus, Freeman, Caroline, Elijah, William and Dumas.

Edward G. Buck, son of Jehiel, hotel and liveryman, Fort Edward, N. Y., 1853, md. 1st wife Sarah Jane Wells, 2nd, Eliza Dewey and have son Edward J., who lives in East Greenwich, N. Y., with Aunt Katherine.

James P. Buck, 1815-1897, son of Justus, who lived in Sandy Hill, N. Y., had 3 daus., one md. Isaiah Miller of Schenectady, N. Y., and another S. H. Parks of Wall St., Hudson Falls (formerly Bakers Falls), N. Y., and the other William D. Sherman (now deceased). Son Arthur O.

There were 60 families of Buses in New York State in 1790.

Of Conn. Bucks: John, Abijah, Eben and Amasa. John Buck md. in 1780, Betty Kent (whose parents emigrated from Kent Co., England, about 1750), of Somers, Tolland Co., Conn. He died (killed in a barn raising in 1812) at 50 years. She died in 1861 at 98. His son James T. Buck, bn. 1805, md. Caroline Stillson of Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1828 and had 13 children, 10 of whom grew to man and womanhood. Giles P. Buck, 2nd child and son, bn. July 16, 1831 (a printer), md. Lydia A. Hall of Westfield, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1856, and had 8 children, 3 sons and 5 daus.: Lydia W. md. Rev. A. C.

Relative to First Census of U. S. Taken in 1790. Pilgrim Fathers. Puritans.

Covey of Milan, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; Emma A. md. David D. Eaton of Port Jarvis, N. Y., Gen. Sec. Y. M. C. A. there and a son, printer in Erie, Pa.

Thomas Buck of Hebron, Tolland Co., Conn., had sons: Samuel, bn. May 21, 1750; John bn. Apl. 13, 1752; Daniel bn. Nov. 9, 1753. Thomas Jr., and wife Jane, 1756, Enoch bn. Mar. 15, 1759, and David bn. May 3, 1761. David Buck, M. D., son of David Seelye and Susan (Marsh) Buck, md. Susan, granddaughter of Solomon Hill, Rev. soldier. David Seelye Buck, bn. Nov., 1783, d. in Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., Apl. 25, 1842, aged 58 years and 6 mos.

Of Chicago Bucks: Miss Hellen, dau. of Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Buck, 2802 Wash. Boulevard (Oak Park), Chicago, Ill., a noted contralto singer. "Abide with Me," one of her selections.

Worthington, Hampshire Co., Mass. Town records of Bucks from H. S. Cole, town clerk, 1898; Thomas Buck of Worthington, son of Thomas, of Scituate, Mass., who died about 1808, at 85 years of age, came from Bridgewater near Boston, md. Silence Brett and had children, 6 sons and 3 daus., viz.: Cyrus, bn. June 29, 1775; Alvin, Sept. 5, 1778; Thomas, Feb. 16, 1780; Martin, July 9, 1782; Metilda, June 15, 1785; Miriam, Feb. 1, 1788; Amity, June 21, 1790; Roswell, Oct. 6, 1792; and Relief, Feb. 5, 1796. The oldest son Cyrus, md. Silence Howard in Mar., 1797, and had 9 sons and 5 daus., the 4th child being Melzar Buck of La Porte, Ind., who died in 1887, at about 84 years. Rev. William S. Buck, Prob. of Holley, Oakland Co. near Detroit, Mich., being a son. Thomas Buck had brothers: Daniel, Isaac and Joshua, and sisters: Hannah who md. Mathew Burton and Mrs. Judge Harrington of Vermont. Thomas was at Worthington, Hampshire Co., Mass., with wife, 5 sons and 3 daus. in census of 1790. John, Samuel and Moses, sons of John at Worthington, Mass., and Grace, 1771, and Elizabeth, dau. of John and Elizabeth Buck, bn. Mar. 21, 1774. Thomas Buck of Worthington, Mass., removed with his family to Wyoming Co., N. Y., in 1821, and became a prominent man there. Melzar B. Buck, sergeant (enlisted Apl. 1, 1813) in Capt. Chas. Follet's Co., May 30, 1831, 11th Reg. 30th Inf't. U. S. A. and Elias Buck, blacksmith, under Alex Parris, supt. of U. S. artificers, May and June, 1814, discharged June 1st, were in war of 1812-14, at Plattsburgh, N. Y., (from abstract of payrolls). Daniel Buck's sons: Dayton and Bailey and dau. Mary a philanthropist, of North Capitol Ave., Lansing, Mich.

Vermont Volunteer Militia in May and for Plattsburgh, Sept. 6, 1814. On call of Gov. Thomas Chittenden, under Maj. Gen. Samuel Strong of Vergennes, in Capt. William Pickett's Co., of Addison, Vt., viz.: of Willmarth's—Ira, Lieutenant; Amos, Sergeant; George, Corporal; and Abel and Asa, privates. All brothers and sons of Asa, Sr., of East Addison, and with Capt. Othani Jewett's Co., of Burlington, at Fort Cassin in May 8 and 9, when attacked, for protection of shipping and at Plattsburgh, N. Y., battle, Sept. 11 and 12, 1814. Vermont Volunteers were returned on the 12th after battle and on the 13th the N. Y. State Militia were disbanded by Gen. McComb. Discharge was verbal, and rolls were lost amid orders countermanding the march of thousands who were flocking to the frontier in the call for 2,500 from Vermont, 600 of which had arrived and under Gen. Strong did good service. (George Willmarth, Esq., justice). Also David Willmarth of Eaton, N. Y., private in Capt. Lynd's Co. 29 Inf't., discharged July 8, 1814, and Henry Willmarth of Hartford, private in artillery under command of Capt. S. Brooke, June 30, 1814, in abstracts of payrolls, Burlington, Vt., records. Capt. Brookes' corps of veteran artillery was engaged at Fort Brown during Battle of Plattsburgh in covering the passage of the upper bridge. On landing at Salmon River, south of Plattsburgh, the Vermont volunteers soon fell in and united with the N. Y. militia, but later encountered a detachment of the British who had crossed the ford 2 miles above the upper bridge of the village, however, with the help of the artillery and a field piece, with Gen. Wright's brigade, they were soon repulsed, and in being separated, and hearing of naval defeat, 3 Lieuts. and 27 men of the British were taken and the captain and the rest of the 60 killed in their hasty retreat in recrossing the Saranac river to regain the north side to flee for Canada. (Palmer's Hist. of Lake Champlain, pages 205-6).

We owe it to the Pilgrim Fathers and the Mayflower Compact that in the early history of this Republic the sturdy conscientious English Puritans settled in New England and it is to their sound principles of morality, justice and right and their deep and abiding religious influence promoting respect for law and order throughout the land as well as their tenacious struggle for individual liberty and through their schools, their church and their ballot, for they voted and fought as they prayed, that we owe more than to all other influences combined the best features of the constitutional government under which this nation has developed to its present prosperous condition.

N. E. Institutions. Bucks of Mass. and Conn. Anglo-Norman Period of England. Norman French. Anglo-Saxon. Latin. Greek and Classical Languages.

These were the pioneer families, industries, churches, schools and kindred institutions of New England springing up spontaneously with the march of civilization and spread of enlightenment through the primeval solitudes subjugating and redeeming the howling wilderness of barbaric savages and contending armies and standing as sentinels and bulwarks with their towering church spires pointing heavenward, as beacon lights and monitors in the struggle to gain their independence. And finally achieving and dotting all over its green valleys and verdant hillsides its lovely villages and populous cities those historical landmarks of a period of enlightened mental and religious Christian advancement unparalleled in the history of the world.

Among the great mass of the descendants of these early family settlers of New England, were the kindred families of the Bucks of Woburn and Hingham, Mass., and Weathersfield and New Milford, Ct., mostly independents or Congregationalists in the church of freedom and unity combined and of broad and unbiased and tolerant and progressive ideas. Rocked and nurtured in the cradle of liberty they have always been in touch with our country and consistent with the institutions of our land who finally became scattered all over the East and the great West, but maintaining substantially the same views of morality, church order and religious faith and piety for which their venerated ancestry sacrificed home and country and life to maintain and perpetuate.

During the Anglo-Norman period of England, at court and in the castles of kings and princes and the great nobles where the pomp and state of court was emulated, the Norman-French was the only language used. In courts of law the pleadings and judgments were delivered in the same tongue. In short, French was the language of honor, of chivalry and even of justice, while the far more manly and expressive Anglo-Saxon was abandoned to the use of the lower classes, rustics and yeomanry who knew no other. Still, however, the necessary intercourse between the two elements, the lords of the soil and the subjugated peasantry by whom that soil was cultivated, occasioned the gradual formation of a dialect amalgamated from the French and the Anglo-Saxon in which they could render themselves mutually intelligible to each other and from this necessity arose by degrees the structure of our present English language in which the speech of the Norman victors and the vanquished Saxons have been so happily blended together, and which has since been so richly improved, by importations from the Latin and Greek and classical languages and from those spoken by the southern nations of Europe in the spread of the English language, which has thus become the richest, most veritable, virile, copious and powerful of all the languages now to be found among mankind. The men who conceived and made this nation were Englishmen and consequently they spoke the only language they knew anything about, the language of their ancestors, the English language, when they came to America and became a separate people.

The original Anglo-Saxon was a polyglot mixture and for a long period old time pedants of England depended largely on Latin and French, but as the generations passed English became improved and polished. Grammarians, lexicographers and others did much for it in various ways. The old English of Shakespear's time was a crude language in comparison with English as it is now used, but this fact does not make the language less English. We may add as many words to the old tongue as we wish but the lingual structure remains and whether we realize it or not it is well that the millions of intelligent people inhabiting British possessions and the United States speak and write one language. By this means racial and national dividing lines in various matters disappear. The same progressive civilization is extended over vast areas. Thinkers in different countries, when united by a common language, have a wider range as teachers and leaders. The population of the United States is composed of people from many nations. Numerous racial and linguistic differences are here assimilated. New blood is being constantly infused into a new and powerful nation, and while the language we use here is an adopted one yet it is ours. English in a sense has outgrown its old environment and is expanding as a world language. It is being taught in the schools of the world, and some day in the future it will probably be the language of a great republican confederation composed of different countries, all influenced by similar ideals of civilization and enlightenment. The great Dr. Dollinger, Ger. theolog., 1799-1890, said of this language that, "to it is assigned in the coming age the intellectual supremacy that in ancient times belonged to the Greeks and afterward

Old English. A World Language. From Greeks and Romans. Extent. General History of World. Trojan War. Cause. Result. Achean Kings. Latin and Trojan Power United. Antenor Founds Peduka.

to the Romans," and it is now spoken and understood to some extent in nearly all the colonies, capitals and civilized and enlightened nations of the world to which it has spread. In 1700, English was the language of 9,000,000 people and England and America, about the only English speaking people. Today it is the language of 175,000,000, and by the end of the century, it will be the language of 800,000,000, American and European people alone. How a language grows! A language like the human beings who speak it, grows from year to year. New inventions, new discoveries and new ideas demand new words to correspond and fit them. The English language produces nearly 5,000 words every year. In the year 1615 a complete English dictionary was published. It contained 5,918 words and would not be reckoned very complete today. Johnson's dictionary was published in 1755 and contained 50,000 words. The first edition of Webster's dictionary was issued in 1830 and contained 50,000 words, but in 1894 the Standard dictionary had grown to 318,000 words. The next edition it is said will contain 450,000 words. The Merriam-Webster's New International dictionary, has now a vocabulary of over 400,000 words and the New Standard dictionary defines 450,000 terms or words of the English language.

General History of the World, by Victor M. Durrury, Paris, 1848. Translated from the French, 12 vols., 3rd and 4th Grexian, Roman, French.

The Trojan War, which for the first time brought Greece into immediate conflict with Asia, is if considered in its general features an historical fact. Troy was the capital of a powerful kingdom in the northwest of Asia Minor and the last relic of Pelasgic or Hellenic power. The Iliad and the Odessey relate with incomparable charm these old legends in which the popular imagination delights to dwell and yet the story of the downfall is sad to relate. The hostility of race was increased by a deadly injury. Paris, one of the sons of King Priam, was smitten by the beauty of Helen, wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta, who had shown him hospitality. He carried her off and thus enraged all Greece which took the part of the outraged husband. An immense fleet led by his brother Agamemnon, King of Mycenae, landed a numerous army on the shores of the Troad. No decisive engagement, turned mostly into a blockade, took place for 10 years. Troy defended by Hector the son of Priam seemed likely to maintain a prolonged resistance even after her chieftain had fallen under the blows of Achilles. The Greeks, then called the Achaeans, employed stratagem. Pretending to withdraw, they left behind as an offering to the Gods a mammoth wooden horse which the Trojans carried inside their walls. The bravest of the Greeks were hidden in its flanks and coming out opened the gates and laid Ilium waste. Thus Troy fell. "Fuit Ilium" (Troy once stood, Troy is no more). Hecuba, wife of Priam, and her daughters were carried off into captivity and slavery. Aeneas fled from the city amid the uproar and commotion, leading his little son and carrying his aged father, his wife being separated and lost in the confusion. Priam was slain at the foot of the Altar. Cassandra fell a prize to Agamemnon and afterward bore him twin sons, Idaeus and Lynceus. Helen was recovered by Menelaus after having married Deiphobus the brother of Paris upon his death, whom she betrayed into his hands as a penitent reconciliation. Those of the Achean princes who had not already fallen like Ajax, Achilles and Patroclus, set out for their own country. Some of these perished on the way. Some, like Ulysses, were long held back by contrary winds, who finally reached his home in safety, to the relief of his faithful wife Penelope. Still others like Agamemnon found their throne and marriage bed occupied by usurpers, whose victims they became. Many others like Diomedes and Idomeneus, although having taken no part, were forced to seek a new home in distant regions. On account of the troublous times many families emigrated in the 80 years following the capture of Troy, for domestic troubles unthroned the ancient royal family and caused the power to fall into new hands. Aeneas and his little son Assurians wandered to Latium, formed an alliance with Latinus and married his daughter assuming the sovereignty, and thus were in Trojan and Latin powers united in one nation. Antenor drifted to Italy and founded a city, Peduka. Roman colonies of the sicumbrian cohort were planted in Franconia and established in Anstrasia, "reliquiae Trojanorum" (relics of the Trojan race) 240 B. C., afterwards called Burgundians and Franks and Pharamond had become their first ruler, this was about 263. They are first mentioned by writers in 241 when Aurelian, the legionary

The Franks. Pharamond. Franconia and Burgundia. Geneva and Vienna. Frankish Chiefs and Kings. Reign of Dagobert. Liderick Le Buc. Royal Blood. Marriage. Government of Flanders.

tribune, encountered them. Probus transported a colony to the Baltic sea in 277 where were Hellenic, or Mysean, settlements that had been the allies of Troy.

In 13 B. C., Germanicus, Caesar's general, leads the Romans into Germany and in the third century before Christ the Germanic tribes had formed on the right bank of the Rhine two confederations: on the south, that of the Suevic tribes, who called themselves the Alemanni, or the Men; on the north, that of the Salic, the Siacumbria, the Bructeri, the Cherusi and the Catti who took the name of Franks, or the Braves. The Nervii, a pastoral people had settled in Belgium. A little later others crossed the Rhine, devastated Belgium and established themselves on the banks of the Meuse, which they had ravaged, and founded a kingdom in 413 A. D. Several of the Frankish chiefs rose to high positions in the empire in trying to arrest the invasion of other tribes of 406 A. D., Vandals, Alani, and Suevi. In this, they wished to obtain their share of the provinces which the Roman emperor himself was abandoning and their tribes advanced into the interior of the country, each one under his own chieftain, feudal lord or king. At that time there were Frankish kings at several places. Of these kings, Clodian, chief of the Salian Franks, the reputed successor of Pharamond in 448 of the country of Tongres or Limburg in Franconia, has been well authenticated and other barbarian dominations established were those of the Burgundians and the Suevi.

The Burgundian kingdom, established in 413 A. D., in the valleys of the Saône and Rhone with Geneva and Vienna as capitals, had 8 kingdoms of little distinction. Clovis rendered it tributary in 500 A. D. and his sons conquered it in 534. So we have the first appearance of the Franks about 241 A. D., and Pharamond first ruler of the Franks in 263 succeeded by Clodian in 448 in Franconia, and Merovig, "King of the first race," of the "Merovingian Dynasty" who resisted the Huns in 451 A. D., and Childerick, son of Merovig, in 459 and in favor and subject to the Romans (whose tomb was discovered at Tournay in 1633), succeeded by Clovis and his Christian wife Clothilde, daughter of a Burgundian king, herself an orthodox Christian, she soon converted them all with the happiest results and he became the real founder of the Monarchy in 481 A. D.

Clovis, founder of France, 496 A. D., gained the country north of the river Loire and called it Franconia, Free-men or France. He made his capital on a little island in the Seine, where there had already been a settlement, that is now the heart of Paris, on which now stands the Cathedral of Notre Dame. Paris the beautiful city on the Seine will ever remain the capital of France. Then came the troublous time of Cotharie 1st, son of Clovis, and Clotharie 2nd, sole King of the Franks, of which bloody strifes were going on. Clotharie 2nd, died in 628 and was succeeded by his son Dagobert 1st, as King of Austrasia.

The reign of Dagobert was the most brilliant of the Merovingian line and gave to the Franks preponderance in western Europe. His successors were to erect the real Frankish Empire in which all the Germanic invasion is summed up. In the west along the Rhine extended the confederation of the Franks formed as early as the middle of the third century. In 621 he divided his kingdom into several provinces and for repelling the attacks of the Goths and for having killed the tyrant Phynart according to old chronologies (Grotius' "Annales et Historia de Rebus Belgicis," Amstd., 1557), he gave to Liderick, only son of Saluret, Prince of Dijon, a man of innumerable virtues, and of Madame Eringarde, dau. of Gerarde, Lord of Roussillon, who, says Lambert, Canon of St. Omer: "Videns Flanderian vacuum et incultum ac memorosum occupavit eam" (Seeing Flanders empty and untilled and covered with groves he seized it) and bestowed upon him the government and fief of Flanders and was given his daughter Richalda, the Merovingian Princess, sister of Dagobert, in marriage.

Liderick's mother was Madame Eringarde, the dau. of Signour de Rusillon, herself a princess of royal blood of Bertram, Count of Roussillon, and one of whose descendants became the wife of Chas. Martel, Emperor of France, son of Pepin Heristal, first mayor, and then Duke of Austrasia, a valiant man who utterly defeated 300,000 Saracens at Tours, 732 A. D., and drove them from the country, of which there is a fine romance as serving and saving Christianity and the German supremacy at the same time and now considered one of the decisive battles of the world's history.

Liderick le Buc governed Flanders wisely to his death in 640. His castle l'Isle or Lille, was afterward capital of Flanders. In this castle Liderick's descendants and successors as rangers, foresters and counts of Flanders, resided for several centuries, according to Angilbert. Tradition represents him as a valiant prince "Decori decus addit

Castle L'Isle or Lille, Charlemagne, Baldwin 9th Count of Flanders, Des. of Charlemagne, Baldwin 1st Bras De Fur, Reign of Counts Baldwin, Successors, First Insurance Co. at Bruges, Count Philip, At Flanders, The Counts of Flanders, Model Knighthood.

avito," (He adds honor to ancestral honors). Saint Angilbert was secretary and friend of Charlemagne, whose dau. Bertha he married in 800 A. D. He also assisted at his coronation in Rome by Pope Leo 3d which united church and state, and although intolerant at first, finally led to vital contests between popes and emperors for the sovereignty of Europe.

Abbot called him the Homer of his age. He died in 811.

Einhard or Eginhard was his French secretary and biographer, 771-844, and wrote "Annales Franconum" from 741 to 829. He married Emma, second dau. of Charlemagne. Albon or Abbot of Fleury, was a French monk and savant, 945-1004. Pepin the short was son of Chas. Martel and successor of Childerick, Charlemagne or Charles the Great, King of the Franks, 768 A. D., son of Pepin, whom he succeeded. Charlemagne was bn. in 742 A. D. In early life he md. a princess, Hildegarda, of the Franks, then a dau. of Desiderius, the Lombard King, and during his reign he espoused 5 wives from as many rulers to strengthen their allegiance and consolidate the imperial power, all of whom he put away or divorced apparently viewing the marriage tie with contempt. He died and was buried at Aix-la-Chapelle Jan. 28, 814.

Baldwin, 9th count of Flanders, a descendant of Charlemagne, was the founder of the Latin Empire bestowed on him in the crusade of 1204.

Liderick le Buc 2d died in 836. His son, Ingleron had a son, Audacier, or Baldwin 1st, "Bras de Fur" (of the Iron Arm) who md. Judith, dau. of Chas. the Bald, King of France and Emperor of the Romans and widow of Ethelwulf, King of England in 864. He died in 879. In 862 the King of France as suzerain changed the title of the head of the family from forester or ranger to warden or Count. The first recipient of the honor was Baldwin 1st "Iron Arm," 837-789, who was likewise invested with the maritime region of northeast France, Aroflis, in 864, as a hereditary fief from his father-in-law on condition that he defend it against the Normans. Baldwin 2d the Bald, their son, md. Aelfthryth, dau. of King Alfred of England, and did much good for his country. He died in 918 and his eldest son, Arnulf, succeeded him in a troublous reign with the Normans on one side and Otho, 1st Emperor of Germany, on the other side of him. Then his son, Baldwin 3d, by Adelia, dau. of the Count of Vermandois, who died in 961, and Arnulf, succeeded him again until his death in 989. At this time St. Adelaide, bn. about 933 died 999, Queen of Italy and Empress of Germany, dau. of Rudolph 2d of Burgundy, was md. to Lothare, 2d son of Hugo, King of Italy. After Lothare's death she md. Otho the Great, bn. at Etruria, now Terento, Italy, 5 miles from Vilerbo and 5 from the Tiber, who crowned her Empress of the west in 962. She exercised much Christian influence in Germany and also over her son, who succeeded her, and a grandson in his minority. She was called the "Mother of Kingdoms." Then his son Baldwin 4th, the comely Beard, successfully ruled until 1096. Robert 2d, Duke of Normandy, espoused the cause of Baldwin 4th, of Flanders, against his sons, Henry 1st and 2d of France. Then Baldwin 5th, the Pious, of Lille, who md. Adelia, dau. of Count Robert of Normandy, France, 1036-67, an active, ambitious man, whose eldest dau., Matilda, shared the English throne through her marriage with Wm. the Conqueror, and son Baldwin of Mons in Dutch Bergen, in possession of Hainault in right of his wife Richelde, the widow of the Count, and his son "Robert the Fresian." ruled over the courtship of Holland and Friesland in right of the countess Gertrude where "The descendant of a hundred earls has wayward longings for the goose-girl Gretchen." His other dau. Judith md. Tostig, brother of Harold 2d, King of England, and on his death in 1067 Baldwin of Mons succeeded to the courtship of Flanders, and then was succeeded by Robert, his eldest brother's short reign. Count Robert was an able and valiant prince and has the honor of having established at Bruges the first "insurance company," and his son and successor, Robert 2d, became famous in the first crusade and acquired the title of the "Lance and Sword of Christendom."

Baldwin 7th became Count on Robert's death, and after him in 1384, Count Philip, the Bold, the greatest law giver of Flanders, "wrote a Latin treatise upon the 39 articles of the usages of war," printed at Liege, 1384.

Baldwin 9th was the founder of the Latin Empire of the East.

The counts of Flanders for the centuries from the 9th to the 12th in the five successive generations of Baldwin 9th, descendant of Liderick le Buc, who became Baldwin 1st, Emperor of Constantinople, 9th of May, 1204, and who was succeeded by Baldwin 1st, King of Jerusalem, youngest brother of Godfrey, upon his death in 1100, in the occupancy of the thrones of the East from the first crusade were models of Knighthood.

Baldwin 2nd Institutes Order of Templars. Ally of Greek Emperor Manuel. Saladin Retakes Jerusalem. Last of Knights. Flanders Divided. House of Burgundy. Chas. 1st of Spain. Godfrey of Bouillon. Jerusalem Delivered.

Baldwin 2d, King of Jerusalem, in the taking of Tyre by the aid of the Venetian fleet in 1124 instituted the "order of the Templars," and the reign of Baldwin 3d, King of Jerusalem, was a personification of honor, justice, devotion and love. They endeavored to improve both the external and internal defences of the kingdom and the industry and commerce of the country and their authority and influence was so great that even the Saracens followed under the "Banner of the Cross." By his marriage with Theodora, the dau. of the Greek Emperor Manuel, he gained a faithful ally and greatly strengthened the cause, but with his death the Christian power of the east began to decline and with Baldwin 5th son-in-law of Prince Robert of France, dying young, a year after whose untimely death Jerusalem was retaken by the powerful Saladin in 1187, and Baldwin 2d, Emperor of Constantinople, was forced to give up that capital July 15th, 1261, and flee to Italy for safety and in 1385 the male line of the Counts of Flanders expired on the marriage of Marguerite, sister of Count Philip and the dau. of Louis 2d, count of Flanders, to Philip, or Chas. the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and on his death in 1477 by the marriage of his daughter and rich heiress, Mary, to the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, the last of the Knights to the House of Hapsburg, and subsequently in 1794 Flanders was consequently pieced out by treaties, subdivisions and alliances to France, Austria and Belgium.

In the 14th century the House of Burgundy was deemed the richest in the world and its magnificence on great occasions rivalled all that had been dreamt in fable and they were all strong men in comparison with their consins, the French and English princes, who were mostly dissolute and irresolute.

After the death of Emperor Maximilian in 1519 the throne of Germany descended to Charles the 1st of Spain, thus making him the greatest potentate of Europe since not only Spain and Germany, but the Netherlands, a part of Italy and the newly discovered regions of the New World yielded obedience to his sway. Flanders in the latter part of the 16th century passed under Spanish rule.

Philip 4th of Spain died Sept. 17, 1665, leaving his son Charles 2d, the Dauphin, 4 years old. The Queen Mother, Anna Maria of Austria, was left the regency which Nithard assumed as Adviser when Louis 14th of France laid claim to lands in the Netherlands through his marriage to Maria Theresa, Charles' sister. Spain resisted the claim and the French invaded Flanders and overrun Franche-Compte and the regent was compelled to cede a part of Flanders to France in the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1668, and afterward by the marriage of Charles 2d of Spain and Maria Louise of Orleans, and of his second wife Catherine of Braganza, Portugal, without issue, in 1672, Spain had to surrender Franche-Compte and 14 fortresses in Flanders and the southern Netherlands by another treaty, so of all that ancient territory there is now only left East and West Flanders, provinces in the modern Kingdom of Belgium.

Among the lineal descendants in the right line of Liderick le Buc was Godfrey of Bouillon, the eldest son of Count Eustice 2d of Boulogne. He served with great gallantry in the armies of the emperor Henry 4th both in Germany and Italy. When the first crusade was set on foot the fame of his exploits caused him to be elected one of the principal commanders. In order to defray the expenses of the crusade he mortgaged his estates in 1095 to the Bishop of Liege and set out accompanied by his brothers Eustice and Baldwin in the spring of 1096.

History presents this prince a model of piety, valor and all kingly virtues and his praises have been worthily sung by Tasso, the famous Italian epic poet (1544-95) in his "Jerusalem Delivered" as the central figure and noblest of them all. "O could my lips but sound thy praises forth."

In Brussels, the capital of Belgium, is the "Palace Royal" with its colossal monument of Godfrey of Bouillon, a description of which is here given from Richard Henry Stoddard, American traveller and author and poet, 1825: "Among the prettiest features of Brussels is the Palace Royal where one looks out from his hotel upon a handsome square adorned with the equestrian statue of Godfrey of Bouillon, the hero of the first crusade. It has a background of impressive history. This statue represents the old crusader in the attitude which he assumed when on this very spot in 1097 he raised the standard of the cross and urged his fellow countrymen to follow him to Palestine to rescue from the Saracens the sepulchre of Christ. In Bethlehem the Empress Helena caused a church to be erected, some portions of which still exist. It is the oldest sanctuary in the world and it is a touching fact that the crusader Baldwin 1st, when made King of Jerusalem refused to wear a crown of gold in the city where his Lord and

Christianity Marks Progress of Mankind. The Plantagenets. House of Anjou. Baldwin 1st of the Iron Arm. Wm. the Conqueror Marries Matilda, Dau. of Baldwin 5th. Early Flanders. Antenor the Trojan.

Saviour had been crowned with thorns and therefore selected this church in Bethlehem rather than Jerusalem for the place of coronation. The Greek Christians in 1808 destroyed the authentic monument of the Crusaders, Godfrey de Bouillon and King Baldwin 1st, fearing the Latin church would claim it. The sword and spurs of Godfrey de Bouillon were in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, the Chapel of the Nativity now marking the spot." (R. H. Stoddard, Lectures, 1897).

The sense of the mystery of life as embraced in Christianity is the only way to a fuller, larger, higher and happier life, forming a component part of the study of human progress in the history of civilization (see Buckle's "Hist. of Civilization," page 188). "That from the Greek and Latin races the three great Teutonic branches of the Aryan race, the German, the French and the English, largely mark the greatest general progress of mankind down through the centuries of development and christianity," in formulating a religion that might be accepted by all.

So long as there are human beings there will be differences of thought and opinion and it is well for the world that it is so, yet only by looking at the truth, the eternal principle of right, from every side will man attain to the highest standard in the light of the gospel of the universal fatherhood and brotherhood of man. The Christian ideal of life is the highest realization of happiness and prosperity. There is no more beautiful conception of life than that it is a fountain overflowing and illuminating with love and charity, forgiving kindness, unselfishness, and with a full measure of common sense guided by a disinterested and educated conscience devoid of evil. There is no true measure of greatness except the Christian standard of excellence in service and work in the up-building, up-lifting and ennobling of mankind as marked by "Our Saviour's face benign, bent on us with transforming power, till we too faintly shine."

From Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, sprang the Plantagenets. He conquered the greater part of Normandy, assumed the title of Duke in 1127, md. Matilda the dau. of Henry 1st of England and widow of the Emperor Henry 5th of Germany last of the Salic line. She was a Saxon princess and thus united the Saxon and Norman blood and endeared him to the English people.

The House of Anjou, a family of Counts and Dukes of Anjou in France. In 1154 Anjou, Normandy and England united under the rule of Henry 2d, son of Geoffrey, the founder of the English royal house of Anjou, or Plantagenet as it is usually called from a sprig of broom (*planta genista*) which he is said to have worn on his hat. Through Matilda after the short reign and death of Stephen, his nephew inherited the English throne which he ascended as Henry 2d, the first of the Plantagenet line, which was noted to Henry 4th for its conquests, war achievements, institution of House of Commons, and trial by jury, wool traffic and literature.

Baldwin 1st of the Iron Arm md. Judith, dau. of Charles 2d, King of France, and from their union came Matilda (wife of William the Conqueror). Judith was also the wife of Ethelwulf and for a time of Ethelbald, kings of England, before her marriage with Baldwin 1st. William 1st the Conqueror md. Matilda, dau. of Baldwin 5th, Count of Flanders, Nov. 2d, 1053. Baldwin 1st, King of Jerusalem 1058-1118, was brother of Godfrey de Bouillon. Baldwin 1st, the first Latin Emperor of Constantinople, was bn. at Valenciennes in 1171 his parents being Baldwin, count of Hainault, and Margaret countess of Flanders.

The inhabitants of Flanders were descended from the ancient Belgae, from Gallia-Belgica, a Celtic speaking Franco-German tribe and the "aboriginal population known to the Romans." The Alani were a pastoral people dwelling between the Volga and the Don. They had long dwelt in these plains but were finally routed by the Huns, their King Alan was slain and they had to flee southward to new fields. The Belgians and the Gauls were blood relatives. The Flemish language, Flanders-Wallon, a Roman dialect, still predominates in Flanders and Barbant.

In their earliest history "Antenor the Trojan," friend and companion of Aeneas, migrated to the farthest gulf of the Illyrian coast, to the northern shore of the Adriatic, to Pannonia and Venetia, whence he founded the city of Ptavium or Padua on the river Brent near Venice which claims to be the oldest city in North Italy and the inhabitants of which claim their ancient descent from the Trojan Antenor whose relics they recognized in a large stone sarcophagus exhumed in the year 1274. From the Lombard rule it fell into that of the Franks as masters of North Italy, whence the origin of the Batavian

History of the Franks, First Inhabitants of Flanders, Traditions, Conquests of Caesar and Charlemagne, Middle Ages and French Nation, Medieval Renaissance, Bruges, Ghent and Ypres, Henssate League, Gobelin Tapestry, L'Ecluse and Ostend Buildings.

Franks as given by Fredericarius and St. Gregory of Tours in his "History of the Franks," 527 to 549. History of the Franks and the father of French history covering a period of 175 years of invaluable record, to the time of the Romans, and Allmeyer the historian of Flanders in "Almanach, Royal de Belgique," 1891.

The Alani, as they were called, a pastoral people, settled down there, each had his share of the tribe lands, his habitation, his proportion of the arable land, with corresponding rights over the forest and pasture lands not always equal but subject to claims in council under control of the chief of each village, canton or territory. They clothed themselves at first with skins and furs and like the early Bohemians lived mostly by fishing, hunting and pasturing, possessing horses, cattle, cows and sheep, were faithful, open hearted, chaste and hospitable. Warlike and brave, they selected their leader for his courage and prowess. They were armed with the bow and short spear and lived in barricaded towns near the rivers in a state of Feudalism, banding together for mutual defense against the hostility of their neighbors.

The stories and songs of their ancestral love, of Teutonic and Celtic origin, composed their literature and oral traditions, the old bards recounting the deeds of their forefathers and their history. They sang their traditional songs and in exulting gestures and language dwelt upon the extent of their origin and the ancient glory of their fathers until these original narrations became woven by others of them into continuous history handed down from father to son.

Primitive man relied on his memory, hence the memory became strengthened through the long years of this reliance and in its use being imparted to others to retain and to pass it on to their progeny, it being as it were a sacred inheritance from all previous generations.

Through the conquests of Caesar and Charlemagne these ancient Aryan or Teutonic tribes have been christianized and assimilated to the previously Latinized races over whom they exercised the authority of conquerors through the development, reformation and renaissance of the Middle Ages.

Meanwhile the Franks who about a century before the sack of Rome by Alaric had made their first settlement in Roman territory west of the Rhine, were increasing in numbers and in authority and were laying the basis of what, after the fall of Rome, was to become the Kingdom of the Franks, the beginning of the French nation of today.

The first appearance of the Franks in Gaul was about 248 A. D. and it is quite impossible to say what proportion these Teutonic brethren bore to the Romans or to the Trijans, but for the most part the Aryan and Celtic intruders and the Latin speaking inhabitants of Italy, Spain and France very soon began to mingle their blood by family alliances and a little later everything, dwellings, cities, dress, customs, language, laws, soldiers and citizens broken and remind us of the great change which took place during the "Medieval Renaissance" in Europe.

Bruges, now the capital of West Flanders, was the old capital of all the surrounding district called Flanders in the 7th century. Ghent, Bruges and Ypres were the three limbs of Flanders and here it is said St. Chrysolus preached the Gospel as early as the 6th century and in 978 A. D. the Saxon Winfrid, driven from his see, the great apostle of Germany better known as St. Boniface, preached to the Friesians. He died in 754. Before the conquest of England by the Normans its commercial importance was established.

In the beginning of the 13th century it was the central mart of the "Henssateic league," a trades union for protection of manufacture and trade, and in the following century it may be said to have become the metropolis of the world's commerce. Commercial agents from 17 different kingdoms resided here and no less than 24 ministers from foreign courts had mansions within its walls and it was the seat of various trades and manufactories. The celebrated "Gobelin tapestry" is said to have originated here.

The largest sea-going vessels entered by a system of three canals from Ghent, L'Ecluse and Ostend on the coast, its many bridges, from which it is named, opening in the middle to admit passage. It was surrounded by ramparts on all sides. In the great square is the town hall with its lofty gothic tower, the most beautiful in Europe, which has a celebrated chime of 48 bells of enormous size, weighing several tons, being so arranged as to play a great variety of harmonious tunes every quarter hour, the finest in the Netherlands, and a Gothic Senate House, built about the close of the 14th century and a Court of Justice containing a famous carved chimney piece dated 1559 and the Church of Notre Dame with its spire 420 feet high and many valuable paintings of the old Flem-

The Belgae, Ypres, Courtrai, Founded by Baldwin, Battle of the Spurs, Insurrection of Jacob Von Artevelde, Bergues, Normandy, now Colme, France, Calais and Battle of Crecy, Field of the Cloth of Gold.

ish school of masters, Rubens, Van Dyck, and Rembrandt, and a statue of the Virgin by Michael Angelo and another of St. Peter, the patron saint of Flanders. The streets of peaked gabled houses have a venerable and picturesque appearance but the population now is nothing to what it was in the Middle Ages. In 1280, the Archives of Bruges were unfortunately destroyed by an extensive fire and all the valuable papers bearing on the events of the "Middle Ages" of which Bruges was the theater were lost and it is now, in 1915, ruined by battle and pillage.

The inhabitants are descended from the ancient Belgae from Galla Belgica, a Celtic speaking German tribe known to the Romans. The old Frankish legend is that they came from the Danube (where the Antenor or Sabine posterity settled) to the Rhine, that a colony of the Sicumbrian cohort was planted by the Romans under Aurelian, legionary tribune, 241 A. D. on the spot where Budapest now stands in the usual annalist statement (of the monks) that they were "reliquiae Trojanorum" (relics of the Trojan race). The land or country of the Belgae lay between the Seine, the Marne and the Rhone. The Flemish language, a German dialect, predominates in Flanders and Barabant, it being an amalgamation of the Greek and Latin idiom of the earliest inhabitants.

Ypres, or Ypern, West Flanders, in the 14th century had 200,000 inhabitants and 400 looms and was formerly strongly walled with gates and fortified, the only remnant of its once flourishing mills and manufactories being the Cloth House, "los Halles," and town hall standing in the great market place, a trapezium of prodigious size in a rich style of old Gothic architecture, the most perfect in Europe with stately medieval arches, cherron lace work and pointed zig-zag mouldings, with a square tower or belfry with clock and chimes, from 1230 to 1342. A wing supported on pillars was added in 1730 now used for concerts, public offices and other establishments. Also the famous "Hotel de ville," the cathedral of St. Martin, is a fine Gothic edifice with an altar of Carrara marble, a richly carved pulpit and Van Eyck paintings, statuary and tapestry.

Courtrai (Kortryx), a town in West Flanders about 30 miles south of Bruges built on both sides of the Lys, is surrounded with walls and has a castle or citadel, a fine old bridge flanked with Flemish towers, a noble town hall and a beautiful Gothic church founded in 1238 by Baldwin, count of Flanders. It was here beneath the walls that "the Battle of the Spurs" was fought. "Seven hundred gold spurs worn only by nobles, were found in the trenches next day." (Some historians are inclined to disagree with this statement but say "they put spurs to their horses," or rather "took to their spurs and fled"). This splendid victory was won over the chivalry of France in April or July, 1302, by the Flemings, citizens of Ghent and Bruges mostly. Spurs were won by some act of chivalry before the wearer could be knighted, usually at about the age of 16 or 18, by the aristocracy who could afford the necessary training, trappings and attendants of the horse for the tilt, rout or quest of war. Their readiness to arm in their own defense is exemplified in the famous insurrection of Jacob von Artevelde, and other instances. He was a brewer of Ghent and popular leader for independence in the 14th century against the so-called cruel government of Count Louis 1st and proposed finally that the son of Edward 3d of England should be elected count of Flanders. For this the Flemings were not prepared or disposed and in consequence Artevelde was killed in a popular insurrection Aug. 19th, 1345, resulting in further wars later on in favor of the Flemish against all internal dissensions or foreign rule.

In Bergues, Dep. of Nerdon, the Colme, 5 miles southeast of Dunkirk, Normandy, (now France), was first walled and fortified by Baldwin 2d, count of Flanders, 879-918, and Baldwin 4th erected there a splendid Abbey of which only two towers now remain in honor of St. Winnoe who retired there in the beginning of the 10th century. William of Normandy, count of Flanders, (the Conqueror) died there in 1128. Between the 13th and 14th centuries it suffered much from wars and changed masters several times. (Pop. 6,000).

Calais was, in the 9th century, a pretty fishing village with a natural harbor at the mouth of a stream. It was first improved by Baldwin 4th, count of Flanders, in 997, and regularly fortified by Count Philip of Boulogne in 1224. It was besieged in 1316 after the battle of Crecy by Edward 3d when Count Philip and the Counts of Flanders and Dukes of France were defeated but was retaken by the Duke of Guise in 1558.

The "Field of the Cloth of Gold," an open plain between Ardres and Guisnes where Henry 8th of England and Francis 1st of France tried to outdazzle each other in 1520 is in the arrondissement of St. Omer, department of Pas de Calais. It is now a town, "of

Brain-Le-Compte. Mons. Limburg. Nuremberg Chronicle. Bouillon. Leaven. Louvain. Flemish Weavers Settle in England. Tongres. Luxemburg. Edward 3d, the Black Prince.

many gables," as we find gabled streets, houses with their gables butting or ending on the rambling streets, presenting their pointed gables to the street, as in most of the cities of Flanders of that early period.

Brain-le-compte is a busy town of the province of Hainault, Belgium, about 13 miles N. E. of Mons. It is an ancient place and formerly belonged to the monks of St. Waudru, at Mons, from whom it was bought by Count Baldwin in 1158. It has an old church of the 13th century and many old mills and manufactories. (Pop. 8,176 in 1884).

Mons, supposed to occupy the site of a Roman station, was made the capital of Hainault by the Emperor Charlemagne in 804.

Limburg is one of the most ancient cities in Belgium. The Chronicles of Limburg, in one of its libraries, is one of the oldest and most important historical manuscripts of Europe. The Nuremberg Chronicle was printed in that city in 1493 by Koberger. The Cathedral of St. George, built in the 13th century on a crag overlooking the valleys of the Meuse and the Lahn, is remarkably picturesque and striking and although strictly neutral, in 1914 the invading hosts of Germany passed through these fertile plains and wantonly drove out the inhabitants and devastated their cities.

Bouillon, a duchy originally German, in the Belgian part of the grand Duchy of Luxemburg, consists of a woody and hilly district of the Ardennes about 157 square miles in extent with a population of 21,000. The principal town is Bouillon, situated between steep hills on the Semoy, with a strong castle on a rock overlooking the town of 2,700 population. In order to raise money for his crusades, Godfrey, Duke of Bouillon, pledged it in 1095 to the Bishop of Liege.

Flanders in the 14th century was the greatest manufacturing country in Europe. It had 80,000 looms and 500,000 fullers and weavers in cloth, getting their wool from the English. A shipping trade had sprung up in woolens, corn, cattle, wine and beer rivaling that of Manchester and Liverpool.

In the latter part of the 14th century and in the reign of Edward 6th and Elizabeth and Mary, Leaven, the capital of the Duchey of Barbant, with 200,000 inhabitants and 4,000 cloth weavers, along with other towns in Flanders, were defeated in their endeavors to assert their independence and under the harsh measures of repression took refuge in England and thus contributed not a little to the prosperity of that country, and manufactures which they introduced. Of these, about 4,000 settled at Norwich, Norfolk Co., and the town was walled and protected as during the early commerce of Europe trade was secure only within walled towns.

Louvain was at one time a great and thriving city with a population of 200,000 and one of the principal markets of the continent. The turbulent spirit of the people, and their frequent outbreaks against their arbitrary and intolerable rulers and the heavy taxes imposed and in particular the massacre of the patricians in 1378 caused them to emigrate in large numbers. A hundred thousand weavers left the country carrying abroad, mostly to England, the secrets of their trade and from that period the material prosperity of Louvain steadily diminished to the advantage of England. Later in Aug., 1915, the rapacious hosts of Germany reduced this Belgian stronghold of art and learning into a mouldering ruin.

In the time of William the Conqueror, Flemish weavers settled under the protection of the Queen at Carlisle, but subsequently were removed to Pembroke, and at various periods in the reign of succeeding monarchs further immigration of skilled Flemish weavers occurred and there were planted at different places throughout the country weavers, dyers and fullers from Flanders. Edward 3d himself wore Flemish cloth to foster native manufacture. In 1339, under Edward 3d, a flourishing trade grew up between England and Flanders in wool, being confined to certain towns known as "Staples" in protection of commerce.

Tongres is a very ancient city of Belgium in Limbourg 13 miles S. E. of Hasselt, Luxemburg. Gen. Luxemburg under Turenne in Flanders, 1657, took St. Omer and defeated William 2d, Prince of Orange.

Edward 3d, the "Black Prince," the flower of English knighthood, was only 14 years old when he was crowned king and the year after he was md. to Philippi, dau. of the Count of Hainault (ha-no), having been for some time previously affianced to this lovely princess by his mother Isabella (1327-1377). He was the hero of the Battle of Crecy, 1346, Calais, 1347, and Poitiers, Sept. 19th, 1356. He died of fever, June 8th, 1396, aged 46. He was dearly beloved by all and was buried with great honors in Canterbury Cathed-

Norfolk. Kirby Kendal. John Kemp of Flanders. Rochdale. Sudbury. John Winchcomb, Clothier. Bolton. Braintree. Haverford West. Gilbert De Clare, First Earl of Pembroke.

dral. "Houmont" and "Ich Dien," (all are human, and I have served the cause). Some of the Flemings were induced to come to England in this reign of Edward 3rd and to settle in Norfolk where they made better woolen cloths than the English had ever had before and so he was called "the Royal wool merchant" from the trade that sprang up in that commodity in 1330.

Kirby Kendal is situated on the right bank of the Kent 22 miles southwest of Appelby, Westmoreland, England. Here in the reign of Edward 3rd, a settlement of Flemings under a certain John Kemp was formed and afterward the town became well known for its manufacture of woolen cloths called "Kendals." The letter of protection dated 1331 and granted by King Edward 3rd on behalf of John Kempe, of Flanders, cloth weaver, concerning the excellency and exercise of his craft. (Rhymer's Fadera. vol. 2, page 283).

Rochdale, Lincolnshire, England. The woolen manufacture introduced by a colony of Flemings in the reign of Edward 3rd, is still in a prosperous state and is increasing in importance. Population about 70,000 in 1891. Blankets, braizes, kerseys and other woolen fabrics are the staple manufacture.

Sudbury is an ancient borough and market town of England of 1459 acres with a population of about 7,000, situated on the left bank of the river Stour across which a bridge connects with the suburb of Balingdon in Essex forming the boundary line between Suffolk and Essex, on the Great Eastern Railway, 58 miles northeast of London. By William the Conqueror, it was given to Richard de Clare, and from the Earls of that name it obtained important privileges. The town owed its early importance as one of the first to the introduction of woolen manufactures by the Flemings at the instance of Edward 3rd, and the silk and hunting manufactures are the most important branches of industry there at the present time. Population 7,059 in 1891. All Saints Church, dating from 1150, and consisting of decorated chancel, nave, aisle and tower, possessed a fine oaken pulpit of 1490. The church was restored in 1882.

As late as in the reign of Henry 8th. it is recorded that John Winchcomb, the greatest clothier in England, had a hundred looms working in his factory at Newbury and that he was able to send a hundred of his journeymen to Flodden Field in 1513 at his own expense, to quell the Scottish rebellion and promote peace, in which 500 Scots, of whom their King James 4th with all of the flower of the Scottish nobility, were left dead on the field by the English forces.

Bolton, Lancashire, England, is a place of great antiquity and had little importance, till the introduction of woolen manufacture by Flemish emigrants about 1337. Several centuries afterward its industries received a further development from a body of French refugees or Huguenots driven from their own country by the battle fought near St. Denis between Huguenots and victorious Catholics, Nov. 10, 1567, and by Edict of Nantes in 1598, being revoked by Louis 14th, Oct. 22, 1685, or Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, Aug. 24, 1572, causing the expatriation and emigration of about 50,000 protestant families who carried their industry to England and other lands to the great loss of France.

Braintree, formerly Raines, a manufacturing and market town in North Essex. The manufacture of silk and crepe, which employs about 1,000 persons, has quite superseded that of woolen cloth which was introduced by the Flemings, who fled to England to escape the persecutions of the Duke of Alva in North Holland, Mons and the Netherlands, 1570-2; straw plaiting is also carried on to a large extent, as well as that of several other later industries.

West Haverford, in Pembroke, South Wales. After the conquest a castle was built on a rocky eminence overlooking the West Claddau river and surrounded by fortified walls and keep by Gilbert de Clare, first Earl of Pembroke, and during the insurrection of Owen Glendower, the last native who assumed the title of the Prince of Wales, born about 1354, was defeated by Henry 4th against the French allies of the Welsh, 1403-8. In the Civil wars of the 17th century, it was held by the Royalists. The castle was visited in 1188 by Giraldus Cambrensis and Archbishop Baldwin. In 1105 the Flemings who had been driven from the low lands of their country by inundations were settled in this locality by Henry 1st, and the Flemings who had served under Stephen afterwards increased the colony. Their influence is still shown in the use of the Flemish language instead of the Welsh among the townspeople and in the peculiar shape of their houses. Population in 1871, 6,622, area 1,430 acres.

Linen Manufacture Introduced into England. The Jews in England. The Rothschilds. Baring Bros. Fortress of Ghent. Liege. Famous Bell. Song of Roland. The Black Prince. Battles of Crecy and Calais Poitiers. Valenciennes.

It is also stated that linen was first manufactured in England by Flemish weavers under the protection of Henry 3d in 1253 and as early as the 11th century, in the reign of Henry 1st, there was great emigration from the continent to England, because of the justice, freedom and Teutonic liberty he inaugurated and the Flemings, trained in habits of industry, came in crowds during 1100, and so woolen manufacture, which they understood so well, was introduced into England by the Flemings and trade of London flourished so much as to attract the Jews from the lowlands of Holland, which proved an important financial factor, and citizens of Normandy to settle in it to add to its strength and greatness.

The Jews were afterward persecuted and massacred in 1189 and finally expelled from Europe in 1290 as an ill-fated and outcast race for 3½ centuries to Cromwell's reign, 1653, when they were permitted to return. The darkest stain on Edward's reign was his treatment of the Jews, for it is certain that much of the capital with which the Norman monarchs and churchmen built those noble and costly cathedrals that lent a glory to the wealth of the 12th and 13th centuries, was borrowed from the despised enemies of the Christian faith. And in later years the antipathy of the Jewish name has grown less a distinction of nationality and become more exclusively a denomination referring to ancestry and religious belief and among them are found the merchants and tradesmen of the great banking houses of the Rothschilds and Baring Bros., without whom England could not have financed her war scheme and loan in 1810 in order to defeat Napoleon and make her the greatest nation of the world.

In the reign of Louis 1st, the German Emperor of the West and King of Paris, France (778 to 840), and his brother Chas, the Bald, 2nd King of France (823 to 877), about the year 868, Baldwin Bras-de-Fur, the first Count of Flanders, built a fortress at Ghent as a defense against the Normans. Under the counts of Flanders it continued to prosper and increase until in the 14th century, it was able to send 50,000 men into the field. Ghent and Liege are populous and interesting towns, the former noted for its belfry 375 feet high where hung the famous "bell Roland" during the Middle Ages. From the time of Charlemagne, it is said, (Eginhard was the historian of Karl or Chas, the Great Charlemagne, who flourished 816-837), throughout the Middle Ages the ancient Frankish tradition of Roland, at battle of Pass of Roncevalles, between Spain and France, Aug. 15, 778 (see appendix), and the "heroic epic poem" of this famous paladin, the favorite nephew and chieftain of the Emperor Charlemagne, and William the Conqueror, it is said, had this "Song of Roland" chanted by Taillefer (cleave-iron) with sword and blazen (horn) at the head of his troops until the minstrel was slain to encourage them on the march in their triumphal entry into England; of which a manuscript copy of this "Chanson de Roland" is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, England. (Orlando and Oliver were also celebrated nephews of Charles 1st, as indicated in earliest history "of a Roland for an Oliver." (Shakespeare).

Edward 3rd, the Black Prince, md. the dau. of the Count of Hainault and distinguished himself in his invasions of France, defeating the French king, Philip, at Crecy in 1346 with great slaughter by first use of cannon, and capturing of the nobility and royalty of Europe. He next took Calais, after a siege of nearly 12 months and having expelled the inhabitants peopled it anew with English thus making it in fact an "English city." He also made it an emporium for the four chief commodities of his own kingdom: wool, leather, tin and lead. By this policy and the taking of Poitiers from King John in 1356 he was the means of preserving this city, regarded as the key to France, to his successors for nearly two centuries.

At Campvere, Isle of Welcheren. From a historical point of view Lusignan is a town of great interest from the contest between Margaret's son, Guy of Dimpiere, Count of Flanders, and Holland, 1303-4. The Flemings were besieged by Count William, Prince of Orange, governor of Holland and Zealand, but he was signally defeated Aug. 10, 1304, and they never tried it again.

Valenciennes, in the department of Nord, formerly Normandy, France, at the junction of the Rhonelle and Scheldt on the northeast coast, founded by Valentinian 1st, was a residence of Clovis and it is thither that Charlemagne summoned his first assembly of states in 771 A. D. The Normans were repulsed from its fortifications in 881 and it by turns belonged to Hainault and was independent, till taken by Baldwin of Flanders in 1003. It espoused the case of Jean d'Avesnes (Avan), Jeanne of Flanders, in 1253 and was unsuccessfully besieged by the Flemings. Baldwin 9th, of Flanders, Emperor of



View of 1000-ft. - 1000 ft., or 1000 ft. - 1000 ft. -
France, built by the Grand St. in 1000. The
tower in the retreat of 1000 by terrific explo-

Cassel. Earliest French History. Caen in Normandy. Defeat of the French at Poitiers. Capt. of Buch and Cousin, the Earl of Foix.

Constantinople, built his castle and resided there, it being a stronghold of Hainault at that stormy time, but since through various revolutions has reverted to France.

Cassel, a town on the north border line of France in the department of Nord and arrondissement of Hazebrouck, is situated 28 miles northwest of Lille on an isolated hill 800 feet high which commands a most extensive view in all directions. Portions of the four kingdoms of France, Belgium, England and Germany, can be seen with over 32 towns and 100 villages, including Lille and Dunkirk, the north post of France, both founded by Baldwin 3rd, of Flanders, and St. Omer, Ypres, and Ostend, in West Flanders. The public buildings comprise a castle, a commercial college, a museum and the mansion known as "La Noble Cour de Cassel" which is classed among the historic monuments of France. The manufactures of the town are lace, thread, stockings, pottery, leather and oil and it also trades in cattle. It is supposed to occupy the site of the old "Castellum Morinorum" and was certainly a Roman station as the numerous remains of the Gallo-Roman period sufficiently attest. It was in French Flanders and is frequently mentioned in the wars of the Middle Ages and it is the scene of important battles in 1071 and 1328 and in 1677, Apl. 11th, the French defeated the Prince of Orange, in which several of the Counts of Flanders participated. Count Dominique Vandamme, a French general in Napoleon's army (1770-1830) was born there.

In connection with our earliest French history may be mentioned as among the old historic landmarks of France, Caen, or Cadon, in Normandy. It is finely situated in a valley at high vantage on the banks of the Orne at the influx of the Odin 9 miles from the English channel with a harbor and sea entrance, also on main line of railway from Paris to Cherbourg, with a population in 1872 of city 39,115, and 41,210 in the commune. It is a handsome and well built town, the streets, of which the most important is the Rue St. Jean, are wide, straight and clean and the houses being of freestone have a fine appearance. Hardly any remains of its once extensive ramparts and towers of antiquity are now to be seen and the date of its foundation is unknown. It existed as early as the 9th century and when in 912, Naustria was ceded to the Normans by Chas. the Simple it was a large and important city. Under the Dukes of Normandy and particularly under William the Conqueror it rapidly increased and became the capital of Lower Normandy and in 1346 was besieged and taken by Edward 3rd, of England. It was again taken by the English in 1417 and was retained by them till 1459 when it was capitulated to the French in whose possession it has since continued. The castle founded by William the Conqueror and completed by Henry 1st, is still standing, enlarged and altered as a naval station. The city also contains the University buildings founded by Henry 8th in 1431, several ancient churches and other fine specimens of the Norman style of architecture. Among these are the Church of St. Pierre, dating from the 14th century with a stone spire 242 feet high, the finest in Normandy, the magnificent churches of the Abbaye Aux Hommes, or St. Etenne, and the Abbaye Aux Dames, or Trinity, both founded in 1066, the former by William 1st, the great Conqueror, where a plain grey marble slab in the pavement now marks the long since desecrated tomb, and the latter by his Queen Matilda who was interred there in the land of their birth amid the stirring scenes and eventful lives of their ancestry.

After the ignominious defeat of the French in the disastrous battle of Poitiers, Sept. 19, 1356, John the Good, King of France, being taken a prisoner to England, the Duke of Normandy suspecting his kinsman Chas. the Bad, King of Navarre (Spain), sent for succor to his friends in Flanders, Hainault and Bohemia to protect the Duke and Duchess of Orleans and the ladies and princes of the court and land assembled at Meaux.

After the defeat of the French under King John 2nd, at Poitiers by the British forces of Edward the Black Prince, Sept. 19, 1356, in the Jacquerie revolt, or insurrection, which followed in France in 1358, "As the Knight-errants, Earl of Foix and his cousin Captal (or Capet, from Hugh Capet, King of France, 940-996) (Capt.) of Buch were returning from a crusade in Prussia with about 60 lancers, being joined by others, and although the Captal was attached to the English he united with the Earl to protect the Duke and Duchess of Orleans and the ladies who had fled from Chalons to Meaux and under the banners of the Earl and Duke and pennon of the brave Knight, the Chief of Buch, with his 60 lancers being joined at every step to the extent of 9,000 men entered Paris and it and Meaux being nearly surrounded by the river Marne subdued and drove out the intruders." (Sieur Jean Foissart, French Chronicler, 1337-1410).

Brave Knight, the Chief of Buch. Gaston 3rd, Earl of Foix. House of Foix Marries into that of Navarre. Piers of John De Grailly, Capt. De Bucke, K. G. Seaver R. Buck. Peter and Mary Banyott. "The Belfry of Bruges."

Gaston 3rd, son of Gaston 2nd, 1335-78, Earl of Foix (surnamed Phoebus, for his beauty), a descendant of Roger Bernard 2nd, the Great, 1170-1278, nephew of Peter Roger, Count of Carcassonne, was the most famous of the old Foix family. Under the Kings of France he was governor of Languedoc and Gascony. In 1346 he md. Agnes of Navarre, sister of Chas. the Bad, and resided in his castle at Mazares where he entertained Chas. 6th, the Beloved in 1390 and died same year. As a Gascon Knight he was in the wars against the English in 1345 and the heretics in Prussia in 1357 and on his return with his cousin Captl (Capt.) of Buch, in 1358, they assisted in releasing the royal princess from the hands of the Jaquerie at Meaux, and in the subsequent battle of Launac in 1372. He died in 1378. His title, estates and dominion extended to his sister's husband's son Jean de Grailly in 1412, who became Gov. Gen. of Languedoc, Auvergne and Gaieune, and in 1436 his son Jean 2nd, was raised to the peerage of France and the courtship of Carcassonne, Roussillon and Cerdagne, and on his death in 1472 the house of Foix became merged in that of Navarre. (Enc. Brit., 9th ed., vol. 9, page 354).

Piers, or John de Grailly, capt. de Bucke, K. G. (Knighted by Edward 3rd) who died in 1376 was undoubtedly of this family and the one mentioned above, and it is likely Seaver R. Buck, Headmaster of the Berkshire School, Sheffield, Mass., as well as the Peter Buck family of Norway, Maine, descendants of Peter and Mary Banyott, French Huguenots who fled after revocation of Edict of Nantes, 1685, to Holland and then to England where they adopted the name of Buck, coming to America about 1800, settling in Worcester, Mass., a promising bearer of worthy name, may be of the same family exchanging the name in translation from the old French to the English, or taking the name of the wife or mother's family, as was often the case there in England, or in going from one country to another from change of language as frequently happens and from various other causes.

THE BELFRY OF BRUGES.

By Henry W. Longfellow, the greatest of American poets, born at Portland, Me., 1807, died at Cambridge, Mass., in 1882.

In the market place at Bruges, stands the belfry old and brown;
Thrice consumed and thrice rebuilt, still it watches o'er the town.
As the summer morn was breaking, on that lofty tower I stood,
And the world throw off the darkness, like the weeds of widowhood.
Thick with towns and hamlets studded and with streams and vapors gray,
Like a shield embossed with silver, round and vast the landscape lay.
At my feet the city slumbered. From its chimneys here and there,
Wreaths of snow-white smoke ascending, vanished ghostlike into air.
Not a sound rose from the city at that early morning hour.
But I heard a heart of iron, beating in that ancient tower.
From their nests beneath the rafters, sang the swallows wild and high;
And the world beneath me sleeping, seemed more distant than the sky.
Then most musical and solemn, bringing back the olden times,
With their strange unearthly changes rang the melancholy chimes.
Like the psalms for some old cloister, when the nuns sang in the choir;
And the great bell tolled among them, like the chanting of a friar.
Visions of the days departed, shadowy phantoms filled my brain;
They who live in history only, seemed to walk the earth again:
All the Foresters of Flanders, mighty Baldwin, Bras de Fer,
Liderick du Bueq and Cressy, Philip, Guy de Dampierre.
I beheld the pageants splendid, that adorned those days of old;
Stately dames, like queens attended, Knights who bore the Fleece of Gold,
Lombard and Venetian merchants with deep laden argosies,
Ministers from twenty nations; more than royal pomp and ease.
I beheld proud Maximilian, kneeling humbly on the ground;
I beheld the gentle Mary, hunting with the hawk and hound;
And the lighted bridal chamber, where a duke slept with a queen,
And the armed guard around them, and the sword unsheathed between.
I beheld the Flemish weavers, with Namur and Julius bold,

Earliest English History from Alfred the Great, Brut and His Trojans, Morte De Arthur, Arthur's Seat and Court, His Grandfather and Descendants, White Horse of Saxony, Cambrian Merlin, Walter, Chronicler of the Plantagenets.

Marching homeward from the bloody battle of the Spurs of Gold;
Saw the fight at Minnewater, saw the White Hoods moving west,
Saw great Artevelde victorious scale the Golden Dragon's nest.
And again the whiskered Spaniard all the land with terror smote;
And again the wild alarm sounded from the tocsin's throat;
Till the bell of Ghent responded o'er lagoon and dike of sand,
"I am Roland! I am Roland! there is victory in the land!"
Then the sound of drums aroused me. The awakened city's roar,
Chased the phantoms I had summoned back into their graves once more.
Hours had passed away like minutes; and before I was aware
Lo! the shadow of the belfry crossed the sun-illuminated square.

From Alfred the Great, the Danish kings, Sweyn, Canute and Hardicanute, settled Danelagh (Dane-law) and held the English throne from 1013 to 1040, to time of Edward the Confessor. Edmund 2d, called Edmund Ironsides, the last king of the Anglo Saxons ruled from 989 to 1016.

Bede the Venerable (673-735 A. D.) as he was called a famous English monk of the 8th century, the father of English history, the most learned Englishman and most eminent writer of his age was bn. about 673 in Monkwearmouth, N. E. Durham, and by the ancient bards of Wales, the Saxon Chronicle, in which the history of England is brought down to the death of King Stephen in 1151.

Roman de Brut in 1155 finished in French Layamon's semi-Saxon chronicle. The long rhymed Chronicle by Robert of Gloucester, who flourished about 1300 and the still longer one by Robert Manning or Robert de Brunne, who wrote some years later. Both these writers traverse the whole field of English history, mythical and veritable, from Brut and his Trojans down to Henry 3d and Edward 1st.

Among the most important of the numerous books which issued from the celebrated Caxton press (1470-1490) was the *Morte d'Arthur*, by Sir Thomas Malory, a prose compendium of the poetical legends concerning King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table.

The translation of Foissart's Chronicle by Lord Berners which appeared in 1523-25 was not unworthy of the rich and glowing original. (Prof. James Hadley, LL. D., Yale Coll., 1884. See *Hist. Eng. Language, Web. Dict., Rev. Ed., 1884*).

"The Byrth, Lyfe and Acts of King Arthur," (an undying name in romance if not in history). Collected by Thos. Malory in 1470, and printed by Wm. Caxton in English in 1485. "King Arthur of the Round Table." The Hero and Celtic chieftain Arthur, son of the King of Igerina, a prince of the Silures, 510-542, elected King of Britain at the age of 15, was king 32 years in the time of the Saxon invasions of the 5th and 6th centuries and is reputed to have led the Christian tribes of Britain in 12 pitched battles against, and checked and quelled the Saxons at Badburg in Dorsetshire and Mt. Baden, Wessex, in south of England and elsewhere, was bn. at the castle of Astolot, Guilford, on the Thames about 30 miles S. W. of London and held his court at various places.

Arthur's seat or court at Salisbury Craigs, Scot., one of the seven legions with Caerleon, 3½ miles north of Newport in Monmouthshire, Eng. as the capital Roman city of the legions founding Damonia or West Wales, Cambria or Wales, and Strath Clyde or North Wales, and Camelot or Winchester, Hampshire, Eng. At Mons Bodonicus, Badburg in Dorsetshire, it is reported, there King Arthur defeated Cedric in 520 A. D. at Mt. Baden in 516, in Wessex, in Bath, in south of England.

His grandfather, Aurelius Emrys, a descendant of the last Roman general who claimed the purple as emperor of Britain, was succeeded by Uther Pendragon (destroyer of the dragon), legendary King of Britain and is said to be buried on Dragon Hill in the N. W. of Bucks Co., near Uffington Castle of Danish construction, and in the same vicinity at Wantage, Berkshire, is the rude figure of what is called the "White Horse of Saxony," which still remains carved in the chalk downs of western England although it bears a greater resemblance to a greyhound.

The Cambrian Merlin, son of Constans and father of Arthur, at Venta Belgarum or Winchester, some say Camelot, now Queen Carmel, in Somersetshire, where Arthur also held his court and it is said bequeathed his round table at last. Walter or Wace chronicler of the Plantagenets, who wrote in French, in his two principal historical

Chrestien De Troyes. Camber, Son of Brutus, Son of Ascanius, Son of Aeneas. Line of Descent. Foundation of London. Arthur's Capital. Guinevere. Sir Galahad, Bors De Ganis and Perceval.

works presumes that a certain Brutus, a son of Ascanius and grandson of Aeneas, settled in Britain and became its first king, at or before the first invasion and ravages of Caesar, 55 B. C. Robert Wace, bn. in Jersey, Isle of France, was a clerk-lisant and trour-re of the 12th century (1120-80), studied at Caen and received from Henry 2d a probund at Bayeux, with other gifts, wrote (with his father and grandfather's help) the long romance of "Roman de Brut" and "Rou or Rollo" both of which are interesting monuments of Norman French of the 8th century, while the latter is a document of some importance for English history.

Chrestien de Troyes, French poet, 1150-1200. Champagnes, France, in the 11th century of the court and dedicated to Philip of Alsace, Count of Flanders, was the author of several of the romances of the connection of the "Holy Grail" and the "Round Table" legends, which enjoyed such an immense popularity in the Middle Ages, translations and imitations of which have appeared in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian and Flemish.

Camber, son of Brutus, was King of Cambria, Wales. Brutus at his death left the Isle to his three sons, one of whom Cambria, received the western part and Albania, (now Scotland) named from Albranact, who received the northern portion of the Island, Albion or Britain, from his father Brutus; and left Loerine, the Kingdom of Loegria, or Logris, now England.

From them the line of descent is given very minutely down to Cadwallader, son of Cadwallo, who died at Rome shortly before the year 700 A. D. The tradition that according to Geoffrey of Monmouth's history of the Britons, 1126, in Latin, then follows. The French derived their nation from Francis, son of Hector, claiming their descent from the Trojan fugitive, and the British from Brutus, son of Ascanius and grandson of Aeneas, who fled from Troy after its downfall, first to Italy and afterward to Britain where he founded in Albion the city of New Troy. Caerlud, a descendant of Brutus and succeeded by his son Caswallon, whom Caesar defeated in his 2d invasion of Britain, 54 B. C., afterward Londinium, Luds-town, or London, at first called Troy-Nouvant, and afterward enlarged and walled by Caerlud or Lud, represented as a brave and warlike monarch, genial in disposition, festive in his habits and popular, and who is buried at Ludgate, a part of London, being the last of the Trojan Kings. "For noble Britons sprang from Trojans' hold. And Troy-nou-vant (London) was built of Troy's ashes cold." Arthur's 12 battles were 1st at River Glem, Glen of Northumberland; 4 battles at the Duglas, a branch of the Ribble; 6th Battle of Bassa or Bashal Brook, a branch of the same; 7th Battle of Calidon or Tweed-dale; 8th Battle of Castle Gwenion (Caer Wen.) in Weddalle Stow; 9th Battle of Caerleon, upon the Usk; 10th Battle of Trath Trevoit in Anglesey, or Solway Firth; 11th Battle of Agned Cathregonion or Edinburgh; and 12th Battle of Badon Hill or Hill of Bath, Bannerdown, south England.

Arthur's capital where he was crowned was at the "City of Legions," Isca Silerum, "Caerleon," "Castle of the Legion," in Monmouthshire, on the river Usk near Newport. Uther's "Pendragon-Castle" (father of Arthur) is in S. E. Westmoreland Co., below Kirkby Stephen, near Yorkshire line and King Arthur's Round Table "circular earthworks" in N. E. Westmoreland near Clifton, so well as that "lofty oval mound" at Caerleon in south Monmouth near Newport and the sea with extended view of Welsh border and English country round. The "Round Table," a large circular marble, was given to King Arthur as his wife Guinevere's dowry by her father, Levdegran, King of Camelian, Scotland, who had it of Uther, as an heirloom, around which all the brave Knights with their King at the head assembled in council. Guinevere was very beautiful, "in beauty surpassed all the women of all the realm," and descended from a noble family of Romans, was educated under Duke Cadur, and whom Arthur loved at first sight and married.

King Arthur's castle, "Tentagel," at Caerleon, on the Usk in Wales, stands on the high rocky coast four miles N. W. of Camelford, on the N. W. of Cornwall, where with his beautiful wife Guinevere he lived in splendid state surrounded by 150 brave knights and beautiful ladies who served as patterns of valor, breeding and grace to all the world. From his court knights went out to all countries to protect women, chastise oppressors and liberate the distressed and engage in other chivalrous adventures. Sir Galahad, Bors de Ganis and Perceval were the rival heroes, spending their lives ardently engaged in the quest of the "Sengreal" or "Holy Grail" which Joseph of Arimathea had long hidden from mortal sight on account of the wickedness of the times, had lately been re-

Joseph of Arimathea. Lancelot. "Crown of Thorns." Holy Grail. English Hawthorn at Cathedral Heights. Inspiring Legends. Arthur's Forebears. Battle of Camlan. Anglo-Saxons from Frisians. Descent of Cornish-British Kings.

vealed and reinstated, who was said to have wandered into Britain in the year 63 and with his flowing staff (of "Hawthorn") and indicated the spot where Glastonbury Abbey should be built. Its ruins are still extensive and the subsequent settlement of his kindred in "Isle of Avalon," Glastonbury, Somersset Co., 25 miles S. W. of Bath, formed by the river Brue or Brent, near Bristol channel, brought into Britain by his son, the crowning adventure of Arthur's chivalry and renown.

It was 1900 years ago, in the year 63 A. D., Joseph of Arimathea and eleven disciples sent over from Gaul by St. Philip came to this district and sought to convert the British King Arviragus, the venerated, at "Vetusta Ecclesia," on the site of the Glastonbury Abbey, now in ruins 35 miles from Bristol and 131 from London in Somersetshire.

Lancelot was the son of King Pillimore; Galahad, son of Lancelot, by his faith, purity and moral courage, regained the Holy Grail.

One of the Apocryphal gospels mentioned the cup, the "Holy Cup," which had been used at the "Last Supper," and tradition told that Joseph of Arimathea had brought this into England together with one of the thorns from the "Crown of Thorns" which, planted at Glastonbury, had grown. Perhaps a thorn-apple seed from parent tree. Although it is not generally known, a slip from the veritable old Glastonbury Thorn is growing in the gardens of the Cathedral, Georgetown Heights, Wash., D. C., now known as the "English Hawthorn." Thus by weaving together the finest legends of the people, by infusing them with the loftiest sentiments of chivalry, and inspiring them with a fine spiritual purport, various legends and traditions have gathered around the "Hawthorn" and it has been regarded by many as an emblem of "hope and immortality."

Sir Lancelot was one of the most famous of the Knights, having been reared and educated at the court of Vivian, mistress of the enchanter Merlin and better known as the "Lady of the Lake," and with "Her head thrown back, her lips apart like statuette of Grecian art," through the love of Elaine of the "Isle of Avalon" dau. of King Pelles, and the lamentations of the fair maid of Astelot, the dau. of Sir Benard, with his brothers, Sir Tirre and Sir Lavine, and Sir Gawain, the strong and how she died for his love, forsaken and bereft; and for his amours of Queen Guinevere and the exploits he undertook for her sake.

Igernia, the beautiful wife of Gerolis, Duke of Tinladiel or Tinlaggel in Cornwall was the mother of Arthur by Uther, who being in semblance or counterpart of Gerolis "did thus circumvent" the Duke's wife for whom he had conceived a violent passion and afterwards slew Gerolis in mortal combat and so married her.

At Camlan in Cornwall was the scene of a battle between King Arthur and Mordred, his nephew, in 542 when both were slain. The West Saxons, also under Egbert, had a battle here in 823 with Ambrosius, the Britons claiming suseranity under Gawayne, who was slain.

The Welsh remained independent under petty princes until 1282 when Edward 1st conquered them in his conquest and settlement of Wales.

The earliest Teutonic settlers in the north of England were Fresians, a tribe of Saxons and Angles of Aryan or Anglo European or German Celtic origin of high antiquity from which came the Anglo-Saxon name.

The family of Uther, or Arthur, is said to have descended from Aeneas, Ascanius, Silvius and Brutus and the early pedigree of Cornish-British Kings. Brut or Brutus, the euphonic Trojan hero, who found his way to Britain, flourished in Geoffrey of Monmouth, Garman, Wace, Layamon and other chroniclers. In Edward's time, 1298, in political faction, the popular story of Brute the Trojan, from whose eldest son, Loerinus, he claimed descent and therefore superiority over the Scottish Kings, sprung from the second son, Albanactus, as well as those of Wales descended from Camber, the third son, prevailed and was fought for and established.

King Arthur died in 542 A. D. at Camlan in Cambria, or Glastonbury, and is buried at Avelon (Apple Orchard), Glevum or Gloucestershire, and gave up the crown of Britain to his kinsman Constantine, the son of Cador, Duke of Cornwall. The "Isle of Avelon" now extends from Glastonbury Tor, to the "Ploden cliffs" in hills and vales rising above the plain of Segemoor. It was said as early as the 16th century that the Sepulcher of his Queen, Guanhumara (Guinevere), is at Meigle in Strathmore, "Stonehenge," the great circular cromlech on Salisbury Plain in South Wiltshire, England, which was erected as a monumental sepulcher by Aurelius Ambroseus, brother of Uther Pendragon, the father of King Arthur, to the memory of the British princes treacherously slain near there

Stonehenge. Hengist Invasion. Loch Katherine. Excalibar. An Historical Arthur. Abbey's Panel Pictures. Powys' Castle. Baldwin (Buck) Lieut. of the Marches. The Baldwins (Buck Descendants) in England. Archbishop Baldwin. Baldwin (Buck) of Redvers. Haverford West.

at Amesbury by Hengist, the Saxon invader of Britain in the 5th century, all of whom are buried there, within the Druid's circle as well as Constantine, the successor of King Arthur. (Recent excavations have found the remains of a Cathedral in Stonehenge which has done away with much of the Druidic fallacy. Remains of a Cathedral being excavated at Salisbury, England in 1890. They have been covered for a thousand years. Carved figures and pottery of the Norman period have been unearthed. In the Trossachs between Glasgow and Edinburgh, near Stirling Castle, is Loch Katherine and in center "Ellen's Isle" of the "Lady of the Lake," enchanted land of Highland chiefs as embodied in this narration.

Homeric warriors had fought with weapons of bronze and Arthur with his irresistible sword "Excalibar" and his staunch Welsh spearsmen seems to have proved to them at least, that he was not a myth, but a man able to break the heathen and uphold the Christ, the legend of whose deeds done and recited in camp and castle have won applause and come down to us retold in Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" by the poet laureate of England, of Lincolnshire Wolds.

An historical Arthur is regarded as having been a 6th century leader by such English historians as Dr. T. R. Nash, 1726-1811; Dr. Robert Burton, 1577-1640; Dr. George Chalmers, 1742-1825; and Sir Walter Scott, 1771-1832; as well as other authorities. (Enc. Brit. 2-651). Among these Edwin A. Abbey, bn. in Philadelphia, Pa., April 1st, 1852, most famous of English-American artists. In the Boston Public Library may be seen his celebrated panel pictures of "the Holy Grail being Carried Overseas," "The Quest of the Holy Grail," and "Galahad, the Deliverer." It took him 11 years to finish these splendid panels in his elaborate studio at Fairford, Gloucestershire, Eng. He died in Eng., Aug. 1st, 1911, leaving many historical pictures of great repute in this country and copies of the above may also be seen among the historical series of the New National Museum, Wash., D. C.

In the time of William the Conqueror, Powys Castle was founded by Baldwin, Lieut. of the Marches to William the Conqueror, in 1098 to overawe the Welsh on the English border, which was wrested from him in 1108 by the Welsh, but recaptured by Roger d'Montgomery, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, the next year and is now known as the "Bishop's Castle," and the town as Montgomery after him, the country bordering on England being first known as Powys. Welsh flannel manufacture is now extensively carried on at Welshpool and Montgomery.

Baldwin, Lieut. of the Marches, and William Rufus, son of William the Conqueror, were the founders of a castle and town on the Vernway, a branch of the Severn, in West Wales; and Baldwin, Earl of Devon, established a priory there at Breamore, Hants, in the 12th century. Thomas Baldwin, a descendant, a celebrated English prelate of the 12th century, bn. in Exeter, became a Cisterian monk and "Minorite" in Devon and rose from Abbot to Bishop.

Baldwin (Thomas), Archbishop of Canterbury from 1185 to 1190, wrote various treatises on religious subjects and laid the foundation of the Arch-episcopal palace at Lambeth. In 1189 he crowned King, Richard 1st, at Westminster, and two years later made a pilgrimage through Wales preaching the Crusades, and followed that prince to the Holy Land where he died at the siege of Ptoemais, or Jean d'Acre, near Jerusalem, of whom Baldwin Bastard, Esq., of Buckland Court on the river Dart in Devon is a descendant being of Baldwins of Aston-Clinton near Buckland, Bucks Co., Eng., and also from which are descended John and Thomas Baldwin early settlers of Stonington, Ct.

Baldwin (Buck) of Redvers occupied Exeter in Stephen's reign and also after the conquest the Norman Earldom of the walled town of Chester, on the river Dee, which he granted to Gerbod, a noble Fleming, for the reduction of the hostile Welsh. Earl Baldwin had figured with him in the previous history of Flanders.

Haverford-west, capital of Pembroke Co., seaport and market town of Wales, is on the West Cladden River, 8 miles N. E. of Milford. The Flemings settled here in the reign of Henry 1st. It is a highly picturesque town with several adjacent boroughs on the sides and at the foot of several steep hills with castle and keep of the first Earl of Pembroke, Gilbert de Clare, of the 14th century.

Carnarvon Castle, 4 miles from Portsmouth, is one of the oldest and most interesting to be seen in all England. "A text book of Medieval Architecture from its beginning to its ending, that carries us back to the Old English or even to the pre-Medieval Age." (Says Prof. E. A. Freeman, D. C. L., and LL. D., of Oxford and Cambridge, Eng., 1823).

Snowdon. Owen Glendower. Ruthen. Carduel Cathedral Built by Waller, a Norman Buck. Gloucester Cathedral. St. Mary's. Exeter Cathedral. Stephen, King of England. Reign. St. Albans Abbey. Rye.

From a rocky height near Uxbridge there is a fine view of Snowdon and the Isle of Anglesia with their mountain fastnesses, the scene of Owen Glendower, Welsh chieftain's (1357-1416) marvelous exploits, in 1404 committing terrible ravages in the districts under the sway of the marches, or where Norman castles overawed the natives, but in 1408 he was defeated and his residences destroyed and laid waste, a fine and populous country of Ruthen, and driven back to Snowdon.

The Cathedral Church at Carduel, Carlisle, North Cumberland, was built by Walter, a Norman (Buck) in 1092 and has 4 canons, founded by William Rufus, or William 2d, King of England, second son of William 1st the Conqueror, bn. in Normandy in 1056, and was dedicated by Henry 1st in 1101, was destroyed by fire in 1292, but subsequently restored and superseded by a fine modern castellated edifice of Gothic renaissance in a later style of old English architecture and is now justly celebrated for its "east window," the finest decorated, and "its choir," one of the finest in England, pointed, geometric and flowing.

The prosperity of the century following the entry of William the Conqueror into England witnessed an outburst of architectural energy which covered the land with cathedrals and castles of Teutonic and Medieval splendor. It is claimed that the Gothic style of architecture was imported from the East during the crusades and brought into England with the Normans just after the conquest. For witness, 195 churches and edifices were built during the reigns of William 1st and his sons in the Norman Gothic style which in 1174 superseded and prevailed. Few structures can be seen more beautiful than the graceful and elegant spires of Gloucester Cathedral or of St. Mary's at Taunton, or the imposing and classical elegance throughout of the Exeter Cathedral, to the incomparable period of 1666 when the works of Sir Christopher Wren, with his splendid genius and fine taste, still standing unrivalled, as he was original and which have been models for art imitation and study, as they were objects of admiration, unsurpassed at any other period.

Henry 2d was a patron of learning and art and many Gothic edifices of great splendor were erected during his reign. (E. A. Freeman).

Stephen, King of England, 1135 to 1154. (the last of the Anglo-Norman line), bn. 1105, died in Dover Oct. 25, 1154, was the 3d son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adele, dau. of William the Conqueror, and nephew of Henry 1st, and married in 1128, Mahout, or Matilda, dau. of Eustice 3d count of Boulogne and youngest brother of Godfrey of Bouillon. She died May 3d, 1151. Being in England on the death of Henry 1st he seized on the crown and royal coffers to the prejudice of Henry's dau., Matilda, and was crowned in 1135. It is said, in the short and weak reign of Stephen, under the "Feudal System" no less than 1115 castles and "Adulterated castles," as they were called and usually given (365 accurately) without royal license, for the Barons and brave Knights from which to sally forth to settle property and family disputes or ravages and plunder, were built in England for safety and protection. They were the necessary outgrowth of the time, for defenseless people were only too thankful then to rally round any powerful chief or overlord's castle in baronial days who built a stronghold and offered them protection, England being literally dotted all over with monasteries, abbeys, castles and baronial halls. Among the monastic ruins, the pile of St. Albans Abbey, in Hertford, founded in 793 in honor of the first Christian martyr of Great Britain is still to be seen. Baldoc on old "Iekneild way," a Roman road, built by the Romans sometime in the first Christian era in North Hertford, South Britain, a handsome Gothic building supposed to have been erected by the Knights Templars in Stephen's reign is still standing. Newark Castle, built by Alexander, the Bishop of Lincoln, in 1123 during Stephen's reign, may now be seen in ruins on the Trent in Notts, Eng.

Rye is a seaport market town in the S. E. of Essex Co., 10 miles N. E. of Hastings. The appearance of the town is remarkably antiquated, overlooking the junction of the Rother and the Tillingham; on an eminence is a small castle built by William de Ypres of Flanders in the reign of Stephen and now used as a jail. The church is a beautiful and interesting structure, the central tower, transepts and a number of circular arches, etchings, etc., all belong to the early Norman. This ancient town receives historical mention as early as 893. It was walled on two sides by Edward 3d and contributed 9 ships to the fleet in his invasion of France.

Matilda's Reign. First English Fortifications. Overlords. Landmarks of the Bucks in England. Surnames. Old High Buxton. Ancient Baths of Buckstones. Norman Keep. Clifford's Tower. Haynault. Buckland.

Stephen was the last of the Norman rulers and Edith, or Matilda, the dau. of King Malcolm of Scotland, and Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling, grandson of Edmund Ironside, of the Saxon line, usurped the throne and ruled through the middle of his reign.

The first English fortification of which we have any record is "Bebbanburh," now Bamborough, built by Ida, King of Northumberland, in 547. A great number of defenses were conducted under Alfred 340 years later. All of these however partake more of the character of fortified towns than of castles. The building of true castles commenced after the Norman conquest, by the overlords of the land, 84 castles are known to have existed in England in the 11th century of which 71 were protected by "mottes" (hillocks and ditches). Edward Armitage, English painter, 1817. Miss Ella S. Armitage. Book. John Murray. Published in London, 1912, 7th chapter, gives a complete and brief description of them all. John Stowe, English historian and antiquarian of Aldgate, London, 1525-1605, author of "A Summary of the Annales and Chronicles of England from Brute," in 1561, and "Survey of London," first published in 1598 and revised and illustrated in 1876, was followed by the researches of George Holmes, English antiquarian, 1662-1749, and others in the same direction.

Although the Bucks of the Norman period in England have long since passed away and are forgotten and their habitations, structures and abodes crumbled, despoiled or obliterated, yet the scenes of their early associations and environments are still the same "although they know them no more," and which they have left indelibly marked "by giving their name to the locality" in which they lived and moved and had their being, stamped as footprints on the sands of time. In the following up the theater of their adventures and exploits we have retraced the following spots and dwelling places on the early "county maps" of old England, to be found in the various volumes of the 9th Ed. of Ency. Brit., as well as the information and descriptions contained therein, and other kindred works combined, pertaining to same. Surnames were very often, as now, the origin of the local names as pertaining to the owner of the land or property, or the name being applied or appended to the natural features or characteristics of the country, and so we find:

Bucks-town, or Buxton, in Derbysire, 160 miles from London and 33 miles N. W. of Derby. It lies 900 feet above the sea in a deep valley surrounded by hills and moors which were tastefully planted by Lord Hartington, the Duke of Devonshire, in 1779, and buildings erected for his country seat at an expenditure of \$120,000, the only approach being by a narrow ravine by which the Wye flows into the Derwent water. The new part of the town is much under the level of the old "High Buxton" and is now entered north and south by the Midland, London, and North Western Railways. It is very famous, the most in England, for its calcareous and calybeate spring, "St. Anne's Well," both tepid and cold. The early Romans had baths here and for over 300 years it has been celebrated as a "Summer resort." Five thousand visitors can be accommodated at once as everything about the town, baths, buildings, grounds and groves are on a magnificent scale. "The Crescent" is a fine range of buildings in the Doric style erected by the Duke in 1779-86. Near by is "Diamond Hill," famous for its crystals; "Poole's Hole," a stalactite cavern 560 yards long; and a perpendicular rock cliff, "Chee Tor," 300 to 400 feet high from the Wye.

The benefits of the "Ancient Baths of Buckstones" at intercession of the Wye and Derwent on the "Bathgate roads" (ancient paved Roman crossroads in South Derby near Stafford line) were known and praises sounded by John Jones, the "Phisition of the King's Medacine" in Derby in 1572, and its curative merits were extolled by Hobbs and Cotton. The old cross and shrine of St. Anne, the tutelar saint, where crutches, bandages, etc., were doffed and offered in token of gratitude for benefits received, were destroyed by Henry 8th in 1538.

In Yorkshire, Richmond, in North Riding, with its unrivaled "Norman Keep," and St. Mary's at York, of old York castle nothing now remains but its massive "Clifford's tower;" and the Haynault Forest in Yorkshire of "Capt Kidd" notoriety (William Kidd, notorious Scot.-Eng. ocean highwayman and pirate, 1650-1700) is being devastated with the feudal castles, peaked gables, massive walls and ivy-clad turrets of old.

Buckland, south of the Humber in middle Lincoln, Lincolnshire, situated in "the Wolds," above "the Fens," of the east coast not far from East Coast Railway, running from Louth to Boston, where the Bucks and Flemings were settled and improved the land from the mouth of the Humber to "The Wash." (Humber, so-called because its waters make a great humming at the ebbing and flowing of the tide, and hence the "Wash" also).

Walter at Buck's Castle. Margaret, Relict of Ralph at Chilton. Sherwood Forest. Robin Hood. Old Buckingham where Bucks First Settled. Buckley and Bucklesham. Buckden Palace. Devonshire Bucks. Buckland Court. Monasteries. William Caxton.

They also built abbeys and churches with their baronial or feudal castles at Boston, Louth and Lincoln.

Buckland and Halton in the "Chilton Hills" east of Aylesbury, with Chilton on the west. Walter Buck was at Buck's Castro (Castle) and domains at Halton, and Margaret, relict of Ralph, with some of her family was settled at Chilton in 1273, not far apart in Buckshire (Buckingham Co.,) Eng. Chilton Hills, or hundreds, for the most part a magnificent beech and oak forest at times had been in some parts infested with robbers of the Robin Hood order, a bold outlaw of the Sherwood forest in Nottingham of the 12th century. Robin Hood of Locksley Hall, son of the Earl of Huntingdon md. Marion, dau of the Earl of Fitzwalter, whose estates were wantonly destroyed by John Lackland, brother of Richard Cour de Lion, in his absence to the Crusades, and consequently stainlessly setting her free of her vow, he became an outlaw in spirit of revenge, retaliation and plunder.

Old Buckingham, Buckingham Abbey and New Buckingham (of which George Villers was afterward first Duke of Buckingham, 1592-1628) in southern part of Norfolk Co. on Eastern and Midland railway extending from Norwich to Thetford and Buckingham Sta. on Great Eastern Railway near Norwich and Buxton, north of Norwich, all just south of old Hingham, where the Bucks were first settled before 1273, and so we find a Noel and Chas. R. Buxton, Eng. brothers there in 1914 descendants. Buckley (near Oxford) and Bucklesham (near Ipswich, we have Buckham, and Matthew H. Buckham, D. D., LL. D. President of University of Vermont, 1871-1910, of Eng. birth and Scot-Eng. parentage and James Buckham of Melrose, Mass., 1858-1908, poet and divine of Burlington, Vt. and James Monroe Buckley, author and divine, 1836-1916, are worthy descendants) in southeastern division of Suffolk Co. near the Great Eastern Railway, the Deben estuary, and the Norman Keep of the high old Oxford Castle, overlooking the sea, is supposed to be where John Buck was settled at "Balberg" in 1273. Suffolk is one of the most fertile counties in England. In the 18th century it was famed for its dairy products. All along the coast large and famous herds of cattle and flocks of sheep were grazed and raised. Norfolk and Suffolk originally were in one section, the finest for situation in the Kingdom. We find John Wright Buckham and J. Herbert Buckworth were both English journalists in later times, 1914. Buckden Palace, in the perpendicular Gothic style, 5 miles S. E. Huntington on river Ouse in Hunts Co. In 1273. Amicia Buck was settled in hundred of Huntington and Buckden was very likely his family seat. Huntington is especially noted for its stock raising and dairying, butter and cheese. Hunts, or Huntington, existed in the time of the Saxons under the name Huntantun and in the Norman survey is mentioned as Huntersdune, the "Fens and Meres" being the hunters' and fowlers' resort for game.

In the valley of the river Ouse, Brompton Park Sta., Midland Railway, and at Buckland and Buckfast Abbeys, in Buckfast leign, of the 14th century, both on the river Dart, and at Brompton, Chilton and Lythtonston, near by each other, all in Devonshire, Margaret, Richard, Robert, William and Nicholas Bucks in 1272 were settled there.

Buckland Court, on the Dart, later country seat of Baldwin Bastard, Esq., in 1851, (Des. of Buck) in Devonshire, "vale of Exeter and interior," is called the "Garden of England," and also near "the North and South coasts" for grand cliff and rock scenery is not excelled by any in England or Wales.

First monastery established in England by St. Augustine in 597 A. D. In the dissolution by Henry 8th of all monasteries in England, in 1539, most all the monasteries were destroyed, for an enlightened Christianity has found it much better to go about doing good than to be shut up in a monastery preparing for heaven. The Benedictine order founded by St. Benedict of Nursia at Monte Cassino, situated midway between Rome and Naples, in Italy, 480-543 A. D., became immensely popular. At one time it embraced about 40,000 abbeys scattered over all Europe. However, the monks of the Middle Ages were in various ways really the vanguards of civilization and enlightenment. Learning at this period was almost exclusively confined to the cloister, the monks and priests being the only scholars. Every monastery had its "writing-room," where the copying of books or manuscripts was constantly carried on. The most noted among the writers of this time were William of Malmesbury, Geoffrey of Monmouth and Henry of Huntingdon.

William Caxton, a Kentish boy by birth but apprenticed to a London mercer, had already spent thirty years of his manhood in Flanders as Governor of the Guild of Mer-

Wm. Caxton, Copying Mss. in Contrast to Printing. His First Printed Book, "The Book of Troy." Munster Cathedral. Holl and Buck, Celebrated Engravers. Bockenhall, Buckland, Bucknell, Buckhurst Hill.

chant Adventurers there, when we find him engaged as a copyist in the service of the Duchess of Burgundy, but the tedious process of copying manuscripts was soon thrown aside for the new art which Colard Mansion had introduced in Bruges. "For-as-much as in writing the same," Caxton tells us in the preface to his first printed work "The Book of Troy," "My pen is worn, my hand is weary and not steadfast, mine eyes dimmed with overmuch looking on white paper and my courage not so prone and ready to labor as it hath been and that age creepeth on me daily and feebleth all the body (with whom we can sympathyse) and also because I have promised divers gentlemen and to my friends to address to them as hastily as I might the said book, therefore I have practiced and learned at my great charge and dispense, to ordain this said book in print after the manner and form as ye may see, and is not written with pen and ink, as other books be, to the end that every man may have them at once, for all the books of this story here emprinted as ye see were begun in one day and also finished in one day." The printing press was the precious freight he brought back to England after an absence of five and thirty years (Green's Short History of the Eng. people), which finally culminated through Cardinal Wolsey and others in the disuse and abandonment of the monasteries and establishment of the printing press in the schools and colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, which grew out of them, and gave us the first authorized version of King James' English Bible, in a printed form, that all might have and read in 1611, preceded by translations and publications of William Caxton in 1493, Miles Cloverdale in 1535, sanctioned by Henry 8th, and that of the New Testament by William Tyndale in 1530. The monks had done their best work and were then being corrupted in various ways by the inmates under the baneful influence of intolerant priesthood and hierarchy of popes, political intrigues and apostacy of priestcraft, in which Henry the 8th became awakened and in a great measure finally subverted and abolished and was instrumental in causing a reformation and in the establishment of the Church of England and thus laying the foundation of the present Protestant Christian Church and religion.

The glory of Lincoln, one of the most ancient and interesting cities in England, capital of Lincolnshire, is its noble "Munster" Cathedral, the original plan in 1806, adopted that of the Rouen, under Bishop Romigius. The central Tower from which booms the "Great Tom," of 51½ tons, is 262 feet high, and the vaulted lantern cloeks, the "Dean's Eye," and the "Bishop's Eye," of the corner towers are 30 feet in diameter. As a study to the architect and antiquary, this stands unrivalled, not only as the earliest purely Gothic building in Europe, but as containing within its immense compass every variety of style from the simple "massive Norman" of the west front, to the "Late Decorated" of the east portion. It is "Oolite tooled." There are well known views of it by Holl and Buck. William Holl is said to be prince of English steel engravers, and Samuel and Nathaniel Buck were equally celebrated as architects and engravers.

The old town of Bockenhall, 1087 to 1157, now Bucknall, near Horncastle, Lincolnshire, is situated on the river Welland, 93 miles from London in the heart of the fens in the center of a rich agricultural section.

Buckland, Berkshire Co., north part near Oxford Co. line on "Waldri St.," old Roman road leading from Great Faringdon to Oxford City on the Isis Oak or Charney, a branch of the Thames; Bucklesham, a London suburb, named from Buckle a grocer of Old London in time of Queen Elizabeth, and Buck-le-burg, in the south, not far from Newbury on "Ocknield Street," Roman or Ridgeway road, southwest of Wantage, Berks Co., have many old historical remains. Near Wantage, the noted "White Horse," and "Dragon Hill" in Chesbury, and in Uffington, Alfred's Castle of 872 A. D. Woolen manufacture was introduced by the Flemings in time of the Tudors. (1485).

Bucknell, Oxfordshire, not far from Bicester, and also Roisham Park, surrounding "Bucknell (Bapt.) University" was established at Lewisburg, Union Co., Penn., on Susquehanna River in 1832-53, "there the Norman Church of Bucknell" was established in 1160, in old Saxon Eng.

Buckhurst Hill, 6 miles "direct by road to Hackney," London, on Epping Forest outskirts and Rodney River, on Great Eastern Railway in Essex Co., and domains of Lord or Earl of Buckhurst Park, (Lord Buckhurst at Charles 2d time, 1650) on the river "Medway," parish of Withyham, South Downs, Sussex Co. station on London and South Coast Railway now. Long Buckby and Sta., Alcharpe Park of Duke of Buccleuch, 17,965 acres on the river Avon between Northampton and Rugby, Northampton Co., on Lon-

Buckland, Buckhom, West Buckland, Buckrose, Bucton, Eston, Sir John and Edric, Roger and Henry, Buckley, Buckborn and Buckleshard, As English Names Run, The Saxon Chronicle, Boudica, Rowena, Yesault, Tristan, St. Tya, King Mark.

don and North Western Railway and Grand junction canal, 3 miles N. E. of Great Brington.

Buckland in Surrey Co. not far from Reigate and Red Hill, London and South Western Railway, near "Pebble Coombe" and "Chobham Ridges," from "the Mendips to the Exmoor," the most highly picturesque and massive section of the Hill country of England.

Buckhom in north part of Dorset Co. near Somerset Co. line on West Stour River near Weston, London and South Western Railway.

West Buckland near Wellington Sta., South Western Railway, and "Buckland St. Mary," "Black Down Hills," Somerset Co., southern part near Taunton and not far from Devon Co. line.

Buckrose, East Riding, Yorkshire, one of the three (Buckrose, Holderness and Howdenshire) parliamentary divisions of East Riding, and Bucton and Eston in the north east "Buckrose Moors" section of "the wolds," a rich and fertile agricultural region north of the Humber, originally granted to Rudolphus le Buck by Henry 1st of Eng.

Sir John Buck and Edric, at North Bucton, Bucton priory and Easton Grange, North Riding on the Bank side, Severn, in the Rosedale wolds, were situated 1273-1320.

Roger and Henry were north of the Humber, north west of York, near the sea and "Bridlington Bay" (now Burlington), also near Great Duffield, now in the parliamentary division of Buckrose, East Riding, Yorkshire, which is famed for the beauty of its river scenery, its mines and mineral springs. A descendant of the Buckrose family, Mrs. J. E. Buckrose, is the Eng. author of "A little green world," a story of English country life, and "Down our street," the happy life of a real people. Hodder and Stoughton, pub., London, Eng., 1912.

Buckley, Buckborn and Buckleshard, near together near the coast in the south west corner of the "south downs" of Hampshire Hants, or Southampton Co., west of Southampton Water, bordering on the New Forest, where the two sons and grandson of William the Conqueror all met their sudden and violent fate at different times in the great beech and oak forest covering a portion of the vast territory he so ruthlessly depopulated and seemingly ill fated to the family and which it took years to recover and settle.

Buckingham Sta., between Norwich and Great Yarmouth on the east coast, Buckingham Abbey and Old and New Buckingham, below Norwich in the south of Norfolk Co. on Great Eastern Railway (Thomas Buckingham first emigrant to Milford, Ct., settled in Hartford, Ct., eminent divine, died 1731; his grandson, William Alfred, 1804-1875, was Gov. of Conn.) also Buckworth near North Shields at Tynemouth, Northumberland coast, were undoubtedly inhabited by and named after the Bucks in the early periods of England's history.

As it is largely found, "In foord, in ham, in ley, in tun, The most of English surnames run." Ton or ham, is the property of whoever the early settlers of the district may have been; and so castro for castle; hurst for town; ham, for hamlet, house or town; lay, ley or leigh for a field or meadow; shard for bounded field; and so ton, for high or tony; rose or rise for flower or nobility; and nell or nall for tradesmen, from the Norman and Anglo-Saxon.

In the Saxon Chronicle we have Boudica, Queen of the Iceni in early Britain, widow of the British King of Norfolk and Suffolk, in her war chariot vanquishing and driving out the Romans, and after this the fair Rowena, dau. of the Saxon Henghist, a prince of the Jutes, had captivated and won the British King Vortigen and secured the Isle of Thanet in driving out the Scots and Picts from Kent, leading to the Welsh and Irish legendary romances of Yesault and Tristian of Cornish-English history, as basis of the story: in King Arthur's time, an Irish Virgin, St. Hya, arrived at Pendennis, the ancient town of the 5th century in the beautiful Bay of St. Ives, so-called in commemoration, and the ancient Cross of St. Andrew recently restored. It is a Cornish seaport town and headquarters of the pilchard (sardines in oil) fisheries, 7 miles north of Penzance (holthead) near lands end, in the south so-called Penzance (or penance) lands of the shrine, in West Cornwall, British Channel. There is a fine ancient romance related by the Anglo-Norman Knight Luces, of the castle of Gast, near Salisbury, that Yesault the beautiful Irish Princess, in the claims of the Cymric and Irish Gallie, people of Breton origin, the cause of war between King Mark (her husband) and Tristian (Gallie, her lover), the son of Meliades and Isabel, the first of Ireland, bn. in the open country of Lyonesse, France, and is the nephew of King Mark of Cornwall, Wales, and being brought up in the

Faramond Court. Tantagel in Wales. Prince Merhoul. Palemedes. Gueron. Peredur. Medieval Romances. Buckland. Buckhurst Palace. Buckdon, Buckland, Bocton, Post Villages to this Day. Walter Buck, Dean of Bocking.

court of Faramond, the Frankish King, falls in love with his daughter but is compelled to flee to his uncle in Tantagel, in the vale of the Wye, in Wales, with whom a reconciliation is effected.

A prince called Merhoul and of Ireland, lands in Cornwall to claim tribute of King Mark, and who fights for the love of "Yesault" a duel with Tristian and both are wounded, Merhoul mortally.

Tristian then goes back to Ireland and is well received by the King of Ireland and his dau., Yesault, and her mother who restores him to health, and with her love philters both are bourne "to elysian fields of happiness," although in the meantime she has become King Mark's bride she still loves Tristian and as an offset he marries her cousin, another white handed Yesault of Brittany. But other lovers appear on the scene, the Saracen Knight Palemedes, who loves her with a purer love than Tristian and is a serious rival, but he being rejected finally to seek and find out and marry the fair faced dau. of Faramond. Also Gueron and Peredur, two Arthurian Knights appear on the scene. The intrigue of these two lovers is carried on for some time till Mark's suspicions are aroused, making him act and speak in the most ridiculous manner and in his carousals they flee to King Arthur's court to seek another Yesault. Tristian leaves Cornwall, and his wife dies soon after, but upon hearing from Yesault returns again and Mark being taken and imprisoned in a Saxon invasion and revolt, dies during the revolution in which Tristian with the captured sword of Merhoul successfully subdues and defends the dominions and regains the Kingdom and Yesault now becomes his bride and thus they inherit the kingdom and so all goes well and they become the best knight and lady in all the land and love each other at once and for ever, and the two lovers are buried side by side not far from their home and a wondrous willow tree planted by their ancestry extends its branches to cover their graves.

Yesult, or Isolde, beloved of Tristram celebrated in many Medieval romances of 1148, and in the "Tristram and Yesault" of Mathew Arnold and A. C. Swinburne, English poets of the 18th century. She was the wife of King Mark of Cornwall and mistress of his nephew, Sir Tristram, famous for his tragic intrigue with the beautiful Yesolde, with whom she fell in love from drinking a love philter. She was called "Isolde the Fair," "Princess of Ireland" and "Queen of Cornwall."

A very remote ancestor of one of the Buck families of England is said to have been Grace Mountjoy, the dau. of an Irish nobleman, Lord Mountjoy, Lieut. of Ireland, 1600-3. The triumph of the house of Mountjoy influence flung its luster over the last days of Elizabeth in Ireland under the veil of religion and liberty, "than which nothing is esteemed so precious in the hearts of man."

Buckland, S. E. Railway center near Dover, and Buckland on the Swale, coast of North Kent, near Feversham, Roman road and London and Margate railway and Buckhurst Hill, Epping Forest, River Roding, "vicinity of London" 7 miles to Hackney, London.

Buckhurst Palace near Ashdown Forest in Sussex, 6 miles S. E. of Turnbridge, Wells, Kent Co., and Buckley Park, in south east of Kent Co., the so-called garden of England.

Samuel Buckley was the founder of the first London daily newspaper in 1695 and Sir Buckdon, York; Buck'don, Huntington; Buckland, Hartford, Buckland, Bucks; and Buckland and Bocton, Kent Co. are all post villages in England to this day. Buckdon York in the Pennines, river wharf, great whermside, Buckland, Hertford on the rib branch of the Lea and Buckland, Kent 5 miles from Feversham.

Stanley Buck was master director of the Official Press Bureau of the War Office, London, 1914 and was appointed Lord High Chancellor and head of the Exchequer and grand master of the Admiralty by King George, the highest office, next to King, in 1915.

The numerous hop gardens of Kent are especially noted for their fine product.

Bocking in N. E. section of Essex Co. in the cottage homelands on the river Pant, or "Blackwater" (river), near "Braintree," old Roman cross roads. A commercial R. R. center. It has extensive hop fields, important crepe factories and large manufactories of rich damasks and satins for furniture.

Walter the Norman (Buck) was made Dean or "Witan" of Bocking, in Essex Co., with jurisdiction over the "Hundred of Hundreds," by William the Conqueror, and "Diton park" was afterward assigned to the Duke of Buccleuch, 6,881 acres, mostly in Essex Co.



Old English Castle



DURHAM CATHEDRAL

built 1066-1230. The most important example of Norman architecture in England.
The entire building has been recently restored.

Ancient Ruins. Stoke. Hundred of Hundreds. Stoke Pogis. Valley of Severn. Vale of Worcester. Mendip Hills. Ancient Wiltshire. Vale of Gloucester. The Missey. The Medway. Watling Street and Fosse Way.

The Dukes of Devonshire and Buccleuch erected St. George's Church, North Lancashire, England. Buckminster, with Norman tower and nave and early English chancel in 1330 is in N. E. Leicester, near Lincoln Co. line, and Bockleton, East of Leominster, Herefordshire.

Burnham, Stoke and Desborough comprised the "Chilton Hundreds," an extensive tract extending into many of the most productive and fertile valleys now comprised in counties that were at first awarded by William the Conqueror to his Norman and Flemish followers, so we find Burnham, north of center of Bedford Co., and Breat Burnham in the center of Hertford Co. Desborough and Subborough in the north part, and Gulsborough and Westborough in the west part of Northampton, and "Amid the beauties of Wiltshire," Brokenborough, in the north part. "Ancient Wiltshire Ruins" prior to Roman Invasion, Burrow-in-Furness, and there are "Furness Abbey," and ruins of a castle on Piel Island with moated walls, towers and battlements.

And of "Stokes," as we are touring and surveying England, let us go into detail and observe out of curiosity and take Stoke Pogis (Church) as a center made memorable by Dickens' works and "Elegy," written in Stoke Pogis Churchyard by Thomas Gray, Eng. poet, 1716-71, the great line of poem being, "The path of glory leads but to the grave"; and Burbury Stoke, significant of Dr. Hopkins, Eng. antiquary (Stoke meaning stake or post in the Norman survey and of "the Hundred of Hundreds" of Alfred the Great) and we have Weston Stoke in the north, and Stoke Mandeville in the middle of Bucks Co. Stoke Prior, near Leominster, Hereford Co.; Stoke Rochford, S. E. of Lincoln Co. near Leicester Co. line; Stoke Dry, near south line point of Rutland Co.; Stoke, on north line; Kirby Stoke, on East coast; and Stoke, south of Chelmsford, Essex Co.; Stoke, near the Mersey, above Chester, Cheshire Co.; and Wyken Stoke, at Coventry; and Max and Shu, Stoke east of Birmingham, in N. E. of Warwick Co. Stoke Prior and Stoke Works near together in the east part; and Stoke Severn, in the valley of the Severn, in south part and "Vale of Worcester"; and Stoke Bliss, in east part of Worcester Co. on the Hereford Co. border line; and Stoke Lyne (line), on the north; and North and South Stoke, in the south part of Oxford Co.; Rodney Stoke, Stoke Easton (eastern), Stoke Lane, Chew Stoke and South Stoke, in the "Mendip Hills," northeast part Somerset Co. Stoke Albany and Stoke Doyle in the north on edge of Roekingham Forest. Stoke Bruern and Stoke Park, in the southeast part below Northampton, Northampton Co. Beaching Stoke, in the center of the east shore of Wiltshire. Stoke Orchard, in "vale of Gloucester," north part; and Stoke Bishop, south part Gloucester Co. on the Severn Valley Railway. Stoke Wood, Abernon and Basing Stoke, in the middle of Surrey Co. Stoke Ash in north, and Stoke, near Ipswich, south of center of Suffolk Co. Stoke Ferry, on the Wissey, to the Ouse, S. E. Norfolk Co. Stoke, on the Medway, in north of Kent Co. Stoke River, on the north, near Barnstable Stoke, on the west shore, and Stoke Point, Revel Stoke, Stokenham, Stoke Fleming and Stoke Gabriel, all placed along the south shore of Devonshire. Basing Stoke, a railway center, in the north. Bisop Stoke and Meon Stoke, N. E. of Southampton, and Stoke's Bay, near Portsmouth, in Hants Co.; East Stoke on "Fosse way", in S. E. Notts Co.; and Stokesley, North Riding, Yorkshire; and Stoke-on-Trent, Newcastle, in the N. E. part of Stafford Co., and now the most important of all, being the center of "the Potteries district," china and earthen ware, in which all the inhabitants are chiefly employed; and lastly Stoke Newington, now a suburban part of London, a district on the northeast part, Middlesex Co. side, of the great metropolis.

"Watling Street," and the "Fosse Way," old Roman cross roads, extend through this territory. No doubt they had been laid out by the Romans sometime in the first dawn of the Christian era, and the North and South Downs stretch through several of the counties and towns. It has many ruins and relies in evidence of this early Roman occupancy. It is a typical, and perhaps we may say the heart, and now the ideal section of rural England, rich in rolling meadow and pasture lands and dairy farming products. It has excellent orchards and market gardens and possesses some of the finest valleys, streams and woodlands, historical sites and imposing seats in England. Nearly all the farm-houses and buildings are good and many of the laborers' cottages, hedged in and embowered with roses, are exceedingly picturesque, and there are many charming villages in the country with easy access by numerous railways to the metropolitan cities with scarcely a hamlet being more than 7 miles from a railway station.

Buckhall of Ancestral Name and Fame. Wm. De Peveler. Dr. Wm. Buckland. The Buckle Family. Middleton Family. Thos. Buckle. Devonshire Bucks. Buckfast-Leigh. Sir Geo. (Stuckley) Buck. Hartland Abbey. Baldwin Bastard (Buck). Buckland Court.

Buckhall, near Annesley Hall, Tocard Sta., Midland Railway, north of Nottingham, a little south and not far from the famous "Robin Hood Hills" on the verge of Sherwood forest, the seat of the celebrated English outlaw, Robin Hood, from time of Richard 2d to Edward 1st, was a Baronial residence of ancestral name and fame.

After the conquest, Nottingham Castle was rebuilt for the protection of William de Peveler as Earl of Nottingham, the reputed son of William the Conqueror. It occupies a picturesque site overlooking the "Vale of Trent" and has one of the finest and largest market places in the Kingdom with manufactories of hosiery and lace, cotton, woolen and silk goods, and had a population in 1901 of 239,753 inhabitants. The first castle was built by Edward the Elder, with a drawbridge over the Trent, 920-4 A. D.

Joseph S., son of Joseph Buckminster, bn. in Portsmouth, N. H., 1784, eminent divine of Boston, died 1812.

Dr. William Buckland, dean of Westminster, an eminent geologist (1784-1856), was bn. at Axminster in Devonshire, noted for its carpet manufactories, on the left bank of the river Axe. Buckland's chief work, "Reliquiae Deluviarum" (Relics of the Deluge), was published in London, 1821.

Henry Thomas Buckle, English historian (1821-1862), of Staunton, son of Thomas Henry, a wealthy London merchant, and his wife, Jane Middleton, dau. of John Middleton, bn. 1758, the tallest man of record, was over 9 feet high.

Lord Middleton of East Riding, Yorkshire, had 12,295 acres in 1873 land returns. Richard Middleton, the first Lord, died in 1304. The Middletons were a well known English family in Elizabeth's (1626), James 1st's and Charles 1st's time. Conyers Middleton, D. D., Eng. theol. divine, bn. in Richmond, Yorkshire, 1683, died in 1750. Edward a descendant was an English colonist in America in 1685, and Arthur, signer of the Declaration of Independence (1712-1787).

Buckle (Thomas), was bn. in Lee in Kent, Nov. 24, 1821, and died in Damascus, Syria, May 29, 1862. He travelled in France, Italy, Germany and on the continent to acquire world knowledge and study the language of Europe. "Quanti est sapre." (How desirable is knowledge). He was also a noted chess player for recreation, once the champion of Europe, and wrote "History of Civilization in England," London, Rev. Ed., 1861.

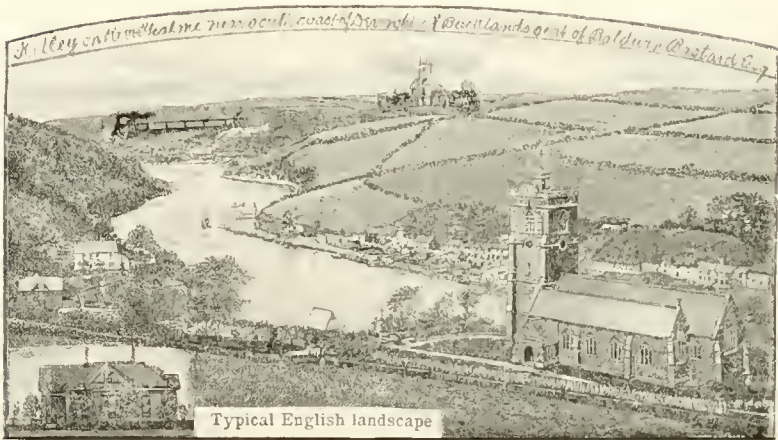
Devonshire Bucks. East and West Buckland. North Devon Sta., on Great Western Railway, between South Moulton and Barnstable Bay, Bristol Channel, and Hartland at Hartland point, ship load, and Bideford Bay, domains with Buckland Brewers, (ale or beer, brewery) between Hartland and Torrington, North West Devon, and Worlington or West Worlington, at "Affeton Castle," on the little Dart River, on main road from South Moulton to Credinton, at the "four corners" or "crossways" of main road of Chumley to Tiverton.

Buckland is on the river Exe, near Cheveithorn, north of Tiverton, not far from Worlington, North East Devon. Buck-down Hills are not far from Buckhall, on the verge of Devon and Somerset near Taunton, in "the Exemoor," one of the most beautiful corners and highest districts of all England.

Buckland Monachoran (see Web. Dict. Monarchian, 2d century Unitarian Sect.) and Buckland Abbey in South Devon are on the river Tavy, on South Devon Railway between Tavistock and Plymouth. Egg-Buckland near Old Plymouth, South West Devon. Buck-fast-igh is on the river Dart in the far famed "Dartmoors," charming for their rare and exquisite beauty, between Dean Prior and Hambury cemetery not far from Totners, at intersection of Tavy and Dart on road between Totners and Ashburton, S. E. Devon, where they lay buried. Also Buckland on the Dart not far from Ashburton, also Buckland and Tout Saints not far from King's bridge on the river Avon.

Buckland Tilleigh (for raising horses) not far south of Buckworthy; and Buckland Brewer (Brewery), Manor of Barlandew, a Devon hay and hop town, and south of Torrington, North West Devon; and Buckland, East Leigh, North East Devon, were all well known and fertile districts. Sir George (Stuckley) Bart. Hartland Abbey, 15,144 acres, land returns 1873, of Devon Buckland Court on the river Dart of Baldwin Bastard, Esq., in 1857, English noblemen. George Buck, son of John, died in Bideford, Devon, Nov. 15, 1680, (assumed the name of Stuckley). Ancient Norman seats of the Bucks since 1068 when William the Conqueror besieged and took Exeter and built a castle there, followed by castle stations, baronial halls and monastiees in Stephen's time, 1137, extending through his domains, the descendants of the Flemish or Norman Bucks were settled here and from which these localities, so well defined, derive their names.

King James at Houghton Hall.



Typical English landscape

Buckland Manor and Castle. Twin Rivers. Old Plymouth. Spanish Armada. The Hoe. The Bolt-head. Dartmoor. Vale of Exeter. Corinnaeus. Giant Goemagot. Queen Elizabeth. Exploring Expeditions. Sea Barons of Devon.

Buckland Manor and Buckland Castle were the most beautiful in its site and surroundings on the river Tavy at the head of Dartmoor valley on the Tavinstock road, one of the most interesting and antiquated of the old baronial manor houses in the whole realm.

It is one of the loveliest and most picturesque, one of the coziest, quietest and most restful of all the fascinating corners on or near the coast of the far famed Devonshire, "rich in ruined glory and historic charm," "the garden of England, the vale of Exeter," where they lived and moved and had their well being. The grounds with their great oaks and their famous groves of walnut and clumps of ilex trees, "Evergreen, Oak and Holly," and heavy ivy clinging to the walls, and climbing roses and honeysuckles creeping boldly up the porches, with the perfume of rosemary, jasmine, haws, bays and sweet briar from the gardens at the sides, belted with copse of furze or gorse, green shrubs and ferns, with its park of delightful vistas, purling streams and charming vales, shaded lanes and velvet downs, down to the rugged cliffs and sheltered harbor with its sweep of golden sands and river glades.

"I know a bank whereon the wild thyme blows,
Where ox-lips and the nodding violet grows.
Quite over-canopied with lush woodbine,
With sweet musk-roses and with eglantine."—*Shakespeare.*

And this Shakespeare's country as well, "the Bard of Avon," and dramatist of Stratford-on-the-Avon, Warwickshire, Eng. (1564-1616). Unique in environment and historical adventure also. For it was from here in Devonshire, at the confluence of the twin rivers' upper waters, of Tamar and the Tavy on one side and the Plym and Parry on the other, flowing down past the fortified and walled town of Stonehouse and Davenport on one side of "the Hamoaze" and the famous Royal Dockyards and Reglan Barracks of old Plymouth on the other side, known as the "three towns," "where wealth from the orchard, the cornfield, the lea, broad bosomed rivers convey to the sea," that the English fleet of 120 sail lay quietly at anchor behind the breakwater in Plymouth sound awaiting the sighting of King Phillip's great Spanish Armada of 132 vessels in 1588, and it was from thence that it sallied forth boldly to achieve its stupendous victory in the attack and dispersion on Devonshire's southern shore, which culminated in the sinking and utter annihilation of Spain's giant fleet and the great sea captains of the 16th century, to break the naval power of Spain, leaving England "to rule the wave" as the leading commercial and industrial nation of the world and on whose domains "the sun shall never set." The ships were fitted out and manned with sailors and instruments of war at Plymouth gate, Stonehouse pool, the royal dockyards and naval military station at the mouth of this historic river and the neighboring sea.

The Hoe is a high rock at Plymouth with a commanding view westward of the sea stretching far away past the cliffs and shores to hills and mountains of Cornwall, or eastward along the fantastic crags and piers and sequestered coves to the "Bolt head" and bar of Portsmouth, or landward to the environs and open vistas of the royal forest of Dartmoor and the far away steeple tops of Exeter, 40 miles distant by the main highway or direct old Roman road straight through the so-called "Vale of Exeter" to "Isca Damnoniorum" (Exeter) past the Tors "Yestor," 2,050 feet high, on the north and "Hleytor," 1,500 feet high, on the south, the Dartmoor region with "the forest on the hill" being the highest land in England south of the Yorkshire "Ingleborough." This high rock at Plymouth (long before the sighting of the Spanish squadron) is claimed to be the one from which Corinnaeus the Trojan hurled the giant Goemagot into the sea, and both British and Roman remains have been found at various times in the vicinity.

Under Elizabeth, Plymouth rose to be the foremost port of England, and Camden, the Eng. antiquary, who visited the town in 1588, states, "that though not very large, its name and repute is very great among all the nations." In the discovery of the New World it played a part of prime importance in rendering glorious the reign of Queen Elizabeth, during which nearly all the early exploring expeditions about the earth were dispatched from this port, and which was the last at which the Pilgrim fathers touched when they set sail for America.

Devon, the "Shire of the Sea Kings" and the great barons of the various other expeditions from Cabot, to Raleigh, Gilbert and Davis to Drake's time, who have all embarked from here, and from which the first colonization of the West Indies and Virginia

First Settlement in America. Sir Walter Raleigh. Capt. John Smith. Pocahontas. "God Speed." "Susan Constant." Jamestown. Rev. Robert Hunt and Rev. Richard Buck. Somer or Summer Isles. Hayden's Book of Dignities. Robert of Brompton.

sailed. Many brave and gallant men have set out from here in the dangerous and hazardous northland expeditions of discovery.

First permanent settlement in America under the auspices of Sir Walter Raleigh was made at Jamestown, Va., May 13th, 1607, by Sir Thomas Gates & Co., of 105 settlers, mostly English gentlemen, in 3 ships under Capt. Bart. Gosnold, Capt. Chris. Newport, and Capt. John Smith, who sailed April 10th, 1606, under charter of King James 1st, which gave to the world the romantic adventures of "Capt. John Smith and Pocahontas." In June, 1609, the London Co. of 5 ships with 500 persons followed the first 3 ships—"God Speed," Capt. Bart Gosnold; "Susan Constant," Capt. Chris. Newport, "Pinnace," Capt. J. Radcliffe with (Capt.) John Smith, Governor Wingfield, and Rev. Robert Hunt which came in 1607, landed in the Chesapeake and fortified Jamestown on the James River. Capt. Argyle, with Lord Baltimore, arrived later bringing provisions and supplies in the George in 1610. In May, 1609, Sir Geo. Somers of Dorset, Eng., Sir Thos. Gates and Rev. Richard Buck with Capt. Chris. Newport, master, in the course of a voyage to Virginia with other ships and 500 emigrants was driven in a storm and wrecked on the Bermudas, from which they derived the name of Somer or Summer Isles at that time, but they gathered together and constructed two new ships out of their old timbers and finally reached Jamestown, May, 1610, a few days before Capt. Argyle arrived bringing supplies and relief. Other emigrations followed and it became an English colony in 1625 and after this although it had some internal dissensions and drawbacks, in the main Virginia prospered and flourished. It entered the Union of the 13 original states in 1776 and after the Revolution became an independent state in 1869 of "Old Dominion."

Hayden's Book of Dignities by Joseph Hayden and Horace Ockerby: "Knights of the Garter" of Edward 3d, London, 1890, page 733.

The original Knights (lists). The most noble "Order of the Garter" of Edward 3d. Piers or John de Greilly, Capt. de Bucke, died 1376. (Capt. Piers or Jno. de Bueke, K. G., died in 1376). Born about 1300 at Buch (Büsh), an old district of France in the Bordelais, now in the department of Gironde, capital La-Teste-de-Buch, and served under Edward 3d, "the Black Prince," in France in taking of Sluys 1340, Crey 1346 and Poitiers 1356, and afterward as Capt. of Buck in 1358 at Meaux, and Lannae in 1372 with his cousin the Earl of Foix, when he died in 1376, and his titles and estates were extended to Jean de Grailley in 1412 as Gov.-Gen. of three provinces in France and to his son, Jean 2d, who was raised to the Peerage of France in 1436 to 1472. (See also pages 166-7).

Sir John le Buck, a descendant, was Admiral of the Flemish fleet in 1387 for the Duke of Burgundy, and was in the naval battle between the Spanish and French on one side and the English under the Earl of Arundel on the other off Sluys on the Flemish coast where the Flemings were defeated. Laurence, his son, followed Edward Plantaganet, Duke of York, and was slain at the Battle of Agincourt, 1415.

Sir John, a son and heir, md. a Stavely out of whom descended the Barons Parr and Queen Catherine Parr, last wife of Henry 8th of England. These Bucks resided mostly at Herthill in Yorkshire.

Sir John fought for Richard 3d at Bosworth field in 1485, but being deserted by Lord Stanley and a large part of his army Richard was defeated and slain and the Earl of Richmond was crowned King on the battlefield as Henry 7th, and thus terminated the "War of the Roses," which lasted 30 years in 12 pitched battles that deluged the land with blood and in which the ancient nobility of the kingdom were almost destroyed.

Robert of Brompton was united by the Duke of Norfolk in marriage with the families of Hingham and Colton, with the Blouts of Elwarton and the Tabots of Grofton (found in Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Lincolnshire, Centerbury and Cambridge).

The Bucks have 21 coats of arms in England. Of the Bucks of Devonshire and York, with mottoes, "Fide et Fortitudine" (Fidelity and Fortitude), "Dieu le vent" (In God we trust), and "Saum cuique tribuito" (Do right to everyone) of the Knights and Barons Edric and Sir John le Buc, who lived in the time and reign of Edward 1st. Their family seats were at Bueton and Eston. Sir John md. a Streatly, who died young. He then entered the Knights of Rhodes and he became Admiral of the Flemish fleet in 1387. His arms were in the "Hospital of St. Johns," near Smithfield (1033-1516).

William and Edric. Sir John Le Buck. Knights of St. John at Rhodes. Knights of Malta. Rhodes. Preceding Orders. Colossus of Rhodes. Apollo Striding the Harbor.

William and Edric were also of Bucton. Edric becoming a Knight in 1323. Edric and Sir John le Buck, whose seats were located and rated by King Edward 1st in 1273 in Bucton, Yorkshire, were Knights of St. John at Rhodes, an island in the Aegean Sea, Asia Minor, a manufacturing and commercial league "established against the common enemy of christendom" and "for the noble and royal houses of Europe."

Granted by the Emperor Emanuel to the "Knights of Rhodes," and they acquired through Richard Couer de Lion, who had taken the neighboring island of Cypress from Saladin and the Saracens where they were at first after leaving Jerusalem for 20 years being driven from St. Jean d Acre, their stronghold, secured and fortified Rhodes in 1308 to 10, and held it until the last siege of Rhodes in 1522, for over 200 years.

In the conquest of Rhodes by Solyman and the Turks in 1522 it was lost when they capitulated and had to relinquish it although they had surrounded it with walls and towers and defended it by a large moated castle of great strength, the powers of Europe failing to come to their support, and they retreated, in 1523, from the island taking everything with them and retired to Malta in the Mediterranean, granted them by the Emperor Charles 5th, then in possession under Jean de la Valette, Grand Master, 1494-1568, and remained there until 1798, on the arrival of Bonaparte, a period of 275 years. This is considered "the Golden Age" of Malta, "although one of warfare," where they also gained great renown as the "Knights of Malta" and then were disbanded or abolished as no longer needed.

Rhodes is now under Ottoman rule guarded by the Fort of St. Elmo. The town or capital of same name, Rhodes, rises in an imposing manner from the sea on a gentle slope in the form of an amphitheater of palms, minarets and domes of an oriental city surrounded by all the vast fields and productions of the tropics covering its hills and streams and valleys. This is one of the orders to which the Crusaders gave birth in the occupancy of Jerusalem by Godfrey of Bouillon, Godfrey de St. Omer, and Hugh de Payen, with five others, joined in dedicating their lives to the service of the Temple at Jerusalem and the establishment of the Hospice of St. John in 1023 and the later foundation of the Hospitalers of Knights Templars, founded in 1118, and by Richard Couer de Lion, in Palestine, in 1191, being before (previously) introduced into England by the Normans in 1141 and throughout Europe by the Teutonic Knights in 1255, and by overthrow of Byzantium Dominion to the conquest of Rhodes in 1300. They were the outgrowth of the various religious, military, political, industrial, social and fraternal orders, guilds, associations and establishments of the Chivalry of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance and although at first intended to succor the sick, weak and distressed, they led to wars, intrigues, sacrifice and death and were finally suppressed in Europe in 1312 by decree of governments for dissolution of orders by France and England, and in Germany by interdict of Pope Clement 5th in 1305. The order of the Knights of St. John, founded in 1190, was suppressed in England by Henry 8th in 1540.

Rhodes, the ancient, was taken possession of by a branch of the Dorian race who held it at the time of the Trojan war, 1184 B. C., and was the seat of the Hellenistic culture and art of Grecian civilization. In 200 B. C., in the second Macedonian war, the fleets of Rhodes and Perganum became the zealous allies of Rome, protected Attica and watched the eastern coasts.

Julius Caesar and Cicero were afterward students here under Rhodian teachers of oratory.

One of the seven ancient wonders of the world was "The Colossus of Rhodes," a celebrated bronze statue of Hellenic Art, "Apollo" striding or spanning the entrance to the harbor, 105 feet high and of about 720,000 pounds in weight, beneath which the tallest ships passed, constructed by Chares of Lindus 280 B. C. aided by an army of workmen, and which consumed 12 years in its construction and erection.

It was prostrated by an earthquake in 224 B. C. after standing 66 years and was not removed until destroyed by the Saracens in A. D. 656, but continued to excite the wonder of the ages, lying prostrate on the ground 894 years, and was finally sold to a wealthy Jew for old junk and reconverted into instruments of war, at which time Pliny (A. D. 23-79) says, "it took 900 camels to remove the metal fragments of the statue from the harbour." Besides this, not less than three thousand statues are said to have adorned the city, which was said by Strabo (B. C. 66 to 24 A. D.) "to surpass all others in beauty and ornamental character," and Protogenes (360-300 B. C.) is said to have embellished the city with his paintings at same time.

History of the Landed Gentry of England. Our English Forebears. Stuckley and Buck. "We Remember Our Ancestors That They May not be Forgotten."—Burke.

History of the Landed Gentry and General Armory of England, 1898, and Visitation of Seats and Arms by Sir Barnard Burke, C. B., LL. D., London, 1851, and Second Series, 1898, Vol. 1, page 17. Burke's Encyclopedia of Heraldry shows 13 Coats of Arms, with Crest and 3 Bucks' Attires, in many, with motto: "Hardiment et belliment" (Boldly and fairly); in others: "Honi soit qui mal y pense" (Evil to him who evil thinks), with 8th Buck Arms granted in 1652 to William Esq., of Yorkshire and Cambridgeside, motto: "Nosce Teipsum" (Know Thyself); and James Buck's Arms granted July 17th, 1643, motto: "Honor est Honorium Meretus" (Honor to whom honor is due).

The Visitation of the County of Devon by John L. Vivian. (Stuckley and Buck). Denis Stuckley, 1st son of Lewis, bn. Feb. 10, 1673, at Bideford, died Jan. 27, 1741, at West Worlington. Administration granted to George Buck, his brother-in-law, Sept. 10, 1742. John Buck md. Susanna Hartwell. Hartwell Buck md. Sibylla, dau. of John Ford, at Bideford; she died Oct. 11, 1706. He died Oct. 16, 1691, at Bideford. William Buck, 2d son, bn. June 3, 1669, was lost at sea. John Buck, 1st son, bn. July 26, 1665, md. Elizabeth, dau. of Paul Orchard, without issue. George Buck, 3d son, bn. Dec. 14, 1671, died Apr. 7, 1743, md. Sarah, only dau. of Lewis Stuckley of Bideford and Affeton. Hartwell Buck, bn. April 5, 1696, died April 14, 1743. 1st Lewis Buck, 2d son, bn. May 17, 1701, died Dec. 12, 1733. John Buck, 3d son, bn. Dec. 30, 1703, died April 13, 1743, md. Judith, dau. of William Pawley, Sept. 19, 1729, she died Oct. 24, 1739. George Buck, 4th son, bn. April 3, 1718, died Nov. 2, 1719. George Buck of Affeton, 1st son, bn. July 7, 1731, died Feb. 5, 1794, md. Anne, dau. of Paul Orchard, May 6, 1754. Lewis Buck, LL. D., 2d son, bn. Dec. 24, 1733, died April 11, 1783. William Buck, 3d son, bn. June 9, 1736, died June 5, 1781, md. Mary, dau. of Thomas Colley of Abbotsham, Dec. 7, 1771. George Stuckley Buck, only son and heir, bn. Mar. 8, 1755, died Nov. 30, 1791, age 36, md. Martha, dau. of Rev. Richard Keats, April 8, 1780, at Tiverton. George Paul Orchard Buck, 1st son, died in infancy. George Paroley Buck, 2d son and heir, bn. July 26, 1782, died Sept. 21, 1805. Richard Buck, 4th son, bn. Oct. 23, 1785, died Aug. 12, 1830, md. Angeline McDonald. Lewis William Buck, 3d son, bn. April 25, 1784, died April 25, 1858, succeeded his brother in family estates. Sir George Stuckley Buck (Stuckley), son and heir, bn. Aug. 17, 1812, assumed the name and arms of Stuckley, md. July 27, 1858, Emma Hellena Stuckley, and for 2d wife, Louisa, dau. of Barnard Granville, of Wells-burne, Warwick, md. Jan. 31, 1872, at St. Peters, Eaton Square.

Burke's Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage of Devonshire, Eng., by Sir Burnarde Burke, London, 1908. Lineage of Buck, the family of Buck, the parental ancestors of Sir George Stuckley (Stucky Bart) were for many generations seated at Hartland Abbey, Bideford and Affeton Castle, in the county of Devonshire. John Buck, the first of which we have any account, married Susanna Hartwell, by whom he had issue: Hartwell Buck, died Oct. 14, 1691, buried at Bideford. Hartwell Buck md. Sibylla, dau. of John Ford and Dorothy Pentecost, who died Oct. 11, 1706. He had 3 sons: 1st John, bn. July 1st, 1665, died Aug. 21, 1719, having md. Elizabeth, dau. of Paul Orchard without issue; 2d William, bn. June 3, 1669, lost at sea, supposedly without issue; 3d George Buck of Bideford, 7 times mayor of that town, and J. P. for Devon, was merchant, mayor and justice. He md. Sarah, only dau. of Lewis Stuckley of Bideford and Affeton, vide Stuckley descent. George had 3 sons: Hartwell, Lewis John and George, who also had sons, and they sons of noble progeny. John Buck, a descendant, was 3 times mayor and M. P. for Exeter, 1826-32, and for the northern division of Devon, 1839-57. It was his granddaughter, Emma Hellena, who md. his son, Sir George Stuckley, Stuckley 1st Bart of Affeton Castle and Hartland Abbey, late M. P. for Barnstable, 1885-9, and 1865-8, J. P., C. A., and D. C. of Devon, etc., patron of three livings.

The first Bart assumed the name of Stuckley in lieu of Buck. Residence, Hartland Abbey, Bideford, Affeton Castle, West Worlington, Devonshire. Sir George Stuckley, Bart., Hartland Abbey, had a landed estate of 15,144 acres according to the owners. Land Returns of 1873. The family of Buck (the parental ancestors of Sir George Stuckley, Bart.) were for many generations seated in the county of Devon. The family of Stuckley is of very ancient origin and was seated in Huntindonshire as early as the time of Richard 1st, and also in the county of Somerset in the beginning of the 15th century.

History of County of Hertford. Hundred of Cashio, by Robert Clutterbuck, F. S. A., of Watford, vol. 1st, London, 1815.

Our English Forebears of the Buck Family. Hertford and Watford. Yorkshire.

Sir William Buck, Bart., died Aug. 15, 1717, aged 62. Also his son, Sir Charles Buck, died June 20, 1729, aged 37, both buried at St. Mary's, Watford. Church inscriptions.

Sir John Buck of Aldenham died Nov. 19, 1603, Watford.

Sir John Buck of Hamby Grange, Co. Lincoln, Knighted Nov. 20, 1596, buried at St. Giles, Cripplegate, md. Eleanor, dau. of John Wymarke of Gretford, Lincoln Co.

Sir John Buck, eldest son and heir, Knighted July 23, 1603, died in 1648, md. Elizabeth, dau. and heir of William Green of Filey. Com Ebor, Esqr.

Sir John Buck of Hamby, eldest son and heir, created a baronet Dec. 22, 1660, died 1668, md. Anne, dau. of Sir John Style, Bart., of Wateringburg, Kent Co.

1st Sir William Buck, of Hamby and Grove, Bart., eldest son and heir, died Aug. 15, 1717, buried at Watford, md. Frances, dau. of Daniel Skinner of London, merchant.

Henry, son of Henry 2d, died Jan. 21, 1730, aged 38. Henry 2d died Oct. 9, 1737, aged 75, md. Deborah, dau. of Thomas Salter of London, draper; she died Mar. 20, 1725, aged 51. Mary only surviving dau. of Sir John Buck of Lincolnshire, md. in 1635 the Hon. James Vernon, Secretary of State to King William 3d, and died Oct. 12, 1715. A dau. died an infant. Sir Charles Buck, Bart., of Hamby, only son and heir, died June 22, 1729, md. Anne, dau. of Sir Edward Seabright, Bart. Sir. Chas. Buck, Bart., of Hamby, son and heir, md. Mary, dau. of George Cartwright, Esq., of Ossington, Notts Co.

Sir Charles Buck and Dame Ann, his wife, dau. of Sir Edward Seabright, of Beechwood, in this Co., conveyed this estate, upon which his father Sir William, had secured the payment of certain portions to his daughters, to the Hon. Doddington Greville, Esq., and other hands.

Hertford, by Robert Clutterbuck, 1st Vol., page 251, London, 1815. Hundred of Cashio, Watford (Buck's Castro) Castle, 6 miles from St. Albans, and 15 by road from Charing Cross, London, of 6,157 acres. Name derived from old British tribe, "Cassii." Buckland is in the N. E. of Hertford Co. in vale between the rivers Rib and Quin on old road from Ware to Royston, near Chipping forest. Bucks first settled here in 1273. Sir John Buck, Hamby Grange, Lincoln, bn. Nov. 20, 1596, md. Elizabeth, dau. of William Greene, of Filey. Sir William of Kent, md. Frances, dau. of Daniel Skinner, merchant of London. Sir Charles, md. Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Seabright. (Crest and Arms). Sir Thomas Buck, Earl of Bucks, md. Mariah in the 46 year of King Edward the 3d reign, 1373, and Eleanor, their dau. md. Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, the 6th son of King Edward 3d, and their Mary became the wife of Henry, Earl of Derby, son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. (Clutterbuck's Hertford Hundred of Edwinstree, vol. 3, page 370).

In many cases the family of Buckley is probably derived from the name of the hamlet of Buckley in Lancashire, which gave residence and name to the family descended in England from John De Buckley, whose brother Geoffrey was Dean of Whalley in the reign of King Stephen. This John had a son, Geoffrey, whose son Geoffrey was slain at the Battle of Eversham in the year 1265. John Buckley, the emigrant ancestor of the Buckley family in America, was living in Leipsic, Germany, near Buchonia, in Hesse-Cassel with German Bucks, where he was drafted against his will into the Hessian army that was sent to this country about 1777, during the Revolutionary War, to aid the British. At the Battle of Saratoga when Gen. Burgoyne surrendered he was captured and sent to Boston, where he escaped and settled in New Hampshire at Jaffrey. (Gen. and Fam. Hist., Vol. 1, page 200, southern N. Y. 1914).

Visitation of Yorkshire by Sir William Dugdale, 1665. (Surtee's Society), Vol. 36, pages 69-70. Buck of Carnaby. Dickering Wapentake. (Military division). Kilham, 31st Aug., 1665.

1st William Buck of Holmeton.

2d Thomas Buck early of Holmeton.

3d Thomas Buck of Holmeton in com. Ebor md. Mary, dau. of Robert Lightfoot of Carnaby, in Ebor.

William Buck md. Margaret, dau. of Holmeton Lutton, of Knapton, in com. of Ebor.

Samuel Buck of Holmeton, died about 1630, md. Alice, dau. of Thomas Pearson of Harpham in com. Ebor.

Thomas Bucke of Carnaby, md. Mary, dau. of John Pearson of Multhorpe, in com. Ebor.

Our English Forebears in the Buck Family. Yorkshire. Gloucestershire.

2d John. 3d William. 1st Samuel Bucke, md. Elizabeth, dau. of William Pearson of Besingby, in com. Ebor. sons Thos. died at 10 years, Aug. 31st, 1665. Mathew in infancy.

Visitation of Yorkshire by Sir William Dugdale, continued. Buck of Flotmanby. Arms and Crest. 1st Sir John Buck of Hamby Grange in Lincoln Co., Knight, md. Eleanor, dau. and heir of John Wymarke of Greford, in com. Lincoln.

2d Sir John Buck of Hamby Grange, Knight, and afterward of Filey, in com. Ebor, died about 1648, md. Elizabeth, dau. and heir of William Green of Filey in com. Ebor.

2d Robert Buck of Flotman in Ebor, died at 34, on Aug. 31, 1665, md. Mary, dau. of Edward Skipwith of Grantham, in com. Lincoln.

1st Sir John Buck of Hamby Grange, in Lincoln Co., Bart. 2d William, aged 2, in 1665, and 1st John, aged 7 on Aug. 31, 1665, (and thus ends the chapter and account of these Bucks by Dugdale).

Denary of Doncaster, South Yorkshire, by Rev. Joseph Hunter, F. S. A., London, 1831. Pedigree of Buck of Rotherham. Lord of the Manor of Ulley. 2d Vol., page 178. Samuel Buck of Carnaby. (North of the Humber, East Riding, Yorkshire, North Eastern Railway near Bridlington now Burlington). Died Aug. 31, 1665, aged 31 years. Thomas, 1663-1665. Mathew, 1664-1746. Samuel, 1685-1762. William, 1708-1752. John, 1728-1800. Robert, 1758-1811. Mathew Buck was rector of Armthorpe and Vicar of Bodsworth, 1693.

From History of South Yorkshire by Joseph Hunter. (Arms and Crest). Samuel Buck of Carnaby near Burlington, bn. Aug. 31, 1639, son of Thomas and Elizabeth, dau. of William Pierson of Bessingby. (Vide. c. 40 in Coll. Arms for his descent). Thomas Buck 1 year 10 months, died Aug. 31, 1665. Mathew Buck, bn. in 1664, died in 1746. Samuel Buck of Rotterham bought the manor of Ulley in 1747, died Mar. 1st, 1762, md. Jane, dau. of William Asabie of Rotterham Feb. 4, 1706. Thomas Mathew Buck, M. A., rector of Armthorpe, 1680, and Vicar of Bodsworth, 1693. William Buck of Rotherham, Esq., bn. Aug. 3d, 1708, died at Bath Nov. 11, 1752, md. Catherine, dau. and heir of William Squire; she died May 9, 1778, aged 70, and was buried at Rotherham; children: Thomas died unmarried. Samuel died Feb. 28, 1734, aged 21. Samuel Buck, bn. 1746, of New Grange, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, died July 23, 1806, aged 60, buried at Rotherham, md. Ann, dau. of Richard Ellison, Esq., of Thome. William Buck of Bury, St. Edmunds, Esq., 2d son, md. Sarah, dau. of John Crosby of Bury, St. Edmunds, sons: John, Samuel, William and Robert. Daus.: Elizabeth and Margaret.

This is the pedigree of Buck of Rotherham, etc., Lord of the Manor of Ulley. Monument and Arms in the church there.

Visitation of Gloucestershire by Henry Chitty and John Phillpot, 1623. (Buck Arms and Crest). 1st Mychaell Bucke, Cottington, and heir to Gayner. 2d Mathew Bucke, heir to Gayner, md. Margaret, dau. of Richard Yate. Thomas Bucke md. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Brayne. 2d Thomas Buck md. Jane, dau. of William Mutton of South Boevells. Thomas Buck, son and heir of Alberton, 1541, md. Blanch, dau. of James Hyatt. George Buck, 2d son, md. Agnes, dau. of John Cole. Chil.: 1st James, 2d Mathew, 3d Thomas. George, son and heir, died Nov. 15, 1680. Margaret, wife of James Buck died Aug. 26, 1588. Annie, wife of George Buck died Mar. 10, 1674. Mathew Buck and Mary Greening md. Oct. 4, 1681. John Buck and Mary Ann Deane md. Oct. 9, 1683, at Gloucester. John Buck and Isabell Hall md. Oct. 11, 1684, of Aive; she died Oct. 24, 1685. Mathew Buck died Dec. 27, 1685. John, son of John and Mary Buck, bn. Mar. 8, 1687. William, son of John and Mary Buck, bn. Aug. 31, 1695. Thomas, son of John and Mary Buck, bn. Aug. 31, 1695. John, son of Thomas, bn. Mar. 5, 1694. James, son of Thomas, died Mar. 17, 1697. George, son of Thomas and Sarah, bn. June 15, 1697.

The Visitation of Gloucestershire, taken in 1623, by Henry Chitty and John Phillpot of Lastonashe, page 212, London, 1885. Landed Gentry in time of Edward 3d, 1327-77. John Buck and Isabell Hill or Hall md. 11th Oct., 1384, at Halton, Longhope (9 miles west of Gloucester). P. R. (Royal Province of Crown lands, 9,575 acres). Hal. M. S. 1543 fol. 8. Richard Buck and Elizabeth Clifton of Afton, in Worcester, 1336, is in center of Eng. on Severn and Avon. John Buck of Bibery md. Alice Bibery of Gloucester. William Buck of Ashton (under Bredon Hill) and Buckland (in N. E. corner Gloucester Co., near Worcester, Gore line of Broadway, fine for situation and environment). Richard Buck, son of Nathaniel of Ashe or Ashton, Fairford, md. Margaret, dau. of John Bruges or Bridges of London. 2d William Buck, Esq. John Buck. Thomas, 1543. James, 1569. George of Devon, died Nov. 15, 1680. John, 1683. Mathew, 1684. William, son of John and Mary, bn. Mar. 13, 1693. John, son of Thomas, bn. Mar. 5, 1694. Thomas, son of

Our English Forebears in the Buck Family. Gloucestershire, Worcestershire Cambridgeshire.

John and Mary, bn. Aug. 31, 1695. George, son of Thomas and Sarah, bn. June 15, 1697. James, son of Thomas, died Mar. 17, 1699. Arms: 3 Bucks Attires. (the horns, heads and neck of a deer in heraldry). It is said Sir Thomas Buck, of Fairford, 8 miles east of Cirencester, East Gloucestershire, md. Jannette, dau. of Lord Hart of Edinburgh, Scot. Rev. Charles Buck (1771-1815), bn. at Hillsley, near Wotton, Underedge, Gloucestershire, educated at Hoxton Coll., settled at Sherness and Hackney, London. 4th child Samuel, bn. Sept. 21, 1799, Eng. Engraver.

The Visitation of Gloucester by T. F. Fenwick and W. C. Metcalfe, 1682-3. (Lord) Buck of Minehin Hampton, page 31, Arms: "per-fess nebula, argent and sable, three buck's attires counter charged." Crest: A buck's attire argent. Taken from Lord Buck's father's seal and are the arms of Buck of Nashe, Worcester Co. 1st Jeremy (Lord) Buck of Minching-hampton, Gloucester Co., died in 1638, aged 56, md. dau. of Richard Pinfold of Minebing-hampton. Chil.: 2d Jeremy Buck, of same, died in 1653 at 35, md. in 1641, Ursulia, dau. of William Selwyn of Matesden, Gloucester Co. 3d John, died unmarried in London in 1665, aged 40. 3d Jeremy Buck died unmarried in 1668, aged 25 years. 2d William, living in London, unmarried at 33 years. John Buck of Minchin-hampton, bn. in 1647, md. Elizabeth, dau. of Nicholas Green of Grittleton, Wilts Co.; she died in 1675. No sons. Elizabeth, dau. of Philip Loringley, md. Thomas Buck of Winterborne, Gloucester Co., on or about 1622, and had son Jas. and Coat of Arms granted James Buck, Esq., of Winterbourne, Gloucestershire, July 17th, 1645, in reign of Charles 1st after Battle of Naseby, June 14, 1645.

History of Worcestershire by T. R. Nash, D. D., 2d vol., page 19, London, 1873. The lineal descent of the ancient family of Buck of Lastonashe in the parish of Kemfey and county of Worcester, taken from the visitation thereof recorded in the Office of Arms, 1596. (When granted).

John Buck of Lastonashe md. Isabell Hill in time of Edward 3d, 1384. (Page 13).

Richard Buck md. Elizabeth, dau. of William de Clifton of Afton, County of Worcester, in time of Edward 3d, 1336. Sons of John and William. John Buck md. Isabel Hall, Oct. 11th, 1384. (Page 5). In time of Henry 4th. (1399 to 1413).

Richard Buck, son of Nathaniel of Nashe, md. Margaret, dau. of Sir John Bridges of London.

William Buck, Esq., son and heir of Nathaniel of Nashe, md. Margaret, one of the heirs of Michael Good of Sussex, Lord of the Castle of Frome.

Kenlim Buck, son of Nathaniel of Nashe, md. Ellen, a dau. of Thomas Neville, young brother of Lord Latimer.

Francis Buck, son of Nathaniel of Nashe, md. Mary, a dau. of George Wade of Bodworth.

John Buck, son of Nathaniel of Nashe, md. Eleanor, a dau. of Thomas Foillot of Perton. Sons of Thomas: Francis; John of Bibery md. Ellen, dau. of Robert Foxford of Mananton in Devon; Henry, James and Edward about 1600. Richard, 2d son of Francis Buck, Esq., of Nashe in Worcester, md. Marie, dau. and heiress of Geo. Walle of Broadwiche. John Buck, son and heir of Nashe, 3 years old.

Lord Buckhurst, first Earl of Buckhurst, Dorset, (1536-1608) md. Cicily, dau. of Sir John Baker of Kent. His father, Richard Sackville, md. Winifrede, dau. of Sir John Bruges (or Bridges) of London. Clifton, Kempsey and Perton, are in the south part of Worcester Co. near together in the valley of the river Severn, between the Severn and the Avon, and Worcester and Upton in the Melvern Hills and Vale of Worcester, one of the loveliest in all England.

The Visitations of Cambridgeshire by Sir Thomas Phillipson, 1534. Henry St. George in 1575 and Sir Thomas Phillip's son in 1619. Copy of the Harlean mss., 1401, in the British Museum. John W. Clay, F. S. A., London, 1897. Thomas Buck of Meltonbee in Com. York, md. Jane Dawson of Yorkshire (was commoner of the parliamentary division of the city and Co. of York) and for 2d wife, Sibyl Meade of Lincoln. 1st Thomas, son and heir. 2d Peter Buck. 3d Hugh Buck, md. Margaret, dau. of Thomas Langley of Grimthope. 4th William Buck, md. Alice, dau. of Robert Foster of Coston in Norfolk and had 4 sons. 3d Hugh Buck, son of Thomas Samuel Buck, son of William of Wisbieh, Isle of Ely, md. Elizabeth, dau. of Michael Boston of Tennington in Com. Norfolk and had sons, Henry and William, 1619. Descendants: John Buck md. Margaret, dau. of Henry Savell, of Com. York; Robert Buck md. Jane, dau. of Clement Hingham of Wikambrook in Com. Suffolk. 1st Robert Buck of Ely md. Elizabeth Pettle of Brandon Ferry, and had daus. Margaret and Elizabeth. 2d George Buck.

Our English Forebears in the Buck Family. Cambridgeshire, Essex and Durham Cos.

1st George Buck, and 2d Robert Buck, sons of Robert, and Cissily and Susan, daus.

4th Henry Buck and William Buck of Wisbich in the Isle of Ely, 1619, between the mouth of the rivers Ouse and Nene at the Wash, between Cambridge and Norfolk Cos. Melton (Mowbray) a noted market town pleasantly situated in the fertile vale at the confluence of the Wreake and Eye Rivers, 15 miles N. E. of Leicester and 104 North of London in Leicestershire. Commoner Thomas Buck (member of the parliamentary House of Commons) md. 2d wife, Sibylla, dau. of Robert Meade of Staunton in Lincoln (Sauter's Society, vol. 36, page 69) and it is said that Sir Thomas Buck md. Jannette, dau. of Lord Hart of Edinburgh, Scot., and had grandsons Hugh, John and Samuel who emigrated to America about 1789.

History of Essex Co., by Phillip Morant, M. A., vol. 2, pages 563 and 618 to 22, London, 1848. Clavering Half Hundred. Anne, dau. of John Rowley, Esq., wife of Samuel Buck, barrister of Grey's Inn, Esq., son of Robert of Bollington Hall, md. and had a dau. and heirs in 1650. (Grey's Inn, Courts on the Thames embankment. Temple court, London). Thomas Buck died Dec. 6, 1562, held the farm and Manor of the Bollingtons, C. H. H. John, son and heir, 22 years old. Robert Buck died Nov. 28, 1620, held the same and an estate in Leeds and in Kent. Thomas, cousin and heir, 50 years old. Clement Buck of Maneudin, Bollington and Clavering, died April 11, 1577, at farm Manor at Lythe (Little Hill) in Rickling. John, his son and heir, died at Rickling, Maneudin, Jan. 7, 1592, and sold this Manor to Clement Buck and his wife, Mary, landed property and estates in the Hundreds of Utelsford and Clavering. Samuel Buck, Utelsford half Hundred. Manor of Depden. All these places are in the N. E. corner of Essex Co. on river Stort near together on Great Eastern Railway.

Robert Bucke, citizen and draper of London, bn. at Bollington Hall in this parish. Clavering Half Hundred, Nov. 17, 1620, by his will charged his lands in Kent and Surrey with an annual rent of twenty pounds per annum to be appropriated by the Drapers Co. toward clothing three poor men and three poor women of the parish of Ugley-Manuden and Stanfield, alternately. (Monarts Essex).

Durham Co., by Robert Surtes, Esq., of Mainsforth, F. S. A., vol. 3, page 269, London, 1828. Pedigree of Buck of Sadberge. In South Durham on cross roads between Darlington and Dinsdale and Stocton and Sedgfield, market towns on Midland Railway near Dinsdale park, and all in the "lovely valley of the river Tees in its windings and flowings on to the sea." From original records, we have:

John Buck of Sadberge, bn. 31st of Aug., 1558. Francis Buck of Sadberge, son, 1595. Thomas Buck of Sadberge, 1580. George Buck of Sadberge, 1595, Myles Buck of Sadberge, 1609, John Buck of Sadberge, 1646, landed Gentry of the Buck's Estates up to 1684.

John Buck, bailiff, of Sandberge before 1555, md. Katherine; will dated 31st Aug., 1580. 1st Francis Buck of Sadberge, son and heir, died Sept. 19, 1595, md. Agnes, dau. of William Bulmer, Esq., of Sadberge. Children: Elizabeth and Margaret. Myles Buck of Bramston, Durham Co., bap. Mar. 28, 1609, md. Eleanor. Children: Thomas, 1580; George, 1595; and John, 1629. 2d George Buck, only son and heir, under age 1595, died S. P. 7th Feb., 1612. George, 1609. John Buck of Sadberge living 1658, md. Elizabeth, died June 17, 1657. 3d Francis Buck of Sadberge, Gent., bn. at Billingham, Feb. 10, 1636, md. Jane Eden. Children: 1st John Eden of Billingham, Gent., died April 23, 1680, md. Margery Davison; 2d Rev. Thomas Davison, vicar of Norton, died 1715, aged 80 years.

These Bucks' estates were sold before 1684 to the Pennymans. On Feb. 19th, 1651, there is said to have been Bucks, Mathew, Lawrence and Peregrine (Perry) at Buck-lesham, near the coast, 5 miles S. E. of Ipswich, at head of river Orwell, Estuary, Suffolk Co., adjoining Essex Co. on N. E. and 68 miles by Great Eastern Railway to London. In 1785 Ipswich contained the largest agricultural implement manufactory in the world, the Orwell Works, covering 13 acres and employing over 1,400 hands, with a population in 1891 of 17,625, some of whom emigrated to Ipswich, a river port, situated near mouth of Ipswich River, Great Neck coast, Essex Co., Mass., 25 miles N. E. Boston, with a population of 4,720 in 1895, being similarly situated and named after Ipswich, Eng.

Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies by John B. Burke, London, 1844. Buck of Hamby Grange, pages 91 and 92. Sir John of Hamby Grange in the County of Lincoln served under the Lord Willoughby in Holland and was provost marshal of the army under Earl Seymour of Essex, at Cadiz, Spain, where he was knighted. He purchased Hamby from the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, in 1584. He md. Eleanor, dau. and heir of John Wymarke, Esq., of Gretford in Lincolnshire, and had issue: 1st John, his heir; 2d

Our English Forebears in the Buck Family. Lincolnshire. Berkshire.

Edward, md. Elizabeth, dau. of John Claydon, of London; 3d Peregrine; and 4th Annie. Sir John died Nov. 20, 1586. Buried at Cripplegate, London. St. Giles Ch., a Knight. Sir John Buck of Hamby Grange who was Knighted by King James the 1st with several others (notably Sir George Buck, a grandson. Knighted July 26, 1603) at Whitehall (Gov. Offices, London) July 23, 1603, before his majesty's coronation. He md. Elizabeth, dau. and heir of William Green, Esq., of Filey in Yorkshire and had children: 1st John, his successor; 2d Robert; 3d Elizabeth; and 4th Mary md. James Vernon of Hanbury, Stafford Co., 1635. He died in 1648. 1st John Buck of Hamby Grange was created a Baronet by King Charles 2d, Dec. 22d, 1660. 2d Sir William Buck, a successor of Hamby Grange, this gentleman md. Frances, dau. of Daniel Skinner, merchant of London. 3d Sir Charles Buck, successor of Hamby Grange, who md. Mary, dau. of George Cartwright, Esq., of Ossington, Notts, but they dying S. P. (without issue) June 7th, 1782, the Baronetcy expired. Created Dec. 22d, 1660. Extinct June 7th, 1782.

Right Hon. James Vernon of Hanbury in Staffordshire, md. about 1635. Mary, dau. of John Buck of Lincolnshire. He was Secretary of State, 1697 to 1700, and father of the Eng. Admiral Edward Vernon. (1684-1759).

The ancient family of Vernon of Hanbury, Staffordshire, and of Haddon Hall on the Wye in Derbyshire for over 700 years.

The basis of the romance of "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," dau. of Sir George Vernon, is laid here in early reign of Queen Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots, 1553-68. After the marriage of her sister, Margaret, to Lord James Stanley, son of the Earl of Derby, who died childless, she md. in 1567, Sir John Manners of Belvoir Castle, son of the Duke of Rutland, and inherited "Haddon Hall" (of 26,973 acres in 1873) and Lord Vernon's "Sudbury Hall" (of 6,154 acres) and thus (she being his only child) making one of the largest estates in all England.

In England the right of primogeniture still remains and the family name descends to the oldest son and it not only descends to him, but continues its descent through him to his son and his son's son and is not subject to alienation as long as there are sons and afterward to the daughters or other sons of the family if there are any.

Among the many country villas and famous homes of England these semi-rural estates and stately dwellings of the wealthy barons and upper class successors are a precious heritage of the past. With them are ever associated those ideas of home and comfort that result from long established custom and usage. In all parts of the country are to be found these antique and picturesque relics of a quiet and homely life, amid stirring events, that were substantially erected by the founders and native craftsmen and architects of the bygone days and generations.

County Genealogies by William Barry, Kent Co., pages 93, 99 and 100, London, 1830. John Buck of Co. Berks. (Arms and Crest). Thomas Buck of Southampton (one of the fairest seaport cities in all England on Southampton Water, Hampshire Co., 79 miles S. W. of London and Rochester).

Sir Peter Buck of the city of Rochester, Knighted by James 1st in 1603. Rochester is opposite Chatham in middle of Kent Co. on the Medway River 33 miles from London.

Peter Buck, Esq., son and heir by 2d marriage, actor, 1609.

Peter Buck, son and heir, Aet. 7, 1619. (Then 7 years of age).

John Buck of Berkshire, engraver.

John, 2d son, Aet. 2, 1619. (Page 100).

Samuel Buck ob. (died) 1714, buried at St. Mary's of Centerbury (Abbey at York, on river Stour, in N. E. of Kent Co., 55 miles from London).

Thomas Buck, bn. at Feversham (near Cambridge) Nov. 3, 1758, ob. (died) an infant. (Page 98).

Thomas Buck of Southampton, printer to the University of Cambridge, London, 1673. John Buckeridge of "Marlborough Theological College," Wiltshire, Bishop of Rochester in 1611, preached to King James 1st at Hampton Court.

Thomas Buck, bn. Sept. 28, 1709, at Sturry, on the river Stour, near Centerbury, East Kent.

John C. Buckmaster, Art Division, South Kensington, Crystal Palace, International London Exhibition of 1851.

Monastic priory and abbey of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, 24 miles N. W. of London on Great Northern Railway lines, was established there in 793 and 1140 in Stephen's reign, dissolved in 1549, since 1767 the seat of the Earls of Essex and called "Cashiobury Hall" near "Buck Hill Park" of 6,157 acres. A magnificent pile, overlooking the river

*Our English Forbears in the Buck Family, Berkshire, English Country Seats, A
Baronial Manor House and Country Seat of the Bucks.*

Colne and Watford valleys, with winding streams, dunes, fords, parks, country seats and villages dotted all over this luxuriant country in grandeur unsurpassed in all rural England. Chester in West Cheshire, an ancient city on the river Dee, 20 miles from the sea and 16 miles S. E. of Liverpool, traversed by Roman roads and surrounded by walls is one of the oldest in England. "Caesar's Tower" on "the Castle" and the "Ship Gate" outside, still attest the occupation of the 20th Legion. After the departure of the Romans, Chester was occupied, as appears, by Britons, Saxons and Danes. Earl Ethelred restored it in 908, and Edmund occupied it in 942. After the conquest, the Earldom was granted to Gherbold, a noble Fleming. After him, Hugh Lupus, nephew of the Conqueror, occupied it as Earl for some time. After these Norman Earls, Henry 3d seized the Earldom and his son Edward 1st bridged it, and ever since it has been an appanage of the crown. Upon its tower, Sept. 27, 1645, stood King Charles 1st and saw his army defeated and yield to Cromwell, and the Duke of Monmouth, son of Charles 2d, favored and victorious here in 1683, was defeated at Sedgemoor, near here in 1685, the last battle fought on English soil.

No banner floats upon its former tower or keep,
No warden's sentinels line its massive castle wall,
The shouts of war and wassail stilled forever sleep,
Echoes alone resound in great oaken banquet hall.
The lights are fled, where armored Knights once tread
Deserted, the stately march and flow and tramp of rank and file
Whose faded garlands now enclose the noble honored dead.
Imposing ruins, dismantled, roofless, crumbling walls and tile,
And so, along the castellated way is Buckburg Castle and Buckley Hall,
Historic spot of all to hold in reverence, that is ancient castle Lis'le.
And still later Buck's Castro, near Halton Bucks, and now is all
Of old Buckland's once famous battlements and baronial pile.

In Buck's Castro (Castle) at Halton, Walter Buck was located in 1273. Halton and Buckland are in Bucks Co., Eng., middle east side in the Chilton Hills and Hundreds. South Wolds, Midland Railway, Halton, Chilton and Buckland are all near Aylesbury, with Bucknell at Biehester, the probable seat of the Castle. As we see it now in a beautiful valley surrounded by romantic hills it is true Buck's Devon and Yorkshire County of gentle undulating hills and hollows, hedge banks, with lanes dipping down or going up over the far shaded hills and coppices, shadowy nooks and corners and waving fields of wheat and corn, orchards and groves of walnut, broad meadows and pastures with cattle grazing and little purling springs and streams where there is need for drink, and brooks for irrigation bordered in luxuriance. But the downs along the cliff and the lea, all gorse and ferns are both wild and green.

The combe ends in a sandy cove with grey-rock castellated walls on one side and pinkish white cliffs, away to the headland on the other side, with a railway town and coast guard station. The "Castle" lies mostly in a sequestered spot high up the valley with a sweeping country and castle-studded town and neighborhood view unsurpassed in front; behind is a rise of sheltering hills, orchards, gardens and farm houses around and beyond a sweep of lawn and shaded down.

The "old Manse," or "Baronial Manor house" of a later period, dating back nearly two hundred years, which had from time to time been restored and partly rebuilt and the preceding generations had converted into something like a stronghold, was a long, stately, white building with three levels of great square chimneys with ample fire-places, beneath curb-roof, tower and 2nd story dormit windows, outside stuccoed with slashes of brown and patches of moss over the brown stone or brick, and solidly built will stand a few centuries longer. They say the front door of oak with brass and iron knocker, lock and hinges, is three hundred years old at least. You can hardly touch the high-arched, armorial ceilings with your hand, and "the antlers of a Buck's head, surrounded by sword and shield," 'tis said, "with lance and musket hanging from beams o'er head," still decorate the walls of the great hall. The double latticed windows certainly might have been larger but not older. Antiquated you may say, a heavenly old place though, with spirit of hospitality and good cheer of punch bowl and beer mug and flavor of apples, pears, and quinces, with recollections of beef, ham and bacon seasoned with air

English Homesteads, Early Settlements of the Bucks, Buckland and Homelands of English Romance, Lorna Doone, Exmoor, Cambridge-side, Cottage Homes of England.

and smoke of good will, peace and contentment inside, with sweet briar, honeysuckle and age stamped all over it, with beauty and abundance outside, not to be found in any other country. But as such are fast giving way to the more pretentious and princely castles and palaces of finance, aristocracy and royalty, in later times, yet we may find very many still left in passing through Essex, Devon and Yorkshire and particularly among the old homesteads of the Bucks and their posterity and descendants, still abiding and residing much the same as in times heretofore in the older venerated towns and country places of old, but merry England.

"Stand firm gray Rock! Tough weathered Beams hold fast!
Staunch Walls, proud Roof, Repel the warring blast!
Glow warm, deep Hearth, Against the Winter's chill;
Clear Flame of Love, Burn brighter, warmer still!"

The earliest settlements of the Bucks was at Halton near Yarm on the river Tees near Cleveland Hills in N. E. of North Riding and near Stockton in Yorkshire. Walter was settled here in 1272. Brompton is on the railway near North Allerton where Robert, William and Nicholas were settled. Filey is on Filey Bay, between Haives and Askrigg near Bolton Castle on road from Sedbuck to Severnwater in the Fells and Moors, where Sir John was married and settled.

Hilton Cat near Buck Tars on line between North and East Riding, south of Hawes, North Riding, is where Samuel and Robert were settled. York (Eboracum) near the center of Yorkshire at the confluence of the Ouse and Floss waters, one of the oldest, richest and most fertile districts of all rural England is where Thomas and his descendants were settled. In Bodsorth, Lancaster Co., and Old Malton, near New Malton on the Derwent water, a parliamentary borough 22 miles N. E. of York on the line between North and East Riding, Yorkshire, Sir Thomas and Vicar Mathew were settled. In Buckland, between Reigate and Dorking, Surrey Co., South, George and James were settled.

Buckland below Royston in N. E. of Hertford Co.; Buck's Hill S. W. of Watford, South Herts Co.; Bucknell 2 miles from Bicester in N. E. of Oxford Co.; and Buckland North, Berks Co., near Oxford line, "in the homelands of England" were many Bucks settled there. In Buckhurst Parish, Sussex Co., north, near Turnbridge Wells, Kent Co. line, Edward, Richard at Brompton, north of Tiverton on the Exe water in the vale of Exmoor, N. E. Devon, near Somerset line, the seat of the famous Romance of Lorna Doone by the noted English novelist R. D. Blackmore, is laid in 1640, and where there were Bouchs (or Bucks) Bastards (relatives) and Carews of the upper class families living there then forming the basis of the story.

Sir Edric (Knight) was at St. Mary's Abbey, in the Isle of Ely, a rich market town in the east of England near the Ouse, 16 miles N. E. of Cambridge in Cambridgeshire during the oppression and struggles in the reign of Henry 2d, of the Norman Barons against the Crown (1174-84) and later Eustice was Bishop of Ely Cathedral (1198-1215) and Robert was at St. Cuthbert parish, Wiltshire, in 1286, and William at Cambridge-side and Yorkshire.

The countryside of Old England is a charming and ever enduring spot. A land holding us in historical remembrance, veneration and respect of our English forefathers with their beautiful rural homesteads and lovely surroundings and environments, as well their many "Buckland habitations and Castellated abodes," that we have found in our researches, that were scattered all over the land of England, of which we also append the following as an expression of our love for the mother country:

"An ideal cottage I would have, in hopes
Just where the lovely landscape eastward slopes.
With garden hedged, gate, stile, well house and all
Smothered in roses, fruit and vine on sides to wall.
Nothing enchants me like this countryside
Opening into fertile valleys, flocks and herds, so wide
No ordered beauty, but cottage, town, o'er vale and hill
That holds the heart to old England still
Where gentle and common men shall hear to cheer
His country's praises, so great, so sweet, so dear."

No wonder the English people appreciate the homes of old England. England is distinctively a county of homes, pretty little humble homes as well as stately palaces and castles, homes well made of stone and brick and for the most part clad with ivy and roses with their little gardens, hedge rows and lanes. Who would not be proud to have had such a home as Ann Hathaway's humble cottage in the lake district at Shottery (still standing and occupied by descendants of the family), or of Shakespeare's (her lover) more pretentious (their after) home in Wiltshire at Stratford on the Avon? The homes of America are often more palatial, especially in the larger towns or small cities, but the use of wood usually in their construction renders them less substantial than the slate and brick houses of old England. We subjoin the following from Mrs. Felicia Hemans, English poetess (1749-1835).

The stately homes of England! How beautiful they stand
Amidst their tall ancestral trees, O'er all the pleasant land!
The deer across their greensward bound Through shade and sunny gleam,
And the swan glides past them with the sound Of some rejoicing stream.

The merry homes of England. Around their hearths at night
What gladsome looks of household love Meet in the ruddy light!
There woman's voice flows forth in song, Or childish tale is told.
Or lips move tunefully along Some glorious page of old.

The blessed homes of England! How softly on their bowers
Is laid the holy quietness That breathes from Sabbath hours!
Solemn, yet sweet, the church-bells' chime Floats through their woods at morn;
All other sounds, in that still time, Of breeze and leaf are born.

The cottage homes of England! By thousands on her plains
They are smiling o'er the silvery brooks. And round the hamlet's fanes,
Through glowing orchards forth they peep, Each from its nook of leaves;
And fearless there the lowly sleep, As the bird beneath their eaves.

The free fair homes of England! Long, long, in hut and hall
May hearts of native proof be reared To guard each hallowed wall!
And green forever be the graves, And bright the flowery sod,
Where first the child's glad spirit loves Its country and its God!

—Mrs. F. D. Hemans, 1793.

If we look to the past we shall find that the march of empire ever moves onward. A book of history is a book of conquests. See how the luxurious Babylonians were destroyed by the frugal Persians and how these same Persians and Trojans, when they had learned the vices and corruptions of prosperity, were put to the sword of the Greeks. Read on and mark how the sensual and conquering Greeks were trodden down by the more robust and hardier Romans and finally how the Romans having lost their many virtues were subdued by the nations of the north, and so it is ever thus shown as displayed in the emptiness of a vainglorious human grandeur. Monarchies that have become despotic or licentious sooner or later are overthrown, and empires and republics that have risen in an inordinate and unholy sway soon degenerate, crumble and pass away.

On the pages of the world's history is written largely the fact that though nations rise and fall, though men come and go, though the tides of human affairs ebb and flow, above all God sits upon the flood, as an over-ruling power, the same yesterday, today and for evermore. And so from these revelations and reflections we can measure the errors, follies, vanities and corruptions of the past and see in the peaceful possibilities of the future a more noble and virtuous attainment in the life of man. A large part of the world's history has in fact been determined by the strength and character of the people, rather than by the means and resources of war by which their cities and habitations were laid waste and population destroyed. The Recessional, by Rudyard Kipling, English poet, 1865, is one of the most popular poems of this century. It is a warning to an age and a nation drunk with power, a rebuke to materialistic tendencies and boastfulness, a protest against pride.

"Reverence is the master-key of knowledge."

The Recessional. Kipling, English Author, 1865, A Bit of English History. Cromwellian Period. Micah Clarke. Mortara Edgar. Church Hist. Independents and Puritans. Emigration to Holland and New England.

God of our fathers, known of old—Lord of our far-flung battle line
Beneath whose awful hand we hold dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet. Lest we forget—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies—The captains and the kings depart—
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice. An humble and a contrite heart—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet. Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Far-called our navies melt away—On dune and headland sinks the fire—
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday is one with Ninevah and Tyre!
Judge of the Nations, spare us yet. Lest we forget—lest we forget!

If drunk with sight of power we loose Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe—
Such boastings as the Gentiles use, Or lesser breeds without the law—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet. Lest we forget—lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust in reeking tube and iron shard—
All valiant dust that builds on dust. And guarding calls not Thee to guard—
For frantic boast and foolish word. Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord! Amen.
—Rudyard Kipling.

As it is with nations so it is with individuals, witness the reign of James 2d, the blackest and most lamentable page in English history, almost rivalling the French Inquisition of 1255 and the later Sack of Rome in 1527 and reign of Terror of 1793 in bloodthirsty cruelty and oppression. His minions, cavaliers and bloody Assizes bound, ravished, wasted and spoiled his kingdom, preceded as it was in contrast by the just and careful upbuilding and vigorous administration of Oliver Cromwell, the Protector of the Commonwealth, who had made the name of England in the Cromwellian period, "when she was without a King," so glorious throughout the world. In verification of which read the narrations of "Micah Clarke," by A. Conan Doyle, founded on facts, and also a "Child's History of England," by Charles Dickens, both of London, and English writers of repute that would have no object to mislead or prevaricate the truth. Also see case of "Mortara Edgar," on Catholicism, in "Int. Cyclo. Vol. 10, page 229," for further reference.

Under James the 1st the Catholics and Protestants were both striving for the supremacy and the Virginia colony was sent out in 1607 and afterward established under the Church of England. In the reign of Charles 1st, 1625, the sect called Independents were particularly hostile to the atrocious acts of the monarchy as well as the established church.

In 1642 the extensions of forced loans called tonnage and poundage, since Edward 3d, and levy of "Ship Money" for equipment of a fleet of Charles 1st, gave great offence to the people and under the influence of Archbishop Laird the liturgy was altered and the ritual increased by the addition of many of the ceremonial observances of the Church of Rome. This was the cause of great displeasure to the sect of Puritans, as well as the Protestants in general. The Puritans, so called from their strict principles and austerity of life, greatly increased in numbers and influence during the reign of James 1st and some of them, disgusted with the King's high handed measures, especially against those who refused to conform to the established church, emigrated to Holland, but not finding the toleration and freedom from persecution they expected there at Leyden, after two years, returned to England and afterward set sail from Southampton for New England where they made the settlement at Plymouth in 1620, exiles from England finally taking refuge in America.

Friends, relatives and cozy homes they left behind them. Little did they know the privations and sorrows awaiting them ere they would have equal comforts free from priestly rule in a new untried refuge, a savage wilderness beyond the sea, leaving the mother country, the one that was dear to them, and it cost them many a pang to think of tearing away from all that they had loved and cherished. Many of the former dissenters, chiefly the sect styled Independents, to avoid a conformity with the established church of the laws required, emigrated to New England in 1637 to 40 and founded Massachusetts and the colonies in that country where they could find relief by laying the foundation for better and freer institutions in the new lands of North America.

War of the Covenanters. James, Duke of Monmouth. Reign of James 2d. Rye House Plot. Earl of Argyle Defeated. Monmouth Defeated. The Bloody Assizes. Kirk's Lambs. Judge Jeffries.

In attempting to enforce these unjust laws upon the Scottish people, Oliver Cromwell, Sir Henry Vane, Sir Thomas Fairfax and others opposed it, and it afterward led to the war of the Covenanters and the series of victories gained at Edgehill, Warwickshire, in 1642; Neseby (elevated tableland) in the Midlands (center of Eng.) Jan. 14, 1645; Marston Moor, in the north of England, July 2, 1644; Dunbar, Sept. 3, 1650; Worcester, Sept. 13, 1651; and Bothwell Bridge, Jan. 22, 1679; which led to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (The Edict of Nantes of 1598 of France, of "Liberty of worship" being revoked in 1685, before encouraged James 2d in his acts) and intolerant spirit toward the faith of the Protestants and Independents and final parliamentary jurisdiction in 1640 of Oliver Cromwell, as protector of the Commonwealth. To the return of Charles 2d, after the death of Cromwell and abdication of his son, through the Royalists, "church and state men," and Presbyterians, forming a coalition against the Dissenters and Independents, "root and branch men" and "roundheads," as they were called, to his restoration May 8th, 1660.

But the grievances of the country established by the Independents in 1645 in the reign of Charles 1st led to the cause and claim as the rightful heir to the throne, of that unfortunate Protestant chieftain James, Duke of Monmouth, son of Charles 2d and Lucy Waters of the Hague, who md. in 1665 Annie Scott, dau. of the Duke or Earl of Buccleigh, the wealthiest heiress of Scotland. He was made "Duke of Orkney and Monmouth and Knight of the Garter," and was also acknowledged by both colleges and at court was treated as a prince of the blood and was Captain-General of the King's forces and had served with valor in the Dutch and French wars of 1665 to 7, and against the Scotch Covenanters in 1675, led a contingent against Louis 14th at Battle of St. Denis, 1678, and was present at Bothwell Bridge in 1679, and all the offices of wealth were showered upon him and he was admitted to the Privy Council, and in 1685 renewed his claims to the throne as the rightful heir.

In the reign of James 2d, Monmouth, who had fled to Holland after the "Rye House" plot of 1683 to dethrone Charles and regain the throne in which as supporters Lord William Russell, Algernon Sidney, John Hampden, Robert Devereux the Earl of Essex, Lord Howard and Lieut.-Col. Walcot were implicated, and Russell Sidney and Walcot were summarily beheaded and the others heavily fined or imprisoned, but which Monmouth escaped by flight to Holland being finally pardoned, at the instigation of his friends and supporters renewed his claim to the throne by landing with three ships and 100 men at Lyme Regis.

The Earl of Argyle, also an exiled nobleman of Scotland, who engaging in his behalf succeeded in rallying his Scottish exiles and joined with Rumbold, an old officer of the Cromwells (of Rye House), who had landed in three ships with his old foes on the western coast of Scotland and with two or three thousand Higblanders was moving on to Glasgow, but in the heart of Mid Lothian was defeated and taken prisoner by the royal forces and a short time after was executed at Edinburg castle.

The ill fated Monmouth, in attempting to enforce a simultaneous and popular entry into England, after landing at Lyme in Dorset on the south coast with about 100 followers and being joined by Lord Grey of Werk, an unlucky nobleman, and the Dissenters, to recover the throne from the Catholic rule, in all about 1,500 men, was signally defeated at the Battle of Sedgemoor, Sunday, July 5th, 1685, by the King's trained troops of 4,000 men, encamped and entrenched under the Earl of Feversham, this being the last real battle on English soil.

Being overpowered and in despair Monmouth fled, but was soon captured and brought before James to implore his forgiveness, but the King was deaf to his entreaties and he was brought out to be beheaded in London on Tower Hill, July 15, 1685, in the 36th year of his age. The crowd was immense and the tops of all the houses were covered with gazers who sympathized with this unfortunate favorite of the people.

Monmouth's army of 1,500 raw recruits and about 4,000 followers were mostly killed or captured and inhumanly beheaded, tortured and enslaved, or fined and imprisoned by the trained troops and minions of the King. At the "Bloody Assizes" of the infamous Judge Jeffries and Col. "Kirk's Lambs," as he called them, about 300 persons were executed after short trials and left hanging at the yard arms, scattered along the highway, as a warning to the enslaved in passing to port of embarkation, the bodies being mangled or steeped in caldrons of boiling pitch and tar. They were hunted down and very many were whipped, imprisoned and fined and nearly 1,000 were sent as slaves to

The Duchess of Monmouth. Bucking and Buccleuch. Scott and Morton Families. Lord Cornwallis. Reign of George 3d. American Revolution. Surrender of British. Treaty of Paris. Independence of Colonies. United States of America.

the American plantations. In Hampshire, Dorset and Somerset, 320 were executed. At Winchester, Dorchester, Exeter, Taunton and Wells, and in 36 towns and villages, 600. Never had England known such a carnage. One woman was beheaded, one was burned alive and 800, many innocent persons, were condemned and executed, and 841 transported. The infection extended to London. There was plunder too, the Queen and her maids of honor trafficed in slaves and ransoms and Jeffries returned to London rich with the proceeds of the pardons he had sold. He was welcomed by the King and in September appointed Lord Chancellor and created a baron and peer of the realm in place of Lord Guilford, who had died in disgrace, because of his protest against the high handed proceedings of the King.

The Duchess of Monmouth, whose castle and mansion was Bocking, Moor Park and Rickmansworth, Hartford, Essex Co., sold it to Morton Styles in time of Henry 7th, 1493, and Ditton Park was the English residence of the Duke of Buccleuch in Buckhampshire, Montague House being the London mansion. Buccleugh on the borders of Scotland, the title (now a Dukedom) is one of the oldest families in Scotland tracing descent from Sir Richard le Scott, in the reign of Alexander 3d, King of Scotland, 1107-1124. Annie Scott, dau. of Thomas, and sister of Sir Walter Scott of Abbotsford, Scot., and of the Earl of Morton and of the Morton family, in 1663 was married to James, Duke of Monmouth son of Charles 2d. In 1673, this pair were created Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and in 1685 Earl and Countess of Dalkeith. The Duchess afterward married Lord Cornwallis by whom she had a son and two daughters and died in 1732. The Earldom of Doncaster and Barony of Tyndale was restored to the family in 1743 and her son, Francis Scott (for they retained the Scott name) was hence a British peer. A little later in the reign of George the 3d, 1765, England lost her colonies in North America by persisting in taxing them without their consent. Lord Marquis Charles Cornwallis was the ablest British Gen. (1738-1805) in the American war and after many hard fought and futile battles in the south, finally surrendering unconditionally to Gen. Washington at Yorktown, Va., Oct. 18th, 1781, where he was signally defeated, virtually ending the long struggle as the British had grown weary of the war and with the northern reverses had now lost all hope. So peace was declared, giving up all claim to the colonies, the next year, 1782, and sealed by the treaty of Paris in 1783.

Gen. Washington resigned his command of the American army and retired for rest after the great conflict to his home at Mt. Vernon, but his service in securing their independence was not forgotten by the American people and he was soon elevated to the highest position of honor they were able to bestow upon an American citizen, the presidency of a great commonwealth, of which he was made the first April 30, 1789, at New York City, then the seat of government, but which was removed to Philadelphia in 1791, and finally to Washington, D. C., in 1800.

This immense country, left to itself, became the United States, one of the greatest nations of the earth, and the people of America educated by influences and conditions all unknown on the other side of the Atlantic announce to the world "that all men are created free and equal" and endowed with certain inalienable rights which we are bound to respect. They gave their honor, their fortunes, their lives in support of it. Victory crowns their efforts and the colonies became a nation, independent, powerful and teacher of all the nations by the power of an illustrious example in defense of justice, liberty and rights of man. The republic founded by the fathers, will be maintained by the sons, which has given greater force to our national motto: "E Pluribus Unum" (one formed of many).

If the two peoples who are one in common by heritage, love and sympathy and the spirit of forgiveness, links that bind the new world to the old, for she gave us our language, much of our literature and many of our customs and laws, but be true to their duty who can doubt that the destinies of the world in all that is ennobling and uplifting in the regeneration of the brotherhood of man as one of the leading exponents of Christianity are in their hands to cherish, foster and perpetuate, "sicut patribus sit Deus nobis" (as God was with our fathers, so may he be with us).

"From age to age our sons must read
The story of their grandsires duty done
And from their faithfulness take heed
To guard and keep what they have won."

Napoleon the Great. Victories. Battle of Nations at Leipzig. Battle of Waterloo. Story of the Battle.

From the "Ship of State," Longfellow, (1807-82). Extract:

"Sail on, sail on, O Ship of State! Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity, with all its fears, With all the hopes of future years
Is hanging breathless on thy fate! We know what Master laid thy keel,
What Workman wrought thy ribs of steel, Who made each mast and sail and rope;
What anvils rang, what hammers beat, In what a forge and what a heat
Were forged the anchors of thy hope! Fear not each sudden sound and shock—
'Tis of the wave and not the rock! 'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale! In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore, Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee. Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears, Are all with thee, are all with thee!"
—Henry W. Longfellow.

"Some talk of Alexander and Lisander and some of Hercules,
Of Hector or Achilles, and such great names as these."

But Napoleon's name fills more pages in the world's solemn history than that of any other mortal and the advance of his grand army into Russia is the turning point of his career and marks the beginning of his downfall. After having ravaged Italy and given first command as General at Siege of Toulon Nov. 10, 1793, Napoleon early in his career, 1794, inaugurated the conquest of Austrian Flanders and of Holland and the whole of the left bank of the Rhine was in French occupancy but since the Napoleonic wars they have regained their possessions by treaty, and the war passed over to the right bank and Belgium was subdued and ceded to France in 1795.

The brilliant exploits of the young general, Napoleon Bonaparte, won the admiration of the world and he was made first Consul Dec. 24, 1799, and when the people of France called him to the throne he was made Emperor of the French May 18, 1804. And so the indiscriminate conquest of power and plunder and spoils went on and he led his armies into the most fruitful plains of the world, the southern Orient, Egypt, Turkey and Asia Minor and Spain, to the northern plains of Europe, Russia, Austria, Switzerland, Prussia and the Tyrol, for there he found honor and fame and wealth, not only the great victories he had achieved at Merango, June 14, 1809; Austerlitz, Dec. 2, 1805; Jena, 1806; Wagram, July 5 and 6, 1809; and Borlino, Sept. 6, 1812; "but in marshalling his thundering legions and longing for other worlds to conquer."

But the Napoleon of 1815 with all his invincibles and body guards was vastly inferior to the Bonaparte of 1796, and after the defeat at Leipzig, in the "Battle of the Nations," Oct. 16 to 19, 1813, his star began to wane, he was overpowered, for never in all his life could an army no larger than his own make headway against the Emperor, and so was compelled to abdicate the throne and retire to Elba, and after his return to Paris, it finally came to an end in the last phase of the three short days, 17th to 19th of June, 1815, in the great "Battle of Waterloo," one of the decisive battles and turning points in the world's history.

The campaign was laid in Belgium. The English under Wellington had their headquarters at Brussels with 105,950 men. The Prussians under Blucher at Liege, Ligny, with 116,897 men, who had deserted Napoleon as an ally and feudatory and made an alliance with the European powers, Austria, Russia and England, and promised to unite with Wellington for Napoleon's overthrow. Napoleon came from Paris, taking everything in his way and was at Liege with Nye and Grouchy and his veterans to support him with an army of 122,401 men. So the armies were destined to come together in the greatest battle of the greatest generals ever enacted in the theater of Europe.

Napoleon led the advance and hastened on to separate the armies and at the head engaged Blucher at Ligny, June 16th, who was defeated and wounded, but the Prussians under Bulow, through the culpable indecision or indiscretion of Grouchy, with 33,000 men, who mistaking orders, went fighting in the wrong direction after them and were allowed to escape, while Marshal Ney was being engaged leading 71,000 men against Wellington with 80,000 English, Belgians and Hanoverians at Quatre Bras.

Both fought victoriously, their French troops shouting "Vive l'empereur" (long live the Emperor) shooting down armies by projectiles of grape shot and canister as they had

done for 15 years. Napoleon's armies had 240 guns, while their opponents had but 156, but the incessant rains had intervened and he could not bring his artillery to bear as Wellington was thoroughly entrenched on higher ground at Mount St. Jean, protected on the right by the strong chateau of the Hougamont and roadstead thereabout, on one side, and by a deep ravine on the other side in front, and their left occupying the stone farm buildings of La Hye Sainte.

The French were ranged on a parallel row of eminences having La Belle Alliance in their center, with a few divisions of cavalry and infantry in reserve behind the right wing, Kellerman's dragoons behind the left wing, and Napoleon and the guard stationed with the 6th corps in the rear, joined with Ney to direct the battle on the morning of the 18th, when the attack commenced under Ney and the veteran troops who had so enthusiastically ranked themselves once more under the standard of the chief who had so often lead them on to victory. But as the battle progressed in repeated attempts to break and carry the center, in trying to dislodge them, Ney after having five horses shot out from under him, in the hottest of the fight when both sides were "nearly victorious" but still despairing, called on Napoleon for reinforcements but alas there were none, as the *cairursiers* lancers and chasseurs of the guard and whole mounted reserve were ruthlessly moved and depleted with great slaughter on both sides and sacrifice of 18,000 of the finest cavalry ever seen. The Scotch Greys, fortunately, were held in reserve by Wellington, but were at last let loose to lead the charge and complete his victory.

As Grouchy, insensible to the heavy cannonading, or in fealty to his orders, moving in the wrong direction, failed to come to his support and so was led off and betrayed by Bourmont. Ney was deprived by this fatal misunderstanding of the division under Grouchy, and Bulow who had escaped through a lucky combination of circumstances with his artillery, returning in a roundabout way two days after on the eve of the 18th, finally effected a junction with Wellington, who was near retreat. When Blucher's army came upon the field the British still held the Hougemont, but the French had taken La Haye Sainte, and the British line was also driven in at several points in the center and some of their troops had taken flight, spreading the news in Brussels, that Napoleon was completely victorious. And so Wellington and Blucher became united. Ney then still advancing but finally was overpowered and defeated and Napoleon was left fighting in a hollow square and was soon overcome by the heavy artillery and fresh accession of superior numbers and his men instead of shouting "vive l'empereur," the cry of "sauve qui peut" (save himself who can) rose from the guard and he was swept from the field in a rout unparalleled in history and so lost his last battle, the note of which was sounded in his defeat at Leipsic, Oct. 19, 1813, of the death knell of the old warrior of 100 battles, who once was almost omnipotent. The catastrophe of Waterloo was a death blow to the Empire from which it never recovered and has since been racked and depleted by warfare.

In Hainault, province of Barbant, Belgium, lies the forest of Soignes, at whose southern extremity is situated the famous "Battlefield of Waterloo" $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of Brussels. The scene of carnage is now marked by an immense stone Lion. "Sic Transit Gloria Mundi." (So passes away earthly glory). On Oct. 18, 1913, was dedicated the world's most tremendous memorial, the "Leipzig Monument" commemorating the "Battle of the Nations."

Thus Napoleon was overpowered by the other European Sovereigns in the Battle of the Nations, Oct. 19, 1813, and he abdicated the throne and retired to Elba for a while, but on Sunday, June 18, 1815, the English war against Napoleon which had been carried on almost constantly since his return and accession to power culminated in the decisive battle of Waterloo.

Napoleon had crossed the Belgian frontier in order that he might come up with the British before they could form a junction with their Prussian allies, as Wellington had planned to form a junction with Blucher and then march on Paris, and to prevent this Napoleon at once attacked the Prussians at Ligny and drove them from their position and sent Grouchy in pursuit with 33,000 men to cut off their union with the British, and with the rest of his troops crossed to Quatre Bras, and uniting with Marshal Ney, marched in pursuit of Wellington arriving on the plain of Waterloo on the eve of the 17th. Ney leading against Wellington with 20,000 men was still advancing, but from the excessive rain and the softness of the ground, could not bring his artillery to bear as he had annihilated armies before, and as Wellington was well entrenched at Waterloo, behind

Napoleon's Downfall. Elba. St. Helena. Death. Sarcophagus at Paris. Monument at Washington. Reflections as Embodied in Verse. Hannibal the Great. Invasion of Italy. Brazen Memorial Tablet.

walls and moat, his cavalry could not dislodge him. As the battle progressed and the solid squares melted away under the murderous fire, and line after line came forward to fill the places of the fallen dead and dying, Ney still advancing called on Napoleon for reinforcements, but alas there were none, as Grouchy, not hearing, or indifferent to the cannonading, had gone fighting in some other direction, and the "Iron Duke" in the lull of expectancy and despair also exclaimed, "O that night or Blucher would come!" At last Blucher did come with his Prussians, from Wavre, toward Namior, by a roundabout way, with Bulow and his heavy artillery, and as Grouchy did not, to the support of Nye or Napoleon, the great battle was finally won June 18, 1815, by the combined strength of the allies. Grouchy had been ordered to prevent the Prussians under Blucher from joining the English and he obeyed to the letter, following up Bourmont, while Bulow eluded him. Had he taken the advice of his generals it is said and marched to Napoleon's aid, after, in the hottest of the battle, he might have saved his defeat at the last. The impact of Blucher's army was decisive and they pursued Napoleon's beaten forces all through the night and scattered them to the winds, although it is generally admitted now that if Blucher had not come, Wellington would have been beaten and it is equally true that Blucher and the Prussians alone would have been crushed completely by Napoleon.

When all was over, Wellington said to Blucher, "A great victory is the saddest thing on earth except a great defeat," and shed tears as they beheld the 60,000 dead and dying. (Allies 23,185, French 32,000, "hors de combat") and the heroic Ney and invincible Napoleon in his downfall, the action of which takes place after his abdication of the throne and retirement, during the one hundred days, marked by his escape from Elba, the rallying of his old guard and his defeat at Waterloo and final exile to St. Helena where he died on the 5th of May, 1821, at sunset, "the man of destiny," and on the 9th was buried at 2:30 P. M. on the south side of the island in "Shane's Valley," near his favorite spring, in an iron enclosure surrounded by weeping willows.

On the 13th of Oct., 1840, his sarcophagus was taken from the tomb at St. Helena, and from the funeral barge and pageant after being received in France after 25 years absence, amidst a great demonstration and with appropriate ceremonies was finally deposited in the tomb under the gilded dome of the church of the Invalides, Paris, Dec. 15th, 1840, in a sarcophagus of porphyry weighing 67 tons in the crypt below, around which his battles are inscribed with statuary and battle flags. Thus ended the career of one of the most wonderful men the world has ever produced. The French nation erected a "Triumphal Arch" in Champs-Élysées, Paris, as a monument to his memory and fame, but he needs none for he had already reared "Exege monumentum aera perennius" (a monument more durable than bronze or marble).

In the Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington, D. C., is a marble statue of Napoleon "in his last days," sitting in his chair of state, with his hand on the map of Europe lying in his lap on which he has been gazing, (it is a sorrowful look) with the motto "Gli Ultimi Giorni di Napoleone Primo." It is a magnificent work of art in Italian marble by Vincenzo Vela of Florence and seems one of the most impressive sights on earth. The era of the great Napoleon, the "Arbiter of Europe," who commanded in 85 pitched battles and 600 skirmishes and never was seriously wounded or disabled still remains the admiration and despair of the political student. His commanding intellect, the fascination of his personality and the unparalleled brilliancy of his military achievements all combine to disarm criticism.

"Napoleon has gone from the scenes of all fighting

He's gone from the wars he ever took delight in

The trumpets may roar and the loud cannon rattle

He heeds not the tumult! He's deaf to the strife and glory of battle."

Hannibal, the great Carthaginian general, 248-183 B. C., figured in the second Punic War between Rome and Carthage. For fifteen years in 204 B. C., Hannibal had maintained himself in Italy ravaging it from end to end. Locri was besieged and destroyed and the Latin communities of Etruria and Latium routed and plundered the Etrurians, the people of Etruria, who governed all Italy from the Tiber to the Po and at one time held Rome, which was a small town, in dominion and subjection. Never was he beaten in a single battle. Before quitting the country he left a memorial of his wonderful achievements. In the temple of Juno, on the *Lecinian* promontory near Crotona, he inscribed in brazen tablets in Punic and Greek an account of his expeditions and campaigns "Pro memoria" (For a memorial) of which his history is largely made up, the details

Passage of the Alps. Battles of the Truceless War. Regulus a Captive. Death of Regulus. Death of Hannibal. Ancient Carthage. 3d Punic War. Roman Carthage. Ancient Germany.

of which the ancient Greek and Latin writers declare "that time is not long enough, or would fail them, to tell of all the battles of Hannibal," and no one can define his course of conquest, he was in so many battles at once and conflicts at the same time.

Traversing northern Spain and crossing the Pyrenees and the Rhone he reached the foothills of the Alps (and many discussions and controversies have arisen as to where he crossed the Alps, whether at the Cotean by the pass of Mt. Cenis, or at the Graiton by the pass of little St. Bernard or by St. Gothard pass, now pierced by the double railway, Mt. Cenis tunnel 9½ miles long between Switzerland and Italy, with an army of 100,000 men and 37 war elephants and Numidian cavalrymen in the early winter of 218 B. C. He crossed these Mts. in 9 days. Of the troops with which he set out, however, he had now only 20,000 foot soldiers and 6,000 horses remaining from the severe toil, hardships, perils and losses of the forced march over the frozen trail of narrow defiles and dangerous paths. Often avalanches of stone were hurled upon the trains, by hostile bands that held possession of the heights above, to obstruct the way and impede his progress to descend upon Rome from the north through the plains of Lombardy and the Po and northern Italy to unite with the Gallic tribes of the Rhone, and with the fierce onset of his Numidian horsemen to win the successive battles of Ticinus and Trebia, 218, Lake Trasimene, 217, and Cannae, 216 B. C., where Regulus, the heroic Roman General, 250 B. C., being taken captive in the truceless war by the Carthaginians, in the first Punic war, and sent to Rome on parole as ambassador to negotiate a peace or exchange of prisoners, on his arrival strongly urged the senate to refuse both proposals, but, being the soul of honor, returned to fulfil his solemn engagement, although importuned not to go, sailed back, with the adverse message, to his enemies at Carthage, to meet his doom and was slain with horrid torture, being put into a barrel studded with spikes and rolled down the hills. (Horace *carm* iii-5).

Hannibal on returning to Zama, not far from Carthage, after his brother Hasdrubal had been defeated and slain at Metaurus, 207, and Syracuse, 212, and Capua, 211 B. C., had fallen into Roman hands and she had gained new strength and recuperated, and so the hostile armies met and Hannibal here suffered his first and final defeat. His army in which were many of the veterans that had served through all his Italian campaigns was almost annihilated by the Romans under Scipio, "the Africanus." The Romans said in their long strife that "Carthago delenda est" (Carthage must be destroyed) and Carthage the ancient rival of Rome was destroyed.

Defeated at Zama, Hannibal fled to the east to avoid falling into the hands of the Romans and found temporary security in the dominions of Mithridates. He incited this monarch to engage in a Roman war and his advice as to its conduct being rejected the war proved unsuccessful and Mithridates was required, as one of the conditions of peace, to deliver up Hannibal to his implacable foes the Romans. The unfortunate Carthaginian heard of his approaching fate and to avoid falling into their hands he committed suicide by means of poison, which he had provided, and expired just as the envoys arrived to take him in charge, thus ending his great career, 183 B. C.

The ancient Phoenecian city of Carthage, in the Bay of Tunis, on the Mediterranean coast of Africa, became the capital of a rich and powerful commercial republic. Queen Dido, the reputed founder of Carthage, 900 B. C., was the dau. of Belus, or Aenor, King of Tyre, who it is said by Virgil, entertained Aeneas on his voyage to Italy. The Romans ever jealous of her increasing power, lest she should rival and outstrip them, determined to prevent it by instigating wars to reduce and pull her down and thus occurred the 3d Punic War in which Rome was the aggressor. This was begun B. C. 150 and ended B. C. 146 in her total destruction with her towering masses of architectural porticos, vestibules, its increase of luxury and fascination and its blindness to the insatiable ambition of a more powerful rival, and she became a Roman province. Twenty-four years after her fall Caius Gracchus attempted to rebuild her, which was finally accomplished by Augustus and Roman Carthage became one of the most important cities in the empire. However it was destroyed by the Arabs in 638 A. D. and Tunis now stands near its site.

But little is known of Germany previous to the Roman invasions and Caesar himself has left but little information about it as he never penetrated beyond its borders. Through the whole country stretched a great forest, "Silva Hercynia," "sixty days journey long and nine days journey wide." The solid forests of Germany have long since vanished and with the forests the men and tribes who conquered them. Among the vast forests that ancient Germany contained were the Hercynian, Bohemian or "Black forest,

The Wild Harz Mountains. The Spectre of the Brocken. Martin Waldeck. Princes of Grafschaft. Primitive Inhabitants. Frankfort-on-the-Main. The Belgians. Angles and Saxons Invade Britain.

6 days' journey in length in the time of Caesar," Schwarzwald and Thurinbean, found inhabited by the "Hermunduri" (dwellers of the forest) in the 5th century and Spissart, or the Brocken. The wild Harz Mountains are the scenes of many of the wild tales of German literature and the "Speeter of the Brocken" is a peculiar mirage at early morn or eve, mirrored from the mists rising from the valley below, an optical illusion produced by clouds or mists sometimes. A tale in time of Charles 5th the Wise (1337-1380) was of "The fortunes of Martin Waldeck of Brockenburg, in the solitude of the Harz forest of Germany," where "Ebert of Rabenwald, of the Black Horse, in a tournament at Bremen, vanquished the Duke of Brunswick."

The princes of Grafschaft of Waldeck are descendants of the counts of Schwalenberg in Saxon, interior of Germany. The earliest known to history was Wattedkind the Great, Saxon leader, who died in 807 A. D. His grandson Duke Whittekind, before 1137, seems to have been the first count of Waldeck comprising an area of 407 square miles between Westphalia and Hesse Nassau, the center being the agricultural plateau of Corbach, surrounded by hills, culminating in Waldungen Spa and Hegekopf (2,807 feet) and watered by the Eder and Dumel coming down from the Harz Mountains and flowing into the Weser. Population now about 50,000 Saxons and Franeonians (descendants of first inhabitants).

All speculation upon the origin of the German tribes, their relations to other branches of the Aryan race and the routes by which they reached Europe, belong to the science of ethnology and antiquities rather than to history. Scholars are agreed however that the languages of the Celtic, German and Slavonic tribes, with the ancient tongues of Persia, Asia Minor, Greece and Italy have enough in common to prove that they are but modifications or branches of one original language spoken ages ago by the common ancestors of these people. Further, the grains cultivated by all these nations and the domesticated animals kept by them all, are known to have had their native homes in Asia. On these grounds, together with what tradition tells us of the cause and course of migration in early days, it seems certain that the fathers of the Aryan races once lived in the highlands of central and western Asia.

It comprehends all the country from the Baltic to the Helvetia and from the Rhine to the Vistula, the primitive inhabitants were most probably the Celts. The country was occupied by numerous independent tribes, who were sometimes at variance with each other and at other times generally united against foreign invasion and often formed powerful confederations. When the Aryans came down and conquered the aboriginal tribes, they brought them under a kind or system of feudalism with their feudal lords and forest rangers. Frankfort-on-the-Main, derives its name from an episode in the life of Charlemagne, who with "his army of Franks" found here a ford across the river.

From language, religious views, family ties and relationships, pastoral habitations and other indications, the Germans are supposed to have migrated from upper Asia, passing by the Caucasus and the north of Caspian and Euxine Seas to Europe in non-historical times, and so no mention in legends, but the people considered themselves as "Autochthones" (of a high class of superior order), and also as regarded by the early Romans, "The bravest of all these were the Belgians." (Caesar).

Some ages before the Roman conquests the Goths or Teutons had migrated from the eastern part of Europe along the Euxine and established themselves on the shores of the Baltic in Belgica in the north part of France and the south of England driving the original inhabitants into the northwest regions. It finally became a prey to the Franks and a considerable part of it remained under the dominion of counts or earls and marquises till Charlemagne extended his power both civil and military over the whole empire. (Webster's Elements of Hist. Dict.) According to the Saxon Chronicle of Brut and others, the Saxons, sons of "the Sakia," a Greek of "Cambria" and Teutonic origin settled first in Germany in Saxony in 373 A. D., having invaded Gaul in 113 B. C. Some time in the 5th century, the traditional date is 449, the Angles and Saxons from Schleswig, Holstein and the neighboring islands to the west and southwest, began to pass over to Britain in such numbers as to leave a permanent trace on the page of history. Allied with the Franks in 530 A. D. in an expedition against other tribes, but before 753 became allied with the Angles, a kindred tribe lying alongside, lower down on the continent, invaded England in the 5th and 6th centuries, and hence our Anglo-Saxon parentage.

Old Nuremberg, Nuremberg Chronicle, Treves, Porta Nigra, Rothes Haus Inn, Legend, Cathedral of Treves, Baldwin of Luxemburg, Treasures, Empress Helena, Tradition of True Cross, Baldwin, Bras De Fur, Baldwin 4th.

Old Nuremberg, founded in the 10th century, 938 A. D., 95 miles N. W. of Munich, is decidedly Germanic. The Nuremberg Chronicle was printed in that city by Koberger in 1493. It is situated on the Somme in the midst of a striking amphitheater of vine-clad hills and it is the quaintest and most interesting town in Germany in Mediaeval architecture which it presents in its many towered walls, its gateways, its picturesque streets with their gabled house fronts, its bridges and its beautiful Gothic fountains. Cotton and woolen fabrics, wines and chemicals are the principal products. Seven hundred thousand tons of American cedar are used annually by the lead pencil manufacturers, says our Consul there, and five annual fairs are held. Population in 1885, 19,107.

Treves claims to be the oldest town in Germany and it contains more important Roman ruins than any place in northern Europe. The most remarkable of these is the "Porta Nigra," a huge fortified gateway 115 feet long, 70 to 95 feet high and 30 feet deep. It is formed of uncemented blocks of sandstone held together by clasps of iron and now blackened by time, the details of which are very rude. A mediaeval legend preserved in an inscription on the old "Rothes Haus Inn" places the foundation of Treves 1300 years before that of Rome and ascribes it to Thebetas, son of Minos, King of Assyria. It may be doubtful whether the Treviri were of Teutonic or Celtic origin but it is certain they were long under Teutonic influence. Their authentic history begins with the story of their subjection by Julius Caesar, 56 B. C. who describes them as a warlike race in the encounter with the last cavalry in Gaul. The Cathedral described by Lubke as the most important example of pre-Carlovingian building in Germany, mirrors the entire history of the town. Legend places the foundation of the bishopric of Treves in the first century of the Christian era, but the first bishop known to history is Agricus, who flourished about 314 A. D. It was restored by Bishop Nicetius about 550 and in the 11th and 12th centuries it was again restored and greatly extended. From the 9th century down to the Middle Ages it attained considerable temporal power. Among the prominent men were Baldwin of Luxemburg, 1307-1354, brother of the emperor Henry 7th, who may be regarded as the founder of its territorial greatness and the glory of its foreign commerce.

Among the treasures of the 13th century is the "Holy Coat of Treves," believed by the devout to be the seamless garment worn by our Saviour at the crucifixion and said to have been presented to the town by the Empress Helena, the central figure in Treveran Christian legend. Its exhibition in 1844 attracted a million and a half of pilgrims to Treves, and its greatest treasure is the "codex aureus," a manuscript of the Gospels presented to the Abbe of St. Maximin by Ada, sister of Charlemagne.

The Empress Helena, wife of Constantius Chlorus, 292 A. D., was the mother of Constantine the Great. She became a Christian when her son was converted and during a pilgrimage to Jerusalem she discovered the Holy Sepulcher and the true cross and was afterward canonized as Saint. It is said that during the Inquisition of the Donatists, by Constantus, in 316 A. D., a Jew after torture, revealed and pointed out to Helena the place of concealment of the "true cross" and "holy frock" or garment.

In the time of Caesar, Flanders, Zealand, Austrasia and Neustria (or West Frankish Monarchy and Lorraine) were inhabited by the Morini, Alrebates, and overrun by German invaders and other Celtic tribes, with a capital afterward established at L'Isle.

Baldwin, Bras-de-fur, of the Iron Arm (a descendant of Liderick le Buck), eloped with the French King's daughter Judith, the youthful widow of two English kings, married, and fled with her to Lorraine. Charles although at first angry became conciliated and made his son-in-law Margrave of Flanders, which he held as hereditary fief. The French fiefs are known in Flemish history as Crown Flanders, the investiture from Philip 1st, and the German fiefs from Henry 4th as the Imperial Flanders.

Baldwin 4th (the Bearded) fought successfully against the Capetian King of France and the Emperor Henry 2d of Germany. Henry found himself obliged to grant to Baldwin 4th, in fief, Valenciennes, the burgraveship of Ghent, the land of Wals, the Netherlands, and Zealand. The count of Flanders thus became a feudatory of the empire as well as the French crown.

Early in the 10th century the title of Margrave was exchanged for that of Count, but it is not known when that of Forester was adopted, the family of le Buc bearing it first in Flanders, as the Northmen were continually devastating the court lands which the counts and barons had to protect and maintain.

Since the 1st century Flanders, the country of the Flemings, descendants of Frankish tribes when it formed a part of the Roman province of Belgica Secunda, later distinguished for its industrial towns, large population and democratic rule.

Municipium Flandranse. Dukes and Counts, Ancient Bock Manor in Lorraine. Village of Le Buck in Alsace. Dr. R. C. Buckner. Conrad Bock. Distinguished German Bucks.

The district around Bruges and Sluys was in the 7th century called "Municipium Flandranse," the nucleus of the future courtship of Flanders, not created until A. D. 862. The word Duke comes from the Latin "dux," "ducis," a leader or commander. In early Saxon times the leaders of the soldiery or commanders of armies were called Dukes, not for anything they had done or for any hereditary distinction or family attainment, but for sheer force of arms and strength to cut and slash and by degrees to this title of superiority was impressed the seigniority of a Dukedom and imparted to the family, whence a nobility sprang into being next only to that of prince or king. The wife of a Duke is Duchess, the female sovereign of a Duchy. Duchess and Count are not used in England, but Duke, Earl and Countess instead.

In the German, French, English, Dutch, Flemish and Italian languages the words buck, book and beech, surprising to state, have a similar relationship and meaning. In the German portion of Alsace and Lorraine, that the names found there of Bock, Buck and Buch, as applied to towns, villages and places of various kinds are entirely too numerous for us here to treat upon, seventy-seven distinct places of Bockberg, the majority of which are located within the valley of the Rhine. We find therein also the names Bockweise (Buckway), Bockstiege (Buck path or lane), Bockstadt (Buck city), Bocksdorf (Buck's town or village), Bockhoff (Buck court), Brocksbruck (Bucksbridge), Bockhaus (Buck house), Buekholtz (Buck wood), Buekfeld (Buckfield), and Buckwald (Buck's forest or wood), actually the archetypes of a number of places in Great Britain, America and elsewhere as noted before under their respective heads in this volume. Respecting Bocksdorf or Bucksville, there are four in the Rhine section. The ancient Bock Manor in Lorraine is therein mentioned, as is also the old village of "le Buck" in Alsace, indicative how surnames may cling long to places that gave them their origin. Buckau is in Saxony, on the Elbe, 5 miles from Magdeburg and Buekholtz also in Saxony 19 miles south of Cherrnitz, with population of 7,800 in 1890.

Martin Bueer born in 1491 at Schelstadt, Alsace. Theologian at Cambridge, England, under Cranmer, died in 1551. Augustus Buchner, professor at Wittenberg, died in 1661. Dr. R. C. Buckner, a descendant bn. in 1733, Baptist missionary to China and Philippines, now of Dallas, Texas, founded "Bucener Orphan Home" between Fort Worth and Dallas, valued at \$672,000 of which he gave \$100,000 having travelled over 40,000 miles before retiring in 1914. Abraham Bucholtzer, pastor at Friestadt, author of "Index Chronologicus Utrinsque Testamenti," a valuable Biblical work. He died in 1854.

In Strasburg Cathedral are early tombs of the family containing inscriptions, notably the splendid monument erected to the memory of Conrad Bock, an eminent citizen, who died there in 1840, admired for the beauty of its statuary. Conrad and Bernard Buek (named after its ancient heads) descendants in America, smokeless powder inventors and manufacturers, were killed in an explosion while mixing, leaving a son however, to reveal the secret of making, only known to themselves, of "cordite" as it is called. Valentine de Boek also of Strasburg, was one of counsellors of Charles 5th, Emperor of Germany and the Netherlands, 1530-58, Jacob de Bock, Seigneur of Vance and Autel, Nicholas de Bock, Seigneur of Petrange. John Nicholas Etienne de Bock, Lient. Mar. of France in Napoleon's time, 1780-1815, and Stephen de Bock, Lieut. Marshal, who died at Metz in 1772, aged 87, also author of several historical and philosophical works in French and German. Adam Bock, bn. at Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 21, 1832, member of German Reichstadt (Parliament). August Bockh, German philologist and antiquary of Buk, Germany, on railway 17 miles West of Posen on the Seine 1785-1867. Charles Bonaventure de Longueval, Count Bucquoi, Austrian General, 1561-1621. Pierre Franeois Buchet, French newspaper editor and critic, 1679-1721, Germain Collin Buchet, French poet of the 16th century. Henri Michel Bueh or Buche of Buchy in Seine-inferieure 15 miles N. E. of Rouen, France, on the Andelle branch of Seine, French economist, 1600-66.

Samuel Frederic Bueker, German author and archaeologist, 1722-1765. Jaenes Bueker, Swiss historian of the 17th century of Buchs, capital of Aargau on the Aare, a branch of the Rhine, near German line with population of 1,024 in 1888, or Buchs in N. W. very near French line of Alsace, also Buchs in Zurich near Baden, Wettingen, with population of 412. Jean Alexander Buchon, bn. at Menton-Salon, Cherburg, France, May 21, 1791, died in Paris, April 29, 1886, a French historian. He edited "a collection des chroniques franchises," 1824-29, "Greek History" and other works. John Mchall Baptest Bucquet, a noted physician of Paris, died in 1780, and the "Dictionnaire Noblesse Familles de France," Paris, 1771, 14 Quarto Vols., mentions them as a family of great renown and

Descendants of Franco-German Bucks. Noble Families of France, 1771. Chas. H. C. Buck, LL. D. Chas. Nicholas, Jr. Families. Nicholas Buck, Ancestor of Penn. Bucks. Hon. Chas. F. Isaac C. Buckhout.

significance. Gen. Conrad and Bernard Buck of German birth about 1128-58 A. D. of the ancient family of Buckeburg Castle, Schaumburg-Lippe, between Minden and Hanover, six miles from Minden on Minden and Hanover Railway, Hanover, Ger. Tobias Buck, Burgomaster of Lutzenburg, on the Elbe near Lunenburg in Holstein, about 35 miles from Hamburg, Ger., about 1365. Descendants, Rev. Mathew Buck, Ralstead, Holstein, Ger., about 1500. Rev. Christopher Buck, Ralstead, Holstein, about 1630.

Charles Henry Christopher Buck, LL. D., bn. at Ralstead, June 4, 1739, educated at Universities of Göttingen (Prussia) and Jena, near Weimer, Thuringia, (studied both theology and law) practiced law in Hamburg, elected senator of Hamburg, Aug. 26, 1774, thrown from his horse and killed in the prime of his life Dec. 31, 1780, md. about 1765, Anna Cath. Marg., dau. of John H. Grill, professor of St. John's Coll., Hamburg; she was bn. April 22, 1763, and died in 1821, aged 85 years.

Descendants: Chas. Nicholas Buck, bn. in city of Hamburg, Ger., July 17, 1775. Settled in Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A., in 1802. Importer of linens, 24 South Front St. First Consul-General from Hamburg to U. S., July 7, 1817, to Sept. 30, 1844. President of Columbia Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia. Died in Philadelphia, June 22, 1851. "Best of Fathers and Kindest of Friends. Truly his end was Peace." He and family are interred in Buck vault in grounds of St. John's Evan. Luth. Ch. Race, near Sixth St., Philadelphia, of which they were members. He md. June 9, 1803, Elizabeth, dau. of Robert and Ann (Rea) Smith, bn. Jan. 14, 1782, and died Aug. 22, 1817, in the 36th year of her age. They had 8 children: Anna Catharina, Harriet, Robert Smith, Mary, Chas. Nicholas, Dorothea, Elizabeth and Louisa. None of the daus. and only one son married. This was Chas. Nicholas Buck, Jr., who was bn. in Philadelphia, Aug. 10, 1811, and died in Elizabeth, N. J., Mar. 9, 1883. Wholesale druggist. Firm of C. N. Buck and Morgan Carr, Philadelphia, and later real estate business in Newark and Elizabeth, N. J. Married 1st July 26, 1836, Catherine, dau. of Rev. George and Elizabeth (nee Livingston) Boyd, bn. April 9, 1815, died Feb. 24, 1838. Her grandmother, Elizabeth Livingston, bn. Jan. 17, 1783, died Jan. 12, 1848 was a dau. of Robert H., son of the noted Robert Livingston, the first Lord of Livingston Manor on the Hudson, N. Y., 1673. He md. 2d wife Jan. 9, 1850, Elizabeth, dau. of Judge Edmund and Elizabeth (nee Cobb) Charles of Hoboken, N. Y., and sister of Col. Edward Cobb Charles of New York. She was bn. May 4, 1824, and died Mar. 2, 1907. One child only was born to first marriage and six from the second, of whom the eldest and three of the younger reached to adult ages, as follows: Catharine, Anna, Elizabeth, Chas. Nicholas, and Littleton Kirkpatrick. The last three, all of whom are unmarried, reside at 136 West Main St., Freehold, N. J. and through the courtesy of Chas. N. Buck, real estate dealer and treasurer of St. Peter's Parish, Freehold, N. J., we obtained this family record of over eight generations. Catherine Buck, the only child by 1st wife, md. Henry Ridgeway Silliman, M. D., son of Thos. and Elizabeth (nee Ridgeway) Silliman, bn. in 1834. Assistant surgeon in U. S. army during Civil War, com. May 28, 1861, and retired Mar. 13, 1865, died Jan. 1st, 1883. The only surviving child of the latter is Chas. Silliman of Roanoke, Virginia.

(Family article in magazine section of the Philadelphia "Sunday North American" of April 6, 1913, page 6).

Nicholas Buck, the ancestor of the Penn. Bucks, of the ancient family of Thionville, Lorraine, on the Rhine, arrived in Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1752, from Rotterdam on the ship "St. Andrew," Jas. Abercrombe, master, from Plymouth, England. He was the head of the Pennsylvania Bucks of Buckstown, Bucks Co., S. E. Pa., near Philadelphia. Hon. Charles F. Buck of New Orleans, La., representative from Louisiana of the 54th Congress at Washington, D. C., was bn. Nov. 5th, 1841, at Stadtingen near Oldenburg and the old castle of Buckeburg, with well built walls and five gates in 1635. Capital in 17th century surrounded by walls of principality of Schaumburg Lippe, at Harrisburg on River Aue and Mindon on Mindon and Hanover Railway. (Enc. Brit. 9th Ed. Vol. 4, page 415).

Several of the southern families of Bucks have emigrated from here at various times and some of the earliest settlers of New York came from Germany, Belgium and Holland. Isaac C. Buckhout, an American architect and engineer, bn. 1830, died 1874, designer of the original Grand Central Depot, N. Y. City, was one of these of German descent, as well as Emil Buck of Leipzig, Ger., writer, and John Bockhorst, Ger., figure and landscape painter of "Sheep and Horses in a Storm," Munich, 1812.

Capt. Buck and Cousin, Earl of Foix. Rev. Robert J. Breckenridge. Sergeant De Bock. Lorraine Feudal Castles. Holland Bucks. John Buckhold. Arnold Buchel. Others. Roumania. Bucharest.

(Captal (Capt.) of Buck, a brave knight's errand of the 13th century with his cousin, the Earl of Foix, went forth in France and Germany in quest of adventure to protect ladies of the court and to show their prowess and chivalry of the Middle Ages which had before extended to England. ("Great Events," 8th vol., page 167).

Among the legendary castles of the Rhine it is stated that there are to be found from the source to the mouth of the Rhine, 725 castles, formerly the homes of the warlike chiefs, that mark the feudal system of the Middle Ages. Bockelheim citadel, in the valley of the Nahe and Rhine at Mayence, 1106; Buchonia, now Voglesberg, on the Lahn in Hesse of the Hessian Bucks, who figured in Washington's Army at Trenton, 1776; Buchen, now Hamburg, ancient fortress on the Elbe built by Charlemagne at the junction of the Alster, in A. D. 809; Buxtenude near Hamburg; and Bucholsham on the Fulda in Cassel, as well as New Buckow on the coast of Wismur Bay, Schwerin, North Ger., are all very old castellated towns, indicative of Buck occupancy in very remote times.

The Rev. Robert J. Breckenridge, D. D., Am. Presbyterian clergyman and author, 1797-1841, in his travels in Germany in 1836 with Sergeant De Bock, thus mentions the section in which the ancient seats of the de Bocks were located: "After passing the Moselle the country assumes all of its former beauty and from thence entirely across Lorraine the traveller is enchanted at every step to behold scattered around the evidences of contentment, industry, health and comfort, the fruits of a frugal and kind tempered and hearted people. The monuments of a genial clime and grateful soil, inherited from the brave lords, counts and barons of bygone troublous times and generations. Localities, sites and scenes, made doubly interesting from the fact and circumstance of their occupancy and of the continuous connection in the life, events, acts, associations and fortunes in the history of this ancient family whose descendants still perpetuate the name."

The typical feudal castle was an enormous building either round or square and massive, usually with projecting top, the upper stories overhanging the lower front and frequently with a round or square tower above all for outlook, or confinement, with slit-like windows above and larger ones below, without ornament or any pretentious architectural style and generally built on a hill or stream. It was pierced by a few loopholes from which arrows could be shot, and had a single gate entrance through an archway protected by an iron grating or portecullis which could be raised or lowered as required, opening on a moat, which only could be crossed by a drawbridge. It was crowned with towers and battlements from which they could hurl the javelin, rocks and bricks or melted pitch, lead and iron could be thrown, or spears, lances and pikes thrust on the heads of the assailants. It was usually occupied by the feudal lord or baron, with his family, sons, retinue and servants in apartments above and the great armored hall with the kitchen and storerooms below with stables attached for horses, from which they sallied out to meet the foe.

We also find a few Holland Bucks, at the time which marked the spirit of the accession of the House of Orange under William 1st and enriched the realm, and descendants of which settled early in New Netherlands, now New York City, of whom John Buckhold, Anabaptist tailor or butcher, of Leyden, who headed an insurrection to establish a theocracy under the deposed Bishop, Count Waldeck, against the Spanish Catholic papist rule at Munster, Westphalia, and who died in 1536; Jan van Buchel, Belgian ecclesiastic, died in 1266; Arnold Buchel, Dutch historian, antiquary and botanical writer, 1565-1641; Jacob von Bucquoy, Dutch traveler in the Indies and writer, 1693-1760; Henry de Buckertop, ecclesiastic of Antwerp, who died in 1716; Wm. Buckeldius, of Volder, noted fish preserver and shipper, who died in 1449; Paulus Buys (Buc) of Bockhoven, statesman and lord of the Lowlands, who flourished, 1531-94; Leo Zwolf Bücher, Dutch history writer, Halle, 1832-35; and later Theophile De Bock, the Hague landscape painter, 1851-1904, may be noted.

Wallachia and Moldavia were united in 1861 in the old Kingdom of Roumania (of Roman descent) with Bucharest (City of Pleasure or enjoyment) as a capital, in south-eastern Europe, on the lower Danube. Victor Bucharest Army was stationed at Buckowina and Bucks (capital of St. Gall on the Rhine with 1,828 population) on the Swiss-Austrian frontier of Luchtenstein and Bucharest, a province in Austro-Hungary in the Carpathians and on the Danube and Dwina in November, 1812, in opposing campaign of Napoleon's Russian conquest when his army froze and starved through the winter and returned home victorious, but a fragment and wreck, after the besieging and burning of Moscow. They declared their independence from Turkey in 1871, an act sanc-

The Persians, Greeks, Romans. Constantinople. New Rome. Metropolis of the World. Roman Accessions. Extension of City. Rome Deserted. Incursions of Goths. Constantinople. Description.

tioned by the congress of Berlin in 1778, under the reign of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, Austria. In 1869, Charles married Princess Elizabeth of Weid, Hohenzollern, and in 1881 was proclaimed king, now Charles 1st of Roumania. Agriculture, with extensive vineyards along the Danube, is the chief employment of the people.

In the 7th century B. C., Constantinople was a small Greek colony under Byzas. The Persians always wanted it and several times captured it under the conquests of Xerxes. The Greeks were continually taking and losing it. Philip of Macedon laid siege to it. Alexander the Great became master of the Bosphorus and later Byzantium fell into the hands of the Romans. After a checkered career of two centuries it was taken by Constantine, A. D. 330, who decided to make it the capital of the Roman world and his name has been given to it as "The City of Constantine" although he intended to call it "New Rome." The city being named Constantinople in honor of the emperor, it is said he immediately began the work of enlarging and adorning it, the genius of whose subjects throughout all the empire were called into requisition in order to make it the metropolis of the world. An incredible amount of money was expended in rearing its prodigious walls and the quarries and forests of the neighboring region were stripped to furnish material for its palaces and temples. The cities of Greece and Asia were robbed of their choicest monuments, the statues of their Gods, the trophies of their heroes and the finest productions of their artists in order to add splendor to the abode of the future rulers of the empire. Schools of learning, churches, public halls, theatres, circuses, baths and places of every species of amusement were established. The work of building was carried on with extraordinary rapidity and the walls, porticos and principal edifices were completed in a very few years. When all was finished, the city was dedicated in the most solemn manner and afterward on the annual return of its birthday the image of Constantine, placed upon a car and accompanied by a great procession, was carried through the Hippodrome where every honor was paid to the founder of the second or New Rome. The ancient capital was not entirely stripped of its inhabitants in order to people this new metropolis. Everything, however, was done by Constantine to encourage the removal hither of the noble and wealthy families of the empire. He offered to his favorites the magnificent palaces which he had built in every quarter of the city and gradually the opulent senators of Rome and of the eastern provinces adopted the new residence of the emperor. The advantages to be derived from an abode at the seat of government brought people at length in crowds and finally it became necessary to extend the limits of the city in order to accommodate the increasing population. Constantinople in short concentrated the wealth and nobility of the empire and Rome, the ancient mistress of the world, sank from her supremacy.

The Goths finding that the old capital had been abandoned fell upon it with redoubled fury and although Constantine was still able to punish their incursions it was very evident that the day was not distant when not Rome alone, but the empire, would be their prey. Decay seemed to be written upon everything, even the emperor although congratulated by ambassadors from Ethiopia and Persia upon the peace and prosperity of his government, was gradually losing the esteem of those around him and was finally overthrown and ruthlessly sullied by the internal dissensions, disruptions and ravages of time. (F. W. Record).

No one can doubt the political wisdom of the first Christian emperor in putting the seat of government at this place. It possesses strategic advantages which statesmen and warriors have been quick to realize. If ever Europe, Asia and Africa should be brought under one confederation or government, surely Constantinople would be the natural and necessary capital. For situation and environment it is unsurpassed in the eastern hemisphere.

As you enter the Bosphorus and pass through "the Golden Gate" a magnificent view of the harbor and "city of two continents" presents itself, a vast amphitheatre of hills with their palaces and mosques interspersed with palms, their minarets and domes shining resplendent in the sun and reflected in the sparkling waters of the rivers and glorious bay beneath "the Queen of the sea." No more magnificent site was ever selected for a city than that upon which Constantinople stands. The Golden Horn, an arm of the Bosphorus divides it into two parts. On the Asiatic side is Stamboul, the old city where the Turks live, and joined by two bridges of boats on the European side is Galata and Pera, now inhabited mostly by Christians and Jews with the later Greek

Sieges. The Crusades. Rulers. Greatest Splendor. City of Two Continents. Turkish Rulers. Oriental Slave Mart. Stamboul and the Golden Horn. Turkey the Land of the Star and Crescent. Galata and Pera. Scutari.

settlement. At the entrance to the Golden Horn is the New Bridge, which joins Stamboul to Galata, the mercantile quarter and Pera, the residential and hotel quarter.

Few big cities have been besieged and taken as many times. Since the middle of the 6th century it has undergone no less than six sieges and has been captured eight times. The most remarkable and terrible was that in 1204 by the Crusaders and in 1453 when retaken by the Turks. Since the Crusaders the Latins ruled for 58 years, from 1203 to 1261, the Saracens to 1453, when Mohammed 2nd took it, and later Selim 1st conquered Egypt, Syria and Palestine, securing Mecca, thereby enlarging and consolidating the empire, which under his son, Soloman the Magnificent, attained its greatest splendor, when it was taken by the Turks and has remained under Ottoman rule since 1481.

The Turks have almost supremely ruled for over 200 years and rigidly guarded it, "the city of two continents," and it has been for 25 generations virtually sealed under the strictest censorship of Islam from all other nations of Christendom and mostly absolute and arbitrary despotism has prevailed and abounds seemingly without remedy despite the attacks of the Russians in 1878, in supremacy prevented by the powers of Europe, and with all the efforts of the Greek Hetaeria there against it, but whose possessions the Bulgarians and their allies have recently nearly succeeded in driving out of Europe.

In times past the traffic of the oriental slave market of the east centered there, the most beautiful of the Circassian peasant girls being sacrificed by ready purchasers, going into the harems of the Sultans and Caliphs, replenished from other races, as the hetera or courtesans of the great Byzantium or Ottoman Empire, in spite of many years of Russian opposition although somewhat checked and perchance entirely suppressed as it appears in the last century by the Crimean War of 1853, and Russo-Turkish war of 1876-8, succeeded by the uprisings and overthrowing of the government in 1907 by the young "University Turks" for a better order.

Stamboul, the ancient city, having the sea of Marmora on the south and the Bosphorus on the east with the "Golden Horn," an inlet of the Bosphorus on the north, has a sea front of eight miles. On the west it is walled. This district contains the Seraglio, or the Sultan's palace, the principal royal mosques, esteemed the finest in the world, the mausoleums, the public offices, the baths, the bazars and the remains of ancient Constantinople. Here chiefly reside the Turks, Jews, Armenians and Greeks. Ancient walls and battlements and the pinnacles of St. Sophia, St. Irene and the towers of Theodosius, from pre-historic Byzas, and the Greek town of Seraglio Point, through 25 centuries till Abdul Hamid fell, as between the church of the east and the church of Rome, how the wealth, splendor, corruptions and religious intrigues of Christian Constantinople ruled the east for more than a thousand years, a static empire, between the Orient and Europe, while Rome fell and west lapsed into chaotic barbarism, it is true, but the richest and most powerful of nations with the finest of armies long recruited from the athletic Georgians behind its walls and the best legal code of the world at that day, to the Moorish conquest of Spain and the Moslems sweeping westward to Vienna, when at last the Byzantine city was gained. They move among the ruins an impressive pageant of Roman, Goth, Britain, Arab, Crusader, Russian, Bulgarian, Genoese, Venetian and Moslem holding guard between two continents over Turkey the land of the star and crescent.

On the opposite European side of the Golden Horn are Galata, Pera and other suburbs. Pera occupies the more elevated portion of the promontory of which Galata forms the maritime port and is the principal seat of foreign commerce, while on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus entrance is Scutari.

Constantinople, was taken in 1204 by the Crusaders who retained it until 1261, when re-taken by Saladin. It was captured by the Turks under Mohammed 2nd in 1453, when the Christian Church was converted into the Mosque of St. Sophia, the finest of Mohammedan temples, and it was made the capital of the Turkish empire which it has since remained, securely guarded by forts of Adrianople and Islam. The most notable of its later history was the deposition Apl. 27, 1909, of Sultan Abdul Hamid 2nd in consequence of his seeking to overthrow the constitutional government he had granted in 1908, and the late Balkan and other wars. Population estimated at 1,125,000, being somewhat reduced by recent wars.

Troy or Troja. Gathered from Ency. Brit., 9th Ed., Vol. 23, Pages 577-83 and Other Sources. Description, Descent, Situation, Authorities, Ancient Libraries, Ancient Hist. of Trojan War.

Troy or Troja. The famous city in northwestern Asia Minor overthrown by the Greeks in the 7th or 6th century B. C. Troad. The ancient Kingdom of Priam, the 6th in descent from Dardanus or Teucer, of Semitic origin, or Schamander, the first of the Hellenic dynasty who was supposed to have come from Crete. This royal Trojan house included all that was bounded by Lesbos, Phrygia and the Hellespont to the Aegan sea, inhabited by the Troes.

Under Agamemnon, the Achean Greeks after a ten years' siege finally and utterly destroyed Troy, the capital, and overthrew his dynasty, but it is certain that another line of the royal house of Aeneas and his descendants continued to rule in the Troad after the fall of Troy down to the Greek and Roman invasions, although ruled by many masters, from what has been gathered and from what the most enlightened minds of the age have corroborated in the rise and fall of successive cities of the plain.

The topography of a plain so famous in the history of human civilization has of course occupied the attention of the learned both in ancient and modern times in which this region has been visited, explored and described and its most famous localities discussed. It is also universally allowed that "Novum Ilium," or New Troy, occupied the site of Hissarlik and that Hissarlik occupied the site of old Troy.

James Runnel bn. in Chudleigh, Devonshire, 1742. English geographer and author of "Observations on the Topography of the Plain of Troy," 1814, in vindication of Herodotus, Expedition of the Younger Cyrus, etc., and of the retreat of the "Ten Thousand," 1816, and of a treatise on "The Comparative Geography of Western Asia," with an Atlas, Ancient and Modern, London, 1831. He died in London, Mar. 29, 1830. His works show great labor, study and research. He entered the navy as midshipman and was advanced to Post Admiral and Surveyor-General of the Navy and Army of Great Britain and India, and was of high repute.

Jacob Bryant an eminent English scholar, was bn. at Plymouth in 1745, educated at Eaton and Kings College, Cambridge, M. A., 1744. In 1756 was private secretary to the Duke of Marlborough, and accompanied His Grace to the continent. He devoted his whole life to letters. Died Nov. 14, 1804. Among his numerous publications was "Observations and Inquiries Relating to Various Parts of Ancient History," published in Cambridge 1767, "A New System for Analysis of Ancient Mythology," 1774-76 and "A Dissertation Concerning the War of Troy," etc., 1796. He had every pecuniary and social advantage and opportunity and influence for investigation, observation and study.

The most extensive and splendid of the libraries of Rome was the "Ulpian," founded by Trajan the Emperor, who at the suggestion of Pliny, the younger, and Livy, commanded all the books that were found in the captured cities to be placed there.

Aulus Gellius, a Greek of Athens, it is said was the first to establish a public library in the 6th century B. C. in the legislation of Draco and Solon, and it is certain that the libraries of Alexandria were the most important, as they were the most celebrated, of the ancient world. One of Alexander's most lasting achievements was the foundation in Egypt in fall of 332 B. C. of the city that bears his name and besides bestowing a menagerie of wild beasts and birds, a university and a botanical and medical garden, the famous library of 700,000 volumes arranged on cedar shelves to preserve them, and catalogued by students, and it became the center of culture for the entire ancient world.

Several patrician families such as the Jullii, Curiatti, Servilii, Tullii and Quintii ascribe their origin to the succession of Ascanius, son of Aeneas, in 14 Kings, all known and preserved in the annals and archives of history, who emigrated or removed to Rome during Tullus Hostilius' reign, 642 B. C., and in the invasion and destruction of Alba Longa, the ancient town in Latium founded by Ascanius, son of Aeneas.

It was the ancient oracle, and Homer always speaks of Aeneas and his descendants as destined to rule in Troy after the destruction of Priam and his house.

The city of Troy stood on the banks of the Meander, or Scamander, of the ancients. The towns of Latium were strongly built in positions favorable for defense and surrounded with massive walls for protection, of which Troy was the capital city. Its situation was the most magnificent of all the Grecian land. Imagine the royal seat of Aeneas, the citadel of Ilium, with its colonnades, baths, theater, public walks and monuments of its dead heroes, mounting tier above tier till the summit of the crag was crowned with the "Doric temple of Athene," and the beetling Pegamus of Priam, or high Acropolis of Minerva rising above it, from which precipitous rocks descended abruptly to the plain beneath; on the other side the precipices over which the Trojans proposed to hurl the wooden horse, "an offering to appease the Gods," when they had dragged it to the summit.

Mt. Ida. The Plain of Troy. Tide of Warfare. Hector and Achilles. Impregnable Walls. Present Appearance. Veritable Monument Described by Homer. Ancient Historians and Narrators. Alexander's Conquest. Battles of Issus and Granicus.

The Mt. Ida of Homer, is not only very beautiful with its broad and naturally fertile plains and valleys, only separated from Europe by the Propontis, or sea of Marmora, and the Adramyttium Bay, on the one side and on the other extending to the borders of the Aegean Sea, overlooking the Grecian Gulf of the Peloponnesus and towns of Asia Minor, but also of great national interest as the theater so famous in the history of human civilization and stands to glorify the reputed descendants of Aeneas and the Heroes of ancient Homeric antiquity which has occupied the attention of the most learned writers and antiquarians of ancient and modern times.

It is not easy to describe the exact location of the city and its walls, extent and investments, and the volumes that have been written in the various languages would form a considerable library, however from what has been gained, this is supposed to be the plain of old Troy about 9 miles long and 5 to 6 broad at the head, surrounded with a crescent of high walls and cliffs and bounded by the ancient river Scamander, now called Meanderè, on the one side and Dembrek, the ancient Samoris, on the other, the rivers and streams which enclose it where the tide of battle rolled to and fro between Hector, the chief bulwark of the Trojans, and Achilles the foremost of the Greeks, the Trojans pushing the Greeks back to the very verge of the sea at one time and almost set their ships on fire.

Agamemnon besieging the god built walls for 9 years found them well nigh impregnable and returned to their ships at Tenedos and but for the oracle and crafty invention of the wooden horse by Ulysses would have abandoned the siege.

It presents the appearance of a long tract of meadow land enclosed in a girdle of low, roundbacked hills and prettily garnished by many lines of plane trees, which skirt the water courses coming from a yawning chasm in Mount Gargarus from which the Scamander impetuously dashes in all the greatness of the divine origin assigned to it by ancient fable in the grandeur of its source, stretching down into the Rhartan promontory and the veritable monument of Achilles described by Homer in a famous passage of the *Odyssey* stood at the terminus as it narrowed down into the coast of the Dardanelles, traversed by St. Paul in passing from Alexandria Troas to Assus, but now under Turkish mis-rule, being guarded by the Ottoman fort of Koumkale.

Among the ancient historians and "writers of Troy," Aristotle one of the "seven wise men of Greece," bn. 384, died 322 B. C., goes to Athens in 367, when 17 and remains 20 years with Plato, then in 345 was at Assus in the Troad for 3 years to 342 B. C. when under the despot Hermeas reign. Lycurgus, Spartan law giver, of the Acheans and Dorian settlements of the Troad, 322 B. C. Hellancius, native of Mytilene, logographer, 496-411 B. C. An Aeolian or Ilian ancient history writer at Lesbos, 482-397 B. C. in his "*Troica*," Trojan History, the off-spring of Electra, in reference to the line of priestesses of Apollo Athenae down, and was then one of the usual methods of dating, and it was he that recorded the local belief in the Troad that Troy had not been totally destroyed by the Greeks but had continued to his own time. Strabo, 64 to 24 B. C., famous geographer and historian, in first chapter of Book 13, is the principal source of the ancient Troad, and Strabo mentions Archaeanax of Mitylene as having built the walls of Segeum with the stones of Troy. Strabo 13, page 38. Also (par. 4) mentions Charon of Lampaus as flourishing there 500 B. C. Demastes of Segeum 400 B. C. was the author of "the genealogical histories of Trojan heroes." Scylax at Carganda and Ephorus at Cyme, 340 B. C. Eudoxus at Cyziens, 130 B. C., and Demetrius, a native of Scepsis, wrote a book entitled "Dracos Mas," "The Marshalling of the Trojans," in favor of the Greek Ilium which has also been personified on an ancient vase found at Ilios of 450 B. C. Lampascus, Segeum, Abydos, Antandrus, Neandria, Larissa, and Assos were all near Troy.

When Xerxes crossed the Hellespont and invested the Trojan plain in his unsuccessful expedition against the Greeks in 480 B. C. after the siege of Sestus, 479, he went up to the Pergamon, or Acropolis of Priam, and afterward sacrificed at the Ilian Athene. Herodotus, VII-42. Herodotus is called "the father of History." Herodotus of Halicarnassus, now Budrum in Caria, 484-425 B. C., according to Suidas in his "Greek Lexicon," Trans. and pub. in Milan, 1490, he died and was buried at Thurii 438 B. C. Dionysius, the Elder Tyrant of Syracuse, 430-367 B. C., was the author of the "Ransom of Hector," a Greek poem. His power and influence preceded that of Alexander the Great. In 334 B. C. Alexander the Great in his conquest of Persia and Asia Minor set off from Pella, crossing the Hellespont at Sestus, to appease at Ilium by a costly sacrifice the wrath of the luckless Priam, defeated Darius at Issus 333 B. C., and won the Battle of Granicus, 334,

Trojan Arms and Altars. Lysimachus. Antiochus the Great. Pergamus Bequeathed to Rome. Scipio and Temple of Athene. Lydian Kings. Alexander the Great. Caesar. Roman Occupancy. Plundered by the Turks. Relics of Troy.

celebrated as the scene of the first victory gained over the Persians, after he crossed the Hellespont (or modern Dardanelles) which opened the path for his further advance, on landing in the Troad he visited Ilium. In their temple of Athene the Ilians showed him Arms which had served in the Trojan War, including the shield of Achilles, which he exchanged for his own, and they pointed out the altar of Zeus Herkeiōrs on which Priam had been slain, and he offered libations as Xerxes had done before him in his prideful invasion, crossing the Dardanelles (ancient Hellespont) by a bridge of boats to facilitate his passage and placed a garland on the supposed tomb of his royal ancestors. And after the Battle of Ipsus, 301 B. C., he enlarged and fortified the dominions of Lysimachus, King of Thrace, his executive and governor, and gave Ilium a wall with ramparts and posterns (postern gates) and towers at regular intervals, 5 Roman or 6 English miles in circumference, the traces of which remain to the present day, the oldest extant system of Greek military engineering, and although since twice attacked by the Gauls, the temple of the Ilian Athene which he, however, rebuilt has retained its prestige and became the center of the culture of the Latin league of the free cities of the Troad.

In 192 B. C. Antiochus the Great visited it before sailing to the aid of the Aetolians and in 190 B. C., shortly before the Battle of Magnesia, and it passed under Roman protection 189 B. C. and was honored as the city of Aeneas and thus the parent of Rome, as the Romans came into the Troad they greeted it as the reputed home of their heroic ancestors and it was their boast and pride to recall the legend of Roman descent from Aeneas and Troy as the cradle of their race. And Lucius Scipio and the Ilians were alike eager to claim it and Pergamus was bequeathed to Rome by the Achaeans, 133 B. C., under the court of Attalus, and Eumenes and Scipio offering sacrifices to the Ilian Athene "not so much in reward for recent services, as in memory of the source from which their nation sprang" as confirmed by the works of Dionysius, son of Alexander of Halicarnassus, son of Zeus and Semele, Greek critic and historian, 547 B. C., who wrote "History of Rome" in several volumes, of which the Latin version of the M. S. was published in Milan as early as 1480 and the first edition of the Greek original by Stephens of Paris in 1546. He was an admirable rhetorician and is a mine of information about the antiquities of the Romans and their earliest traditional history of probable Trojan descent and it will always command the regard and favor of scholars. The future story of Troy is short and uneventful. Under the Lydian Kings whose dynasty culminated in Croesus, a New Troy, Ilium Novum, began to creep into notice whence from the glory that belonged to its name and the favor of Alexander the Great and Julius Caesar, who regarded Aeneas "as his great ancestor," and Aeneas Sylvinus, as the reputed founder of the Roman power, "Populus Romanus," the Roman people and other influential visitors grew into greater significance in Augustus' and later times.

The later history of Ilium is little more than Roman occupancy and benefits. Sulla caused it to be rebuilt after its destruction by Fimbria in 85 B. C. and to atone, Caesar rebuilt and richly endowed it, and new prosperity came through Julius Caesar, for the Julian family traced their descent from Ascanius, and Augustus while conforming to its ancient privileges gave it new territory, rebuilt the Temple of Athena and surrounded it with courts and porticos, and later emperors favored it.

Constantine at one time planned to make it the seat of his new capitol and they even contemplated transferring the Imperial capital to the Hellespont, and Strabo mentions a Roman colony being sent out there in Augustus' reign. Carricalla paid honors to the tomb of Achilles A. D. 211-17, and from Constantus, 337-361, to Constantine, 911-951 A. D., it was held almost sacred as the shrine of pseudo-Trojan memorials.

It was for a long time the seat of a Bishopric, but was plundered about 1316 by the Turks and since then has lain in ruins, a pre-historic field for the difficult researches of the antiquary and the archeologist which has been instituted and going on in later times to establish the exact location and greatness of the city, the most famous of all the ancient cities of the plain.

"Authenticity and Relics of Troy." On the famous "Francois Vase" there is a delineation of "the Siege of Troy, and an ancient 'Pinax' of the Battle of Hector and Achilles"; and an Amphoria of "Achilles' chariot dragging the dead Hector round the walls of Troy," found at Camirus and now in the British Museum dating 450 B. C.; and many other undoubted examples of vase paintings, such as "Sailing of Agamemnon's fleet," "Marshalling of the Troops," "Besieging of the Walls" and "Destruction of the Wooden Horse," to be found in the antique collections of Rome and Italy of Hellenic Art

Homeric Plate and Priam's Treasures. Mycenae Contributions. Hector and Achilles Worthy Knights. Hannibal, Napoleon and Count von Moltke—Impressions of Battle. Explorations of Curtis, Clarke, Schlieman, Dörpfeld. Extract from Homer's Odyssey.

from Mycenae, Tiryns, Ilios and Troja. The "Francis crater," found at Chiusi, has 115 subjects and explanatory inscriptions all relating to the life and death of Achilles and the Trojan War, signed as that of the potter Ergotimus and painter Cliteas of the 6th century B. C. now in the Etruscan Museum in Florence. (See Pottery, Enc. Brit. 9th Ed., Vol. 19, pages 600-43).

In Homeric Plate. The most remarkable find is that of Dr. Schlieman on the plain of Troy at Hissarlik which he calls "Priam's Treasures," including a large number of silver vases and bowls with fine, massive, double-handled cups of gold and a very curious spherical gold bottle and a bronze sword with blades inlaid in gold and silver characters found at Mycenae, and as a trophy and relic of the age the imprint and personification of the skill of which Hector and Achilles were declared the worthiest Knights that ever brandished swords and of which Homer frequently foretold in his narrations. The analogy of the French legends of Charlemagne warrants the supposition that the Achaean prince once held a position like that of Agamemnon and although there are only two literary witnesses, Homer's traditions of the *Odyssey* and the *Iliad*, epic poems or "rhapsodies," written and well known 800 B. C. and handed down by bards to 560 B. C. and since by Grecian sages and scholars to the whole world.

Yet further, from "the impressions" of all the greatest generals from Hannibal down to Napoleon, who have traversed it, and as expressed by Count Von Moltke, the great Prussian field marshal (1800-91), an incident showing his wonderful grasp and masterly strategy of military detail, on seeing it: "that there is no other site so suited for a chief capital city, to stand a prolonged warfare of that period in the ancient plain, that so corresponds in every particular." Other cities have withstood a longer siege and in a later period. During the Taping rebellion, the city of Nanking, China, was besieged for 13 years. Just outside the walls of the city may still be seen the earthworks thrown up by the imperial army, which sometimes numbered thirty-five thousand. The walls were so strong and extensive that they might have withstood a longer siege and while not proof against modern missiles were impregnable in their day and may be cited as bearing testimony of the strength of the walls and the duration of the siege of old Troy. The late European conflict shows that great wars may be waged for lesser crimes (or pretext) than the abduction of Helen. After the French explorations and excavations of Lochevalier and Ernst Curtis in 1785 and 6, the American J. T. Clarke in 1880-2, and the German of Dr. Schlieman and Dr. Dörpfeld in 1875-84, with all the evidence, relics and revelations they have unearthed, explored and brought to light in that ancient field and site of the veritable "Troy of the *Iliad*," we are led to believe as incontestable that the siege of old Troy was not a myth, but a great ancient national reality not to be easily controverted or gainsaid, and although like all the other renowned cities of antiquity, "Fuit Ilium," Troy has been and existed, its glory has departed and the exact site lost in the mists of ages, the sublime heroes of its prolonged siege and unyielding battlements will ever be transmitted in the imperishable epic poem of the immortal Homer.

What took place here in the Greek peninsula a thousand years before the Christian era has been likened to what took place in the Italian peninsula in the fifth century after Christ when the invading German tribes overwhelmed the civilization of Rome and destroyed its preeminence and supremacy for all time.

Soon after the fall of Troy the Grecian chieftains and princes returned home mostly, although the legends represent the gods as withdrawing their protection from the hitherto favored heroes, because they had not spared the altars of the Trojans. Consequently many of them were driven in endless wanderings over sea and land. Homer's *Odyssey* portrays the sufferings of the "much enduring Odysseus," or Ulysses, impelled by divine wrath to long journeyings through strange seas. The following being an extract of "the fall of Troy" which he relates. From Translation of Homer's *Odyssey* by William Cullen Bryant. (Extract). Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1899. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Blank verse being best suited to Epic Greek translation.

"Ulysses among the Phœnicians."

Thus to the minstrel sage Ulysses spake,

Demodocus, above all other men

I give thee praise, for either has the Muse,

Jove's daughter, or Apollo, visited

And taught thee. Truly hast thou sung the fate

Of the Achæan warriors—what they did

595

Ulysses and the Wooden Horse in the Fall of Troy. The Trojan War. Dealings with the Achæans. Paris, the Gay Young Prince. Helen, the Beauty of Her Age, Agamemnon's Fleet.

And suffered—all their labors as if thou 600
 Hadst been among them, or hadst heard the tale
 From an eye witness. Now I pray proceed
 And sing the invention of the wooden horse
 Made by Epeius with Minerva's aid,
 And by the chief Ulysses artfully 605
 Conveyed into the Trojan citadel,
 With armed warriors in its womb to lay
 The city waste. And I, if thou relate
 The story rightly, will at once declare
 To all that largely hath some bounteous god 610
 Bestowed on thee the holy gift of song."
 He spake; the poet felt the inspiring god,
 And sang, beginning where the Argives hurled
 Firebrands among their tents, and sailed away 615
 In their good galleys, save the band that sat
 Beside renowned Ulysses in the horse,
 Concealed from sight, amid the Trojan crowd
 Who now had drawn it to the citadel.
 So there it stood, while sitting round it talked
 The men of Troy, and wist not what to do. 620
 By turns three counsels pleased them—to hew down
 The hollow trunk with the remorseless steel;
 Or drag it to the height, and cast it hence
 Headlong among the rocks; or lastly, leave
 The enormous image standing and unharmed 625
 An offering to appease the gods. And this
 At last was done: for so had fate decreed
 That they should be destroyed when e'er their town
 Should hold within its walls the horse of wood.
 In which the mightiest of the Argives came 630
 Among the sons of Troy to smite and slay.
 Then sang the bard, how issuing from the womb
 Of that deceitful horse, the sons of Greece
 Laid Ilum waste, how each in different ways
 Ravaged the town, while, terrible as Mars, 635
 Ulysses, joined with Menelaus, sought
 The place of Deipholus and there
 Maintained a desperate battle till the aid
 Of mighty Pallas made the victory his.
 So sang renowned Demodocus; the strain
 Melted to tears Ulysses, from whose lids
 They dropped and wet his cheeks.

The Trojan War. Library of Universal Knowledge. Vol. 14, page 585. (Mainly an abstract from a reprint of Chambers' Encyclopaedia of 1880, London edition). The story of the Trojan War, which forms the subject of Homer's great poem the Iliad is extremely simple, as written in the time of Augustus Caesar 130-20 B. C. from earlier documents.

The Trojans in the person of Paris, or Alexander the son of the reigning monarch Priam, are represented as having had certain dealings with the Achæans or Greeks of the Peloponnesus, in the course of which the gay young prince carries off from the palace of Menelaus, King of Sparta, who in his kindness had entertained him, and having occasion to go to Athens or Crete and being entrusted to his household and young queen in his absence to requite him, shamefully elopes with his spouse Helen, the greatest beauty of her age, of whom the Aphrodite had foretold and which he preferred to honor and wealth.

To avenge this insult, the young Greeks being jealous and angered, banded together under Agamemnon, King of Mycenæ, the most powerful monarch in Greece and brother of Menelaus, the royal person whose hospitality had been so grossly violated, and sailed against Troy with a large fleet. All the Greek tribes, the most notable of which were

Nine Years' Siege. The Wooden Horse. Fall of Troy. Cassandra Consigned to Agamemnon. Clytemnestra. Aegisthus. Sappho. Orestes. Hermione. Agamemnon's Tomb. Troy or Ilium. Situation. King Priam.

the Argives and Aeheans, took part. The most prominent captain was Achilles and the general command of the whole expedition was committed to Agamemnon. Twelve hundred galleys bore the gathered clans from Aules across the Aegean Sea to the Trojan shore. There is a noted chapter in Homer (2d book) wherein is recorded the names of all the Grecian chiefs and whence they came and how many men they furnished, as well as the battering of the walls, who besieged the city for 9 years without making any impression. At last the stratagem and construction of the monstrous hollow wooden horse with the Greek conquerors concealed within was conceived by Ulyssus, King of Ithaca, and conveyed within the gates by the Trojans, who giving themselves over to revelry, the inmates came out and Troy was taken and destroyed.

After the fall of Troy, which the fair prophetess Cassandra (fairest daughter of Priam and Hecuba and twin sister of Helenus) the admiration of Apollo had foretold and who fled to the temple of Minerva for protection, her captor the Locrian Ajax, son of the King of Locri, being engulfed in the waves of the sea for his temerity in tearing her from the sacred altar, she was consigned to Agamemnon "who loved her deeply" and carried off with his share of the spoils a willing subject in repay and the great chieftain it is said took her for wife to become his favorite Grecian princess bearing him twin sons, the Messenian princes, Idas and Lynceus. Agamemnon signalled the fall of Troy by beacon lights from the hill and mountain tops all the way to his wife Clytemnestra, twin sister of Helena, of the royal house of Tyndareus of Sparta, of whom their husbands succeeded and of whom Menelaus had recovered, of the joyful news. It is said that Napoleon as late as 1793 established a line of military signal towers extending to the French frontiers, the first to send messages by a kind of visual semaphore, before telegraphy was in use by Morse in 1844.

In the long absence of her husband Clytemnestra had yielded to the persuasions and formed a connection with Aegisthus who had usurped the throne, in whose care, as hostage, he left her with the family of young children born to them, Chrysothemis, Iphigenia, Elesta and one son Orestes, and his coming with Cassandra, the prototype of female beauty and loveliness, whose praises were sung by Sappho, the classic poetess, in her school of girls at Mytiline 580 B. C. (Her poems formed 9 books of which only fragments remain) had excited their jealousy, and having prepared a great feast apparently in honor of the occasion on their arrival, but being mortified and angered, Clytemnestra and her paramour conspired together and later poisoned them in the wine cup. They, being afterward slain by the vengeance of his son Orestes in revenge, who with his friends fled to Athens and whose crime was mitigated by extenuating circumstances and he was restored to the throne of his father Agamemnon in Mycenae, married Hermione, the daughter of Helena and Menelaus, his cousin, who had been the wife of Neoptolemus, or Pyrrhus, and at their death succeeded to the dominions of Sparta also and according to Hillanius of Sreptsis began the Aeolic migration to Asia Minor. He is buried at Sparta. Herodotus, 11-67.

Agamemnon's tomb at Mycenae, was pointed out among the ruins by Pausanius, Grecian historian and traveler of the 2d century, 150 A. D., in his "Tour of Greece," an invaluable guide, Book 2, par. 16., pages 5-7. Dr. Schlieman discovered in 1876, in his excavations at Mycenae, and unearthed, enclosed in a circle of tombs, 19 bodies, and from the immense amount of gold and silver ornaments in the "collection of the 5 graves of Agamemnon and his companions" which he believes to be the same Pausanius saw and which he considered the crowning historical revelation of our time in-as-much as it established the existence of that royal family without a doubt. And the golden "Vaphio Cups" with their artistic scrolls, found in a tomb at Vaphio, near Sparta, in 1889, "The finest product of the goldsmith's art left to our wondering eyes, substantiate the Aechean civilization of Greece" and tends to justify the conclusion that it was certainly overwhelmed as violently by a wave of semi-barbarism from which it took years to recover.

Troy or Ilium. (Encyclopedia Americana, vol. 15, 1904 and 6, and other works).

A famous ancient city of Natolia opposite the Isle of Tenedos in the northwestern part of Asia Minor, the capital of the Troad, a region lying on the coast of the Aegean Sea at the entrance to the Hellespont (or Dardanelles, from the ancient town built by Dardanus, the ancestor of Priam) now included in the Turkish province of Adramyte.

Priam, King of Phrygia, last ruler of Troy, soon after his accession, the discovery of a gold mine in his kingdom, that of Astyra near Abydos of which a little now re-

The Fame of Troy. Greek States United in Warfare. Siege and Stratagem. Fall of Troy. Aeneas Escapes. New Troy. Ilium Novum. Hissarlik. Dr. Schlieman's Researches. Iliad and Odyssey. Ulysses' Return Home. Penelope's Suitors Dispatched.

mains, enabled him to enlarge and beautify his capital, strengthen its defences and raise a powerful army and under his reign "the many towered Ilium" was regarded as the largest, richest and most magnificent city and himself the most powerful monarch in Asia Minor or lesser Asia.

The fame of Troy rests upon the two Homeric epics, the Iliad and the Odyssey, which incidentally to their main themes give an account of the long war in which the city was finally destroyed, the date of the latter event being generally placed at 1184 B. C. The cause of the war, the abduction of Helen, the wife of King Menelaus of Sparta, by Paris, son of the Trojan King Priam. Almost all the states of Greece proper united to avenge the insult and confederated together under the leadership of Agamemnon, King of Mycenae, landed on the Trojan coast with a large army. After besieging the city in vain for 9 years they finally took it by stratagem of the artful and crafty Ulysses. They placed outside the walls a large wooden horse in whose interior he and a number of the Greek heroes were concealed and the rest of the army then retired to the ships as if they had abandoned the siege. The Trojans in exultation dragged the horse through the "Scaean Gates," within the walls and during the night the Greeks came forth and opening the gates were joined by the main army which had returned from the ships and great Ilium, of 100,000 warriors was taken. The city was now given over to fire, plunder and massacre. Among those who escaped was Aeneas, who finally reached Italy and according to the accepted legend was the ancestor of the first Roman Kings.

The Homeric legend of Troy is believed by modern scholars to be woven around a real nucleus of facts. About the 6th century B. C. a new Troy, Ilium Novum, was founded on what has ever since been believed to be the site of the Homeric city. The place is now called Hissarlik and lies a few miles from the southwestern entrance to the Dardanelles. Here Dr. Schlieman began excavations in 1871, and again in 1882, and his researches prove that the site has been occupied successively by several cities, the second of these from the bottom or the fifth from the top bears marks of having been destroyed by a conflagration. Within its blackened walls were found the ruins of a palace, pottery, and a number of gold and silver ornaments. This he considered to be the city of Priam and the Homeric legend so well defined and at that early period in detail and of which nothing now remains except portions of the colossal and well built outer walls to mark the spot of naturally great historical and national interest.

As a poet, Homer, "the prince of literary stylists," whose home was Cumae in Aeolia on the island of Cheos, now Scio, about 850 B. C., must be acknowledged to excel in the truth, the harmony, the sustained grandeur and the satisfying completeness of his characters and his songs deserve the prize for all time to come. Pisistratus, ruler of Athens, 612-527 B. C. is said by Solon and others to be the first to have collected and disposed the books of Homer in the order of which we have them. Phileas of Cos, about 325-265 B. C., compiled what may be called the first Lexicon of Homer. The Iliad, or Poem of Ilium (Troy), deals with the Trojan war and the deeds of the heroes Greek and Trojan. The Odyssey, or Poem of Odysseus, whose Latin name is Ulysses, takes up the story, a narrative of this hero's wanderings and adventures on his way home after the fall of Troy and welcome by his faithful wife, fair Penelope, and punishment of her presumptuous suitors, the chieftains of Greece, Antinous, a young spendthrift, Agelans, a foppish fellow, and Leveritus, a rich merchant, all of whom he soon dispatched with his strong bow and soon became reunited to his anxious wife Penelope, his feeble father Laertes, his son Telegonus, his old servant Eumeas, and old dog Argos, who knew him but to die soon after. The two great poems in the course of their marvelous narrative give us a clear picture of the beliefs, ideals and manners of the time in both war and peace. As early as 800 B. C., the poems were well known in present form. The pictures show us life in a primitive age of an Hellenic dynasty of which we have no other so full an account. These people believed in and were guided by the "genius of the gods" and it is clear that the account of them sets forth an ideal of peaceful life as it seemed most desirable to the antique mind. It is a moving picture in noble simplicity of patriarchal times. There is no money, they lived by grazing and by rude agriculture and handicraft, a man counts his wealth by number of his oxen, flocks and herds. Cattle were exchanged for armor, guests were honored with gifts of beautiful workmanship, knitting, weaving or wrought metals, gold and bronze ornaments.

The King and Queen were dear to their people as father and mother. Caste was unknown. All alike are given to hospitality and industry. Queens, princesses and hand-

Character of the People. Their Kings and Queens. Employment, Manners and Customs. Fair Nausica and Andromache. Faithful Penelope. Dress, Sports, Occupation.

maids happily ply the various tasks like poorer women. The daughters of kings drew water at the fountain like the fair Nausica and Nymph of the Isle of Calypso, or Circe, dau. of Alcinous, King of the Phoenicians, who entertained Ulysses on his wayward voyage home from Troy, and Andromache, who lovingly married and fed the horses of Hector and later beat the clothes in the washing troughs of Achilles in a wifely manner. Spinning and weaving were the chief occupation of the women of all classes. The faithful wife, Penelope, at the loom with the never finished piece of stuff unraveled at night to delay and defeat the importunities of her suitors and whom Ulysses punished upon his return. (Od. xix-225-235). A purple wool fabric with a chase or hunting scene in gold thread woven in figures for Ulysses as personified by a Greek vase, 500 B. C., of the graphic arts, with the whorl of the distaff and spindles, as found by Dr. Schlieman and others in various excavations.

All rejoice themselves after a day's work, with games and feasting. At the marriage festival of Peleus and Thetes (Eros, Cupido, Cupid,) the God of love prevailed, says Homer, with watching the dances and hearing the song of the harper and piper, who sang the bards which composed perhaps their mythical literature and history, or later on that traditional lore which has been transmitted to us of the sublimity of their gods. They had no liking for tedious repasts or coarse pleasures or drunkenness or purple dress of the later Romans, the loose Oriental toga was worn, with sandaled feet and light veiled or turbaned head dress and shield. Games of discus and cestus, archery, racing and wrestling were resorted to and composed their pastime. Wrestling and boxing among the Greeks were greatly encouraged and the highest honors and rewards were bestowed upon the victors so that a man was honored among them not because he happened to be rich but according to his skill and his strength and courage and the number of things he could do. They lived in walled villages in a country half wild, filled with savage beasts and fierce evil men and tribes, and grazed the plains and hunted the forest and later drained the swamps and diverted the streams and founded cities and made their own ships and weapons of war and household utensils of metal, ivory, clay and wood, and thus made their path more clear and left the country better than they found it in many things which we would not understand or should not have had if it had not been for these old Greeks in what they have achieved and transmitted to us.

Now we must not think of them as living in great cities, such as they were afterward, when they wrought all their beautiful works, but as a primitive country people, living at first on farms in small protected villages in a simple hard working pastoral or rural way so that the greatest kings and heroes among them prepared and cooked their own food and thought it no shame, and built their own houses and fed their herds and harnessed their own horses, and the queen and princesses worked with their maid servants and attended to all the household duties and spun, wove, embroidered, and made the raiment for clothing of the family. Ulysses constructed his own house and boat at Ithaca and boasts of his skill in swinging the scythe and guiding the plow, as well as his greater conception of the wooden horse, constructed by Epirus in the final reduction of Troy.

The women especially were beautiful and rosy with graceful slimmness and Grecian form of the plastic art with golden hair and large lustrous eyes, were a part of the artistic type as exemplified by "Venus in statuary," which led to no little rivalry among the men (as we see in the case of Helen and Paris and others later) and which were of a round ruddy face and bodily plumpness which the ancient Greeks sought to perfect in the human form, as of "Apollo Belvidere," and pleasing simplicity of manners was the acme of manly beauty among the ancients.

To the Cyclic poets, as they are called, between 776 and 550 B. C., belong a group of lays or legends in connection with the Trojan war which the two great epicists Homer and Virgil left untouched, the most important of which are the Lays written by Stasinus of Cyprus relating to the preparations for the siege of Troy and the first nine years of the siege up to the very point where the Iliad begins. The Lay of Memnon, by Arctinus of Miletus, of the incidents and cause of the sack of Troy and of Paris and Achilles. The "Iliad," by Leschus of Mitylene, that overlaps that of Arctinus and continues the Iliad down to the fall of Troy including the exploits of Ajax and Philoctetes. The "Homeward Voyages," by Agias of Troezen, which elapsed in the

Dares the Phrygian. Dictys of Crete. Aeschylus. Sophocles. Euripides. Great Tragic Poets, Legends of Antiquity. Minos, Ruler of Crete. Theseus of Athens. Dardanus of Troy. Ancient Ruler's. Argonautic Invasion. Belgic Tribes. Roman Gaul.

10 years after the fall of Troy up to the Homeric poem, and the Lay of Telegonius, by Engammon of Cyrene, of the 80 years following there and in Ithaca. Euripides, 480-406 B. C., the latest of the three great tragic poets was the mediator between ancient and modern drama, Hellenic and Romantic, "the daughters of Pelus of Troy," Helen and Hecuba, Talthybius and Menelaus, Posidion, Athena and Cassandra, and the adventures of the Trojan women are attributed to his time. The Amours of the Trojan prince Troilus and his niece Cressida with Pandarus, son of Lycaon of Lysia, or Zeleia, as a go-between or accessory, is found as related by the Cyclic poets. In the early Greek poems conjugal tenderness as seen in the devotions of Hector and the heroic love of Alcestis, the filial piety of Antigone, the fidelity of Penelope, the resignation of Iphigenia and the joyousness of Nausica, are all types of excellence. Sappho, the classic poetess, with her school of girls at Mytilene, about 580 B. C., sounds the praises of the Muses in her lyrics, part of which have come down to us.

The loves of the faithless Briseida, daughter of Calchas, first with Troilus, next with Diomede, have come down to us in the histories of Dares, the Phrygian, and Dictys, of Crete. "Dictys Cretensis d' Bello Trojano." Idomeneus, King of Crete, in the Trojan war, and the manuscript of his work has come down to us written in Phoenecian characters, found in a tomb at Gnosus at the time of an earthquake in the 13th year of Emperor Nero's reign, 37-68 A. D., and translated into Greek by Nero's order. A Latin translation of the first five books is all that has come down to us.

The "catastrophe of Aegestus and Agamemnon," of Aeschylus, one of the three Greek tragic poets, 525-456 B. C., is one of the most sublime compositions in the whole range of the Grecian drama which has come down to us. Later on (see Int. Cyclo., vol. 2, page 682) of Phyrne and her reputed lovers, Hyperides, Apelles and Prexitelles, as their "cherished and devoted artistic model of Venus," and the loves of Hero, daughter of Leonidas of Sestus, and Leander of Abydus. Mylesia, on the Hellespont, in the poem of "the Musaeus," or Orpheus and Erudice of Thrace, 550 B. C., (Herodotus 11-53) who (Leander) is said to have swam the ancient Hellespont every night to visit his lover Hero, a feat however accomplished by Lord Byron, in later times, the strait being only a mile wide but the current extremely rapid. Also Aspasia (Juno) dau. of Axiochus of Miletus and Pericles (the Olympian Jove) who is said to have instigated the Peloponnesian war, 30 years, 431 to 404 B. C., in account of by Thuecydides, an Athenian betaera, famous for her beauty, attraction and popular influence and like Thisbe, conversed and beloved of Pyramus, in ancient legend among the Greek and Roman literature.

In the legends of Antiquity, Minos was the first ruler of Crete, Theseus of Athens, and Dardanus of Troy, before Priam and the fall of Troy and the 80 years of Argonautic invasion and colonization appointed by the fates of the Athene oracle. These events were regarded as historical, not only by the Greeks and Romans themselves, but by the moderns within the last half century of research and a date 1184 B. C. is assigned with as much precision and confidence as to the fall of Troy and of the passing power and splendor of that ancient period later, 1150 to 800 B. C., as to the rise of man or any other event in the moulding of the world's history. The legend of descent from the exiled Trojans so long a favorite notion and belief of the Romans themselves early took firm hold of the popular imagination in France and England and among the savants of Europe, being confirmed by several chronicles and other testimonials found preserved in the archives of the Monks and canons of the earliest Monasteries and old palaces of the kings of the first race, 725 B. C. Through wars and conquests these people falling into the nomadic tribes naturally drifted to the coasts and streams and inviting wooded plains and open grassy glades of Europe and so this region in time became "originally inhabited" by Belgic tribes, as they were called, under feudal lords, whose subjection by one of Caesar's lieutenants in 54 B. C., their territory lying adjacent to the North sea between the Scheldt and the Somme called "the garden of Europe" was incorporated in Roman Gaul.

Under the supremacy of Rome they attained to a certain degree of civilization, being renowned for their agriculture, industry and commerce. The region was afterward overrun by the Franks on their way to Gaul, many of them settling there permanently.

By the Treaty of Verden, 843 A. D., Flanders was assigned to Neustria as the western kingdom of the Franks and later to France, Austrasia being the eastern kingdom. The real nucleus of Flanders as a political state was the patrimony of a

The Franks and Flanders. Noble Family of L'Isle Nucleus of Flanders. Baldwin 1st a Des. Julius Caesar and the Roman-Hellenic World. Downfall of Caesar. The Greek Race and Tradition. Hellen, Son of Deucalion and Pyrra Survivors of the Deluge. Hellena, Dau. of Athemus, King of Thebes. Homer. Swan of the Meander.

noble family whose possessions were grouped first at L'Isle and around Bruges and Sluys, of which Baldwin 1st of the Iron Arm in 862 A. D. was a descendant. Julius Caesar, praecator, born at Actea or Antioch 208 B. C., of an illustrious and noble Julian family, claimed descent through Iulus, son of Anchises, son of Aeneas, his son Caius Julius, Roman general and dictator, was born July 12, 100 B. C. "Caesar the Great" was not only a great warrior, but an orator, historian and statesman as well. In 58 B. C., Caesar found this district in Gaul known as Flanders inhabited by "the Morini, the Manapii and the Nervii," and having subdued and conquered these tribes he annexed the country under the rule of the Franks and although it was decidedly Germanic it came mostly to belong to France, but finally asserted its own independence. An immense circle of peoples were thus dislodged by this means to the Roman-Hellenic world. This enlargement of the historical horizon by Caesar's expeditions was as much an event in the world's history as the exploration of America in the 16th century. In both cases, to the old was added a new world responding to all its influences. The crossing of the Rubicon, 49 B. C., with an armed force contrary to the commands of the senate was the downfall of Caesar, 44 B. C., on the "Ides of March 15th," by assassination of conspirators in the senate, and thus ended the civil war in the victory over the Pontic King at Zella, 17 B. C., in his laconic message to the senate announcing his victory, so famous, it ran thus: "veni, vidi, vici" (I came, I saw, I conquered), and so Rome lost the greatest man their race had yet produced, or was destined ever to produce.

The Greek race were the real founders of the Indo-European preeminence and through the Hellenic and the Roman we are the heirs of these, our distant ancestors and earliest masters of literature, philosophy and art. The earliest history of Greece is lost in the mists of ages. The ancient Heroic in the Argonautic expedition which supplanted the primitive Pheligsta, and the Trojan war, in their migrations, is the first we have of their then known world. Hellen in the Greek tradition, the son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, the survivors of the deluge, is their favorite origin. In Mythology, the Greeks were descended from Hellena, dau. of Athemus, King of Thebes, in Bothia. In the Greek, the poems of Homer have come down to us from the "Swan of the Meander," a native of Asia Minor, 850-750 (some say 650-600 B. C.) as a great human inheritance of the primitive genius and enlightenment, having been read and re-read and related, and from the sublimity of their heroes, naturally incorporated into all the languages of Europe as masterpieces of classical art and literature. These marvellous legends, divested of their mythic and artistic embellishments, may be regarded as the only true narrations of the life, manners and customs in peace and war of that ancient period, 1154 (some say 800 B. C.) of which we have no other definite account down through the centuries to the establishment of the Grecian, Ionic and Aelonian colonies and emigration preceding the formation of the vast Roman empire, "Populus Romanus," the Roman people.

The first book printed in the English language was "the History of Troy." This was printed in Cologne in 1471. The first book printed in England was the Bible, by Caxton, on paper made by John Tate of Stevange, Hertford, in 1490. Papyrus manuscripts date back to 2500 B. C. In the great National Library of France, "la Bibliothe que do Roi, or Nationale," is one of the largest and most valuable collections of manuscripts of the then known world ever found. Ilium Troja in Mysia, Asia Minor, (Mitchell's Ancient Classical History) called by its own people Ilium, but known to us as Troy, Troas or the Troad, a district in the northwest of Mysia, including the site of Old Troy, "long since perished but immortalized in verse." Xenophon V, 6, 23, 5. Mysia was the westernmost division of Asia Minor. The kingdom of Troas, or Troy, and a part of the Greek colony of Aeola, were included in Mysia. In the southern part of Mysia was the city of Pergamum, once the capital of a kingdom of the same name and a close ally of Troy in the Trojan war. Troy stood between the rivers Scamander and Simois at the head lands of the plain not far from their junction. This city, no longer existent, it is hard to determine just where it stood. In the vicinity were Mt. Ida and the Sagaemum promontory or cape. Near the latter many contests took place between the Greeks and Trojans. Aeola, 1124, Iona and Doris, were Greek colonies in Mysia, Lydia and Caria whose settlement was commenced about 60 years after the destruction of Troy.

Ilium Novum or New Troy. Virgil's Aeneid. Aeneas, Son of Anchises and Venus. Anchises of Capys and Themis. Antenor Founds Padua. Aeneas, Voyager and Colony Builder Founds Aenos. Entertained by Queen Dido. Founds Acesta. Builds Lavinium. Son Builds Alba Longa Whose Kings and Descendants were Romulus and Remus. Uniting Latin and Roman Powers.

After the fall of the kingdom of Priam, about 1184 B. C., the future story of Troy is short and uneventful. Under the Lydian Kings whose dynasty culminated in Croesus a new Troy, Ilium Novum, began to creep into notice and from the inherited glory and the favor of Alexander, Julius Caesar and others, grew into great national importance and significance.

In Virgil's Aeneid, 70-19 B. C., Aeneas was the son of Anchises and Venus, and great-grandson of Assaracus, one of the line of the royal Trojan house, and was ranked next to Hector among the Trojan heroes. Anchises, supposed to have come from Assyria, was the son of Capys and Themis, and the founder of Ilium. After the fall of Troy, the city having been captured and set on fire in every corner, Aeneas fled, losing his wife Carusa in the tumult and confusion, "taking his household goods" and leading his little son Iulus by the hand and carrying his old father Anchises on his back, going first to Antandros where he abode the winter and builds his fleet and sets sail for Italy and where he left his friend and companion Antenor. (Virgil's Aen. 3, 6). Aeneas "built his fleet and gathered together 20 ships and set sail guided by the gods" and it is worthy to note here. The historian Varro (116-28 B. C.) states that Aeneas on his voyage from Troy to Italy was always guided by Phosphorus (Lucifer) or morning star and Hesperus (Vesper) or evening star of the ancients (our Venus) which he saw continually above the horizon, and Homer speaks of the planet (Venus) as "Kallistos, the beautiful" to typify the goddess Venus. After a perilous and extended voyage making several unpropitious landings, first at Thrace, where he begins to build a city to be called Aenos, after himself, but the fates were against him and he abandons the plan and sails to Crete. Thence he was driven away by pestilence. He determined then to sail for Italy but the passage became perilous in the extreme and he came to Epirus. On the voyage his father Anchises died and he buried him here and left Antenor, the Trojan elder, who it is said settled at Cyrene and founded Padua, Patavium, in eastern Italy. Upon leaving there a dreadful storm arose and he was drifted to Carthage where he fell in with and entertained and had a love affair in forming a connection with Queen Dido. (Note: Henry Purcell, Eng. Mus. Com., 1658-95, wrote in 1680 the most famous dramatic opera of "Dido and Aeneas" for the schools of Chelsea and Leicester Fields under the auspices and supervision of Nahum Tate (English poet 1652-1715) and Josiah Priest (an author 1790-1850) Enc. Brit., 9th ed., vol. 20, page 113). But the oracles were against it, and she, dying suddenly in a revolt of the Africans, he hastily sailed away and landed in Sicily at Cumae. Here the women of his companions, weary of the long voyage, going from place to place without any settled home, and the seamen discouraged with the perils of the sea determined to burn the fleet and would go no further. However, after building the city of Acesta, he sailed to Italy leaving behind the women and some of the men belonging to his fleet. Then sailing along the Tiber and landing on the east side found himself in the country of Latimus, King of the Aborigines, where he falls in love with his daughter and there being a revolt of the Rutuli, the tribe of a rejected suitor, he forms an alliance with Latimus, wins an important battle in his favor, and is given his daughter, Lavina, who was destined to marry a stranger in marriage and builds Lavinium in her honor. According to legendary history Albalonga was built by Ascanius the son of Aeneas by Carusa, dau. of Priam, his first wife, who got separated and lost in tumult of fleeing from destruction of Troy. They had two sons, Ilius and Iulus, or Ascanius, the youngest going with him to Latinum. Soon after the rejected suitor Tarnus, King of the Rutuli, made war on Latimus and in battle both kings were slain and according to Livy, Aeneas became the King of Latins and of the Rutuli and he assumes the sovereignty of Latinum and the Trojan and Latin powers are united in one nation and thence the father of the founders of Rome. After a short reign of three years as conflicts are constantly going on Aeneas falls in battle with the Rutuli and the Etruria, the aborigines whose kings were naturally jealous of him, descendants of whom Caesar conquered in his first invasion of that territory. After Lavinium, Alba Longa was built by Ascanius, and his son as the ancestor of the Kings of Alba Longa and also of Romulus and Remus was regarded as the founder of the after great Roman empire.

Antenor, the wise Trojan, friend and companion of Aeneas who was in favor with the Greeks as they took no part in the war and advised the sending back of Helen to

Virgil. Achates the Armor Bearer. Titus Livius. Aeneas and Antenor Sail to Italy. Aeneas Makes Alliance with Latinus and Marries Lavinia, His Dau. Sylvius Ancestor of Sylvan Kings. Genealogical Histories. Ancestors of the Trojans. Patricia. Latin League. Roman Empire. Gaul of the Franks. The Hellenes.

her husband, it is said built a city on the site of Troy where his house had been left standing and unmolested. Others say he went with Aeneas and make him the founder of various cities in Italy.

Virgil, Latin poet, born in Andes, near Mantau, Oct. 15, 70 B. C., of Celtic blood, died 19 B. C., at Brindisi, and his tomb may now be seen at Naples. When Virgil was asked why he studied so much accuracy in the plan of his poems, the propriety of his characters and the purity of his diction, he replied: "I am writing for eternity." In the Latin, the Aeneid is an epic poem and descent of natural life perfected; the subject, the adventures of Aeneas after the destruction of Troy down to the greatness of the Roman Empire of the Augustan period. Most of the invaders and chiefs returned to their own dominions after the fall of Troy along with Menelaus, Achilles, Diomedes and Nestor and continued to rule over their people as before.

Achates, or Acates, "the Armor bearer," was the faithful friend and companion of Aeneas in his wanderings after the conflagration and fall of Troy. According to Titus Livius, born at Padua, Italy, 59 B. C., died 17 A. D., Aeneas and Antenor, taking no part in the Trojan war were favored by the Greek captors and so gather a fleet and sail to Italy, where Antenor founds a colony and Aeneas finally made an alliance with Latinus and was bestowed upon and given his daughter Lavinia in marriage and builds a town named Lavinium in honor of his wife, and his son Ascanius builds Alba Longa at the foot of Mt. Alba. Sylvius, was the son of Ascanius, and so the Sylvan Kings, Numitor, Arnulius, down to Romulus and Tullus Hostilius (670-638) and Servius Tullius (580-336) to Thucydides (471-400 B. C.) the greatest of all historians of that time, who entertained it. Sylvius, grandson of Aeneas, was the ancestor of the Kings of Alba Longa.

Damastus of Segeum, 400 B. C., was the author of genealogical histories of Trojan heroes. Dardanus, son of Zeus and Samothrace, of Hittite descent (Boghatz-Köi, document), founded Dardanus before Troy, between 1402 and 1347 B. C., who married Strymo, of Placia, built the walls of Troy, was father of Priam and grandfather of Paris and reigned 29 years.

From Ius and Assaracus, sons of Tros, son of Dardanus, sprang two separate lines of the royal house of Tros or Troy. Aeneas was of the line of Assaracus. At Alba Longa in Latium there had ruled for some centuries a line of kings descended from the Trojan prince Aeneas, one of the latest of these, Ascanius, left the Kingdom to his eldest son Numitor and from him to Romulus and so Quirineus, etc.; Lavinium and Lauro-lavinium, now called Patricia, an ancient capital city of Latium, 17 miles south of Rome, in the Campagna of Rome, founded by Aeneas and named in honor of his wife Lavinia, being descendants of the Trojan race, since Lavinium had sprung from Troy and Alba from Lavinium and the foundation of Alba Longa by Numitor, eldest son of Ascanius, son of Aeneas and the introduction of a Tyrrheno-Trojan element into the primitive history of Latium and the various cantons and domains of the Latin league (Federal league, inaugurated under Lysimachus in the 3rd century, 323 B. C.), and the final vast jurisdiction of the Roman Empire; and so Gaul (now France) through the governor Aetius and Theodorie, King of the Goths, and Eunobald, the Burgundian King, and Orestes and Odacier, of the Franks, in its final overthrow and dissolution of the western empire in 493-453 A. D.

The Hellenes which supplanted the Pelasgi, the primitive inhabitants, as they were called 1384 B. C., were divided into four tribes: the Ionians and Dorians, who first remained in obscurity (Homor lived in Chios, off the Ionian coast, in Asia Minor and Athens is only mentioned casually as a small "but well built town," 800 B. C.), and the Aeolians and Achaeans, who were prominent during the heroic period, the Hellenic period, according to legendary history, and as confirmed by the most modern writers. Doris, the son of Hellen, came from the Peloponnesus, was the ancestor of the Dorians, who settled in the Grecian archipelago at Mycenae and Cnossus in Crete and along the shore and adjacent Islands of the Corinthian gulf and Aegean sea and established colonies in Italy, Sicily and Asia Minor. It was in the reign of Tiscamenus, grandson of Menelaus, that the Dorians invested the Peloponnesus. Hellen, in Greek tradition, was the son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, the survivors of the deluge. Idomeneus was also their son according to Hecataeus, their famous historian, 500 B. C. Hellen had three sons: Doras, Aeolus and Xuthus, and from Doras, Aeolus and two sons of Xuthus came

Mycenae, Cnossus and Crete. Athens, Sparta and Argolis. The Hellenic Race. Oracles of the Delphi. Amphyctionic Councils. Olympian Games Near Olympia. Chronology. Corebus Prize Marking Events in Greek Hist. Victory of Miltiades. Carried from Marathon to Athens. Destruction of Troy. Mt. Ida a Refuge.

the four great branches of the Greek people or Greek colonies, Eolia, Ionia, Doris and Lycia, while the Greeks collectively are called Hellenes after Hellen.

Mycenae, founded by Perseus, 1157 B. C., was the capital of the ancient kingdom of Agamemnon and was at that time the principal city of Greece. It was subject to earthquakes which have overthrown its palaces, as well as those of Cnossus, as there were no temples in this early Mycean or bronze age. Greek and Ionic colonies were planted around the eastern end of the Mediterranean and Crete was undoubtedly the radiating point of the pre-historic Hellenic race or Mycenaean Age which terminated in the Trojan war. Athens, the capital was the principal city and seat of the Ionians, and Sparta in Laconia of the Dorians and Argolis in Argolia of the Argives. As long as the Greek language prevailed the legend of the Hellenic race remained. Despite its dispersion on so many shores and its division into so many states the great Hellenic family preserved its natural unity. This was brought about by community of language and religion, by the renown of certain oracles, of the Delphi in particular, whither people flocked from all parts of the Greek world, and by general institutions such as the Amphyctionic Councils for discussion of public good, defense and maintenance, and the public games. History had not yet begun. Tradition was content with legends and ancient Kings were only military chieftains. Every head of a family was the priest of his own house, their revenues voluntary gifts. The Olympian games, where victory was passionately disputed, occurred every four years and continued five days on the banks of the Alpheus near Olympia in the Peloponnesus, now the Morea, to exercise the youth in five kinds of combats. They furnished the basis for chronology because beginning with the year 776 B. C. the name of Corebus, who won the prize of the stadium, was inscribed on the public register of the Elians and it became customary to take the date of this victory as the starting point in marking events thereafter. The Olympian games were established in the Greek stadium (recently rebuilt) at Athens nearly 800 years before the beginning of the Christian era, and the story is told in marble of the Greek who carried the news of the victory of Miltiades from Marathon to Athens in a 25 mile race and died of exhaustion amid the shouts of his countrymen and there is a great ancient painting of the Battle of Marathon 490 B. C. in Acropolis, at Athens, painted by Polygonatus and Micon 40 years after battle. An attachment to the legends of the past seems to be an almost universal sentiment among mankind, those ennobling traditions, thoroughly believed by many of the old writers in the shadowy periods of antiquity, so dim and vague from their remote distance, are the chosen theater in which fancy delights to present her favorite characters of that heroic age and to enact her fondest dreams of the past. The charm and the faith with which these semi-mythical creations of the imagination are cherished is the more powerful and grows stronger in proportion as they are beheld in contrast to the light of today, as marked in the rise and fall of nations, or the decline of mankind and rise of man, following the progress down through the centuries in which they were staged and enacted.

Guided by the best writers of ancient history, Pliny, Plutarch, Virgil, Dionysius, Niebuhr and Livy, as also by more modern authors, from this wide field these facts have been gathered as presented of that ancient period when Troy, one of the ancient cities of Asia Minor was taken by the confederated Greeks after a siege of nine years and set on fire from every corner, a brave, good man named Aeneas, himself of the race, marrying Creusa, a sister of the old Trojan King Priam, fled from the burning city bearing upon his shoulders the helpless burden of an aged father and leading his little son Elos or Iulus by the hand, his wife going back to recover some treasure being lost in the tumult and confusion. A few faithful friends and companions accompanied him, among whom was Achates and Antenor, and with them they took the images of their household gods (Antenor's house, distinguished by a panther's skin at the door, was spared in the sack of the city by the victors in reward for his allegiance). Mount Ida became their refuge. There they abode the winter and then set forth to found themselves a colony in some other region. By and by, after tarrying at several places, they sailed across the sea and finally landed upon the shores of Italy at a point about 16 miles from where Rome now stands. This region was called Latium and at the time when Aeneas landed was ruled by King Latinus, then a very old man, and after a while the king was pleased with these Trojan strangers and gave his daughter Lavina to Aeneas for a wife. Then the

Lake of Albano, and Ancient City of Italy. Roman Magnates. Legendary History. Founded by Ascanius, Son of Aeneas. Destruction of Alba Longa and Removal to Rome. Amulius and Numitor. Romulus and Remus. Foundation of Rome. Ancient Roman Ruins. Relics Exhibited at Pavia. Sabines. Rape of Sabine Women. The Kings of Rome. Roman Emperors. Marcus Brutus. Gaius Cassius.

old King died and four years later Aeneas died also. Thirty years after this, history tells us that Ascanius, the son of Aeneas and Lavinia, founded Alba Longa. It was a charming spot which the grandson of the old King Latimus selected for his new city. The hills came sweeping down from the Alban Mountains to the edge of a lovely lake set deep down amid banks wreathed with vines and blossoms with the blue sky of Italy mirroring its clear surface. The lake of Albano, which is the name, is more than two miles in length and nearly two in breadth. As the hills were very steep they built it right along the narrow strip or belt at the edge of the lake and as it extended for more than a mile in one long street they called their new city Alba Longa, now one of the most ancient cities of Italy, situated on the rocky ridge that runs along the eastern shore of the Alban Lake, between the lake and the Alban Mount with Albano, the town of the villas of the ancient Roman magnates such as Pompeius, Dometian and Clodius, since built, on the opposite side of the lake. According to legendary history it was built by Ascanius, the son of Aeneas 30 years after his death, who founded it and about 360 to 300 years before the foundation of Rome, which is represented "as a colony of Aeneas" in 14 Kings whose names are all preserved in the succession as ruling over it. Notwithstanding all this the Romans under Tullus Hostilius (670-638 B. C.) destroyed the city and removed the inhabitants to Rome. It seems certain that Alba Longa was an important city long before the existence of Rome and the head of a confederation of Latin towns and that when it was destroyed many of its inhabitants settled at Rome. Some traces of its walls are yet to be seen.

Well, years rolled on. The first founders of Alba Longa were laid in their tombs. Generations passed away, until it finally came to pass that a crown rested upon the head of a wicked King Amulius, but he had no right to wear it. It belonged to his elder brother Numitor, the good, who had two children, a son and a dau. Sylvia, and the wicked Amulus caused the son to be put to death, but the daughter Sylvia escaped and afterward bore the twin sons Romulus and Remus, through whose miraculous preservation we have in one of these the foundation of Rome, on the left bank of the Tiber, 16 miles from the sea, and whose name Romulus, will be as enduring as Rome itself, in the formation of the "Pomaerium," a confederacy of the Latin league, on the Palatine Hill, April 21, 753 B. C.

In and near Rome are the ruins of many ancient palaces and recent excavations in the Forum at Rome have brought to light what are supposed to be the tomb of Caesar and the tomb of Romulus, and in the Pantheon is the tomb of Raphael. At the funeral of Drusus, at Pavia, Italy, as Augustus goes out to meet the procession, 109 B. C., the images of Aeneas, of the Alban King Tarquinius Superbus, of Romulus, of the Saline Nobles of Attus Clausus and of the rest of the Claudians were exhibited. (Tacitus *Annales* IV. 9).

The Sabines were a Latin people or community of which the Sabine Franks and the Saxons were a tribe, probably of Teutonic stock. The rape of the Sabine women and battle with Titus Taitus in which they were invited to a great feast and festival to entrance them and then forcibly carried off as wives for the Romans, whom they soon learned to love and became united in the amalgamation of the races, took place 751 B. C. And then we have seven Kings sitting upon the throne of Rome in 245 years. Romulus, the founder, reigned 39 years to 714 B. C. Numa Pompilius (714-672), the law giver, succeeded in founding anew on principles of justice, law and morality 40 years to 674. Tullus Hostilius (670-638), conqueror who destroyed Alba Longa. His successful wars with Alba, Fidenae and Veii shadow forth the early conquests of Latin territory and the first extension of the Roman dominion beyond the walls of Rome, 32 years to 642. Anchus Martius (638-614), conqueror, 24 years. Tarquinius Priscus (614-576), the great builder, 38 years to 580. Servius Tullus (576-532), reorganizing, instituted Agrarian law, final revolt 494 B. C., destruction by Gauls 390 B. C., and records destroyed, 45 years to 536. Tarquinius Superbus (532-507), haughty tyrant, wars were waged with the Latins and Etruscans which led to "Supremacy of Rome over Latinus," 335 B. C., and he erected monuments of regal magnificence, 25 years the 7th and last King of Rome, after which we have the Republic.

Marcus Brutus swore no other king should again rule in Rome and no other king ever did, and so conspiring together with Caius Cassius were foremost in the murder of Julius Caesar, imperator, fearing his accession to the throne. Marcus Varro Cato, censor

Destruction of Carthage. Tullus Hostilius. Removal to Rome. The Greek and Cyclic Poems. Italian Colonies. Settlements of Diomedes, Philoctetes and Idomeneus. Aeneas Settlement Established. The Greek and Hellenic Race. Voyage of the Argonauts. Greek Colonization. Aeolian Colonies. Sicily, Iona and Black Sea Coast. Dorian Colonies. Sestos and Abydos. Theodosia and Gallipoli. Pergamus and Cyzicus. Pontus. Amasia. Kirtch.

149 B. C., was the most learned and jealous, fearing Carthage as a rival, he intrigued in a war to destroy it "Delenda est Carthage" (Carthage must be blotted out or destroyed) and finally through Scipio Africano, consul, it was destroyed, 146 B. C. Caius Marius, consul, third founder of Rome, 106 B. C., followed by Sulla, dictator, 82 B. C., after the Pontus wars of 120 B. C., to Augustus and Julius Caesar first tribune and triumvirate. Tullus Hostilius, grandson of Hostus Hostilius, the champion of Rome in the first war with the Sabines, succeeded Numa Pompilius on the throne of Rome 670 B. C. and according to Livy and other writers he conquered those former cities, destroyed Alba and removed the inhabitants to Rome, 640-642 B. C.

The Greek or Cyclic poems, besides the events of the Trojan war after the death of Achilles and the Lydian Kings, also contained an account of the various colonies in Italy and elsewhere believed to have been founded by the scattered chiefs and captives of the three great expeditions of Achilles, under Agamemnon, after their return home. Of these, the settlements of Diomedes, Philoctetes and Idomeneus on the southeast coast of Italy and that of Aeneas on the banks of the Tiber, are the most famous and from inherited glory and renown that have followed down through the successive generations marked by the similitude of character, circumstances and events, so common throughout the whole, we cannot but be led to believe that the chain of evidence is unbroken and complete.

The old Greeks, as they were called by the Romans, were made up of different tribes and people of the once great Hellenic race who lived in what is now called Greece, in the islands of the Archipelago and along the coast of Asia Minor. In the voyage of the Argonauts in the Argos, 1300 B. C., from Aphetæ in Thessaly to Colchis under command of Jason and his followers, Aeolian colonies were established in Asia Minor in 1124 B. C. as related. Ionia, as they called it from the Hellespont to Rhodes, and had afterwards established colonies and cities in Sicily, South Italy, which was called "Great Greece," and along the shores of the Black Sea at Sinope, Kirtch and Heracleotic Chersonese, now Sevastopol in the Crimea. This country was anciently associated with the Cimmerians and in later times with various Greek settlements and minor kingdoms and after being for some time a Roman dependency. The Dorians established colonies in Asia Minor in 994 B. C., the ancient Euxine or Byzantium on the Propontus, or Sea of Marmora, and the Aegean, or sea of Azof, at Sestos and Abydos, famous for the bridge of boats built by Xerxes across the Hellespont and residence of Leander, the lover of Hero, dau. of Leonidas (a priestess of Venus) who lived at Sestos and often swam the Hellespont to visit his mistress and returned same night.

At Theodosia and Gallipoli, the ancient Gallipoli, "the Beautiful City" founded by the Spartan Leucippus of Tarentum according to Dionysius, a seaport town in Italy, is well built and fortified and has a castle erected by Charles 1st of Anjou. In the 5th century B. C., Pergamum, in the valley of the Calcas about 20 miles from the sea, which under Alexander and patronage of the Romans became the seat of a flourishing Greek monarchy celebrated for its great Library and as the birthplace of Galen, the noted physician.

Cyzicus (named after Cazicus, son of Aeneas, ruler of the Dorians) on the shores of the Propontis, a Milesian colony which attained to a high degree of wealth and prosperity, and Pylarmenes, or Pontus, on the Euxine Sea, were all the allies of Priam during the Trojan War, from catalogue of Homer's list. (Ill. ii-851).

Pontus, in the northeast of Asia Minor, bordering on Colchis in close proximity to the Euxine. The sea coast of Pontus like the most of the south shore of the Euxine was anciently studded with Greek colonies of Milesian origin.

Amasia in Pontus, the birthplace of Strabo, Greek geographer, on the river Isis, (66 B. C.) (from Amisus) and Sinope, a colony of Miltus, on the coast of the Euxine, famous as the birthplace (64 B. C.) of Mithridates the Great, King of Pontus, and after his death passed into Roman power and became a Roman colony.

Kirtch near Odessa, the ancient Panticapaeon, noted for its unique and valuable "Antiquities of the Kerrgan Dynasty" of the Bosphorus, a monarchy of the 5th and 6th centuries B. C., founded by the Milesians, who also settled at Caffa, now Theodosia, the ancient granary of Athens, in time of Leuceon, King of the Bosphorus, 393-353 B. C. and Cerasus, afterward named Pharnacia, with the later settlements on the Danube and the Rhone and the Rhine.

Description of Athens. Ancient Greece's Country. Surroundings. Learning and Works of Art. Acropolis. Mountains and Valleys. Agriculture and Productions. Thessaly, Arcadia and Morea. Sparta, Rival of Athens. Lead and Silver Mines. Marbles for the Parthenon. Mycenae and Tiryns. The Glory That was Athens.

Athens, anciently the capital of Attica and center of Greek culture, now the capital of Greece, founded about 1550 B. C. by Cecrops, the Pelasgian hero from Phrygia, in northwest Asia Minor. Some later Greek writers hold that he came from Egypt. But it was the capital of Attica which invested the name of Athens with an undying charm for the poet, the artist, the philosopher and the historian for all time. Greece is a maritime kingdom in the southeast of Europe. Athens, the capital, is famous for its history and for its ancient temples with their many beautiful statues. "Athens, the city of Phidias, Greek sculptor and architect 500 B. C., and of Pericles, Athenian statesman, 480-460 B. C." The main part of Greece consists of a considerable irregular, broken peninsula indented with a succession of gulfs, bays and harbors, whose interior surface is largely hilly or mountainous with intervening valleys, and coast and plains surrounded by an archipelago of Islands, scattered throughout the south Aegean Sea, the Cyclades and the Mediterranean to the adjoining Asiatic coast, the largest of which is Crete. No place is more than 40 miles from the sea or 12 miles from the mountains, hence their early ship building facilities and maritime relations. There are extensive fisheries on some parts of the coasts and islands and the inhabitants resort to the sea for a living. Thousands of years ago the Greeks were famous for their learning and for their works of art. They built grand temples in which they placed beautiful statues of Parian marble, of ivory and of gold. Many of the statues and the ruins of some of their largest temples still exist. The most famous temples were built on a hill known as the Acropolis of Athene. Beautiful mountains are high Pelion and Ossa and lofty "Olympus, fabled of the Gods" on the coast, and famous Parnassus and Helicon in central Greece, covered with forests of beech, chestnut, oak and pine, from which they constructed their ships and craft, and hills and valleys clad with trees and vines, bright with fruit and flowers and filled with fountains and works of art. In the vale of Tempe, extending to the valley of Thessaly and Olympia, and in Epirus, was Dodona, in whose interior recesses of its dense forests of oak was the "renowned oracle of Zeus."

Agriculture now, as of yore, in a primitive state forms the chief occupation of the people. Near Athens are Mount Hymettus, praised for its honey, and Pentelici, renowned for its marbles. With a wide range of temperature and semi-tropical climate, vegetation and scenery Greece is rich in fruits. Attica midway between the north and the south, is the home of the olive, the fig and the almond, while Morea and the southern Peloponnesus nourish the date palm, the citron, the orange and pomegranate of Messenia. The vine grows luxuriantly in almost every part of the land. Wheat, barley and rice and seedless grapes, the currants of commerce. Olives and olive oil are today, as they were in ancient times, the chief products of the country, but flax, honey and the products of herds of cattle, sheep and goats on the plains of Thessaly, Arcadia and the Morea have always formed a considerable part of the economic wealth of the land. The hills of Greece supplied many of the useful metals. The mountain ranges of Laconia yielded iron in which the Lacedaemonians became skillful workers and in the valley below lay Sparta which under Lycurgus, who was born there, became the rival of Athens. Valuable lead mines were worked at Laurium. Euboea furnished copper, which created a great industry. The hills of southern Attica contained silver mines which helped the Athenians to build their earliest war ships and sailing craft, and the mountains near Athens, and the hills of the island of Paros, afforded beautiful marbles which made possible the creation of such splendid temples as the Parthenon. With all those early advantages of nature, in a favoring position, genial climate and sunny skies, with rugged, uplifting, inspiring scenery and intercourse with other lands that led to a wonderful proficiency in the arts and sciences.

From the ancient cities Mycenae and Tiryns they attained to the utmost advancement in the civilization and enlightenment of that age and time of all other nations and on to the most brilliant period of "the Glory that was Athens" and the "after greatness that was Rome." Physically as well as mentally the ancient Greeks were among the best types of manhood in which they prided themselves and took every means to develop. The people of Greece achieved a high degree of culture, in some respects not surpassed to this day, in ethics and philology, their lyrics and epics being of intrinsic value as the best productions of the original Greek language and as specimens throwing light on the manners, customs and thoughts of the Greeks of those days. But the most notable and conspicuous success has been of Greek colonization and her maritime commerce for which the situation and configuration of the country afforded unusual facilities.

Religion. Ancient Oracles and Goddesses. Gifts of Greece. Democratic Rule. Internal Dissentions. Roman Conquest. Later History. Romanic Language. What We Owe to Them and What They Have Done for Us. (Chas. Kingsley). Under Conquests of Alexander the Great. What They Learned from the Phoenicians, Assyrians and Egyptians Perfected and Transmitted to Mankind.

The religion of the people and of the states is that of the Orthodox Greek Church since its foundation in 1054 to which they firmly hold and have implanted in all their colonizations and settlements. Early commerce and religion: the oracle of Delphi, Apollo, was the ancient Sun-God of the Greeks, and Minerva or Pallas, goddess of wisdom, the tutelary goddess of Athens, were chiefly instrumental in bringing together the different petty states into a kind of confederation. In Epirus, situated in the heart of a forest, was the ancient Oracle of Dodona. In the gifts of Greece to world progress, 490-356 B. C., was the democratic rule and culture which she enjoyed. But internal dissentions, mostly with Sparta, and outside wars sprang up with the Persians and Venetians and in the 3d century B. C. Alexander of Macedon swept down upon Greece and conquered it. He was himself of Greeian descent. Since then the Roman conquest of 146 B. C., to a submitted Turkish province in 1718 A. D. under Ottoman misrule and degradation, to the spirit of regeneration and the formation through the European powers of the present independent kingdom in 1821, with further accessions in 1913. Sparta remaining still under Turkish rule.

The population of Greece remains largely Hellenic and the common language, Romanic, resembles the ancient tongue. In a sense, indeed, it may be asserted that modern Greece lives in the grandeur and supremacy of the past. Charles Kingsley, English author, 1819-1875, in his preface to "The Greek Heroes," Cambridge, 1856, says nearly as follows: "We owe to these old Greeks the beginnings of all our mathematics and geometry, that is the science and knowledge of numbers, and of the shape of things and the forces which make things move and stand at rest, and the beginning of our geography and astronomy and of our laws and politics and in the problem of freedom, that is the science of how to rule a country and make it peaceful and strong, and we owe to them the beginnings of our logic, that is the study of words and of reasoning, and of our ethics and metaphysics, that is the study of our own actions, thoughts and souls. Last of all they made their language so beautiful that foreigners used to take it instead of their own and at last Greek became the common language of educated people all over the old world, from Persia and Egypt even to Spain and Britain, and therefore it was that the New Testament was written in Greek, that it might be read and understood by all nations of the Roman empire, so that next to the Jews and the Hebrew Bible, which they handed down to us, we owe more to these old Greeks than any people upon earth."

As a class they spread under the conquests of Alexander the Great and conquered Egypt, Syria, Persia and the whole East and formed a large and important element in almost every community throughout the civilized world. "Now with all the wonders they have brought out of their dark land and bequeathed to us we have learned to love these old Greeks heartily and they seem like friends and brothers to us and although they have been dead and gone many a hundred years we should be very ungrateful to them if we did not mention it, considering all they have done for us."

Intermediate between Egypt and Rome, from the Phoenicians they learned the principles of ship building by which they extended their travels and conquests, and some say letters besides, and from the Assyrians they learned the art of printing and carving and building of wood and stone which they carried to such perfection that their skill in carving statues and building temples is still among the wonders of the world, and from the Egyptians they learned the rudiments of astronomy and mathematics which they afterward carried to greater perfection, and so these Greeks grew wise and powerful and wrote poems which will live to the world's end.

The later Greeks were the most distinguished of all the European nations. One of the most wonderful things the Greeks brought out of their dim Aegian foretime was their language. At the beginning of the historic Hellenic period their language was already one of the richest and most perfectly elaborated languages ever spoken by human lips. It comprehends the finest productions of the human mind and is the most copious, flexible and harmonious in existence. Whatever we may think concerning the primitive people of Greece, we may be confident that the Hellenes, the Greeks in whom we are especially interested and who created the civilization which we have inherited, spoke a language which belonged to the same family (Aryan) as that to which our own language belongs. Now you can hardly find a well written book which has not in it Greek names

Athens and Sparta. Athens the Seat of Learning and the Light of the World. Sparta the Powerful. The Seven Sages or Wise Men of Greece. The Gnostics and Pythagorus, the Father of Mathematics and Astronomy. Mental Supremacy. Greek Culture. Philosophy, Science and Art, in the Golden Age of Greece. Oratory, Art and Sculpture. Athens the Seat of Learning. Rome the Seat of Power.

and words and proverbs; you cannot walk through a great town without passing buildings of Greek architecture; you cannot go into a well furnished house without seeing Greek statues, vases or ornaments, even Greek patterns of furniture and fresco or wall paper, so strongly have these old Greeks left their mark behind them in this modern world in which we now live.

Athens became the seat of learning and the light of the then known world. After Athens, Sparta became the most powerful and important of the Greek states. The seven Sages or Wise men of Greece, were reckoned as Thales, Solon, Periander or Socrates, Pythagorus, Pericles, Plato and Aristotle. The Gnostics believed in the Platonic philos and epo of the aeons of time and eternity, but Pythagoras, a native of Samos, further believed in one universal soul diffused throughout all things emanating from some great-overruling source or power, which he called, "the transmigration of souls," "believed the earth to be round and set in a solar system." He was a Greek philosopher of the Dorian age, 580-500 B. C. He travelled extensively throughout Egypt to gain knowledge. He taught large bodies of students at Crotona, Magna Graecia, where he lived and died, and was a man with a mind far above his time and called the father of mathematics and astronomy. And so the Greeks have left us such examples of mental supremacy and broad humanity and exact justice, such poets, sculptors, and painters, such types of beautiful and courageous men and women as the world has never paralleled.

Let us see how great a record this is, "the golden age of Greece." So now, says W. D. P. Bliss, in an article quoted from Eli Giddings, the historian, of Athens, Pa. (not Greece) (1799-1878) commencing with Pythagorus (circa 530 B. C.) who believed the soul extended from a God and was immortal and that the basis of life was heat, Socrates 469-399). Plato (428-347). Aristotle (384-322). Surely in the history of thought, there are no greater names than these. In the drama, Aeschylus (525-456), Sophocles (495-406), Euripides (480-406), here are masters of classic tragedy, while Aristophanes (440-380) is the unique founder of the world's comedy. In history Thucydides (470-404) has perhaps no rival, while Xenophon (430-355) has but few. In sculpture Phidias (490-432) and Praxiteles (c. 390) stand supreme, while Myron (c. 480) and Scopas (c. 370) occupy high place. In architecture Ictinius and Callicrates, the architects of the Pantheon (c. 473) produced works of their period certainly the most beautiful of all periods, the most perfect buildings in the world. In painting Polygonatus (c. 460) did work which cultured Athens placed on a par with her sculpture. In oratory every schoolboy knows Demosthenes (385-322) every college boy also of Aeschines (389-314) while their contemporaries compared Lysias (445-378) and Isocrates (436-338) with these. In statesmanship Pericles (495-429), Simon (504-449) and Themistocles (514-449) are names that would stand out in any history, while in generalship Miltiades (c. 490) the hero of Marathon and Nicias, the leader in the Spartan wars, and Alexander the Great of Macedon, a Greek by birth (385-315) born at Cella, 356 B. C. can never be forgotten. Other names, among them Alcibiades (450-404), Cleon (c. 422), Thrasybulus (c. 390), Lycurgus, the orator (395-323) and Myronides (c. 457) belong to this period. Thirty-two names. Where in history is there another city or land that can produce even an approximation of such a record? Oratory, art and sculpture attained its perfection, "the glory that was Greece and the after grandeur that was Rome," and it was said all roads lead to Rome. Subsequently the Romans rose to power and distinction, they subdued the divided Greeks and transplanted their learning and refinement to the Italian soil. Rome was founded 753 B. C. and everything was centered there. "Yield Roman poets, lords of Greece give way, The Iliad soon shall own a greater lay."

The vast jurisdiction of the Roman Empire, established 31 B. C. was greatest about the year 107 A. D. under the Caesars. In process of time the whole of central and southern Europe from the Atlantic Ocean to the Euxine Sea was annexed to the dominions of Imperial Rome, and so she became the "Queen of the World and the Mother of Nations" when to be a Roman, was greater than to be a King. Eternal Rome. A reverence and affection inspired by no other city upon earth and an attachment that has left no room for rivalry. Whence comes this universal interest? Why should this ruined city of the past prove more attractive than any other capital? The secret is not merely its antiquity. Athens is still more ancient, yet it possesses no such charm. It is not solely



EMPIRE OF ROME.

It is indeed a desirable thing to be well descended, but the glory belongs to our ancestors.

—Plutarch.

Rome in the History of the Race. Roman Influence and Offspring. The Governing Center of the World. The Early Lays and Legends of Greece and Rome. Only Foundation for a History of the Ancient Nations of the Earth. The Study of Greek Classics Sadly Neglected. "Learning by Study Must be Won, 'Twas Ne'er Entailed from Sire to Son." (Grey).

its relation to Christianity, Constantinople was for centuries the Eastern capital of the Christian church in some respects more striking and magnificent than Rome, and yet how small is the attraction of the Bosphorus compared to that which lures us to the Tiber! The cause is simply and doubtless this, that more than any spot on earth Rome centers in itself the history of the race for twenty centuries. Absorbing by its universal conquests the fruits of all preceding civilizations and the treasures of all lands it is historically the intellectual capital of the world. The current of continuous historic life flows through it now as surely and inevitably as the Tiber itself. Its modes of government, politics, art, jurisprudence, military science and church history have travelled further and affected more even than the Roman legions, till they have reached the confines of the entire globe. We are in many ways Rome's offspring. In every sentence that we speak we use, perhaps unconsciously, some relics of her glorious language. Much of our varied culture has come directly from her literature and many of the laws which keep our social framework from disintegration were first promulgated beneath the arches of the Forum. Nor is this strange, for Rome was, what no other place has been, the one administrative center of the world. All other capitals however great, were in comparison, petty and provincial. Rome only could be called in grand simplicity, Urbs, the City of the Tiber. (J. H. Stoddard lectures 1858. Extract). There is such an air of truthfulness about the early legends or lays of Greece and Rome, that notwithstanding the amount of learning brought into requisition to extinguish them, they will ever hold a place in the history of these remarkable nations, and although very properly regarded as semi-fabulous, is the only foundation that can be obtained for a history, upon whose pages almost all the nations of the earth appear. Besides though they were utterly unworthy of credibility, they are so interwoven with the literature of all ages that an acquaintance with them is deemed indispensable both to the reader and the student. (P. W. Ricord, preface to Hist.) It is to be regretted that the classics are sadly neglected at the present time in our schools and colleges throughout all this land for speedy and superficial advancement. In the old college curriculum, the classical course in Greek was obligatory. This still seems the soundest preparation a person can have. During the years that one reads and studies Greek he gets certain standards that he uses all the rest of his life. It is then Homer becomes a most interesting and instructive "Book of Language" and with a Latin vocabulary, the basis of all languages. (H. G. Liddell, Greek Lex. 1843).

We all know how much regret has been felt and expressed at the gradual neglect of the study of Greek in our institutions of learning it being optional or considered "as a dead language." The tendency to do away with the study of Greek is a mistake lamented by scholars because the Greek spirit brightens in enlarging our vision and broadening our understanding, that the boundaries of knowledge should be enlarged, that every source of the human mind might be at once and quickly brought into play. Those who read its language can interpret and express its thought and become conversant with the manners and customs of the past and it is of the utmost importance to our general culture and to our finer and higher education and accomplishments. (W. D. Whitney, philologist and author of "Language and the Study of Language," 1867). "Learning by study must be won. 'Twas ne'er entailed from sire to son." (Grey).

Italy, the country of which Rome is regarded as the center has always been celebrated as the most fertile and desirable land of the world. Its delicious fruits, its corn, wine, soil, climate and cattle form not its only wealth, metals of every kind, valuable stone and timber here too abound. In short it is a land affording everything than can administer comfort or pleasure, possessing a climate that has ever been unrivalled and presenting a surface unsurpassed for its beautiful diversity of bays, promontories, rivers, mountains, hills and plains. This country was originally occupied by numerous and independent nations among whom the most considerable were the Aborigines, so called, of which there were various tribes as the Latins, the Umbrians and the Rutuli, who enjoyed in their separate cities the blessings of liberty and equality. Besides these there were also the Etrurians who had sprung from colonies sent out of Lydia and Thessaly. The Sabines who finally became blended with the Romans were a tribe of the Umbrians which had been separated from their fellows by the Etrurians, before whose victorious arms they were obliged to fly. Long before Rome was built the Latins had founded near its site

Italy. Aboriginal Tribes. Latins, Umbrians, Rutuli, Etrurians, The Sabines, The Latins. Alban Kings. Lavinium Built by Aeneas. Rome in Augustus' Reign. The End of the Empire. Causes of its Decadence. Caesar's Crossing the Rubicon. Fall of the Western Empire. Beginning of Middle Ages.

a large and flourishing city to which they gave the name of Alba and which for a period of four hundred years continued to be ruled by a race of kings famous for their war-like exploits and their love of power. This city and Lavinium which was built by Aeneas, soon after the destruction of Troy, are called the cities of the ancient Latins of which Rome is the offspring.

It was at the beginning of the first Empire in the 752d year of this remarkable city, in time of Augustus, Imperator's reign, that Rome, "the empress of the world," was at its greatest height of wealth and splendor. Its dominions had been extended over all the nations of Europe, except some powerful northern tribes that still maintained their independence. Within the limits of its empire were England, France, Spain, Germany, all the states of Italy, Greece, the country now occupied by Constantinople and Turkey in Europe and many other nations. Its sway extended over Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Arabia, Persia, Parthia and all the northern part of Africa from Mauritania, now Morocco, on the west, to Ethiopia on the east. Throughout all the countries the people of Rome had extended the arts of painting, sculpture and architecture, so that a multitude of cities in various parts of Europe, Africa and Asia were filled with costly temples and palaces of marble with beautiful statues and valuable paintings. But Rome itself was, of all the cities in the world, the most wonderful. At this period it was fifty miles in circumference and contained four millions of inhabitants. Within it were the choicest treasures of the countries which it had conquered, the most beautiful statues from Greece, columns and obelisks from Egypt, gold and silver and precious stones from every quarter of the earth. It was adorned with most magnificent temples, theaters, public baths, aqueducts and triumphal arches and was by far the most splendid city in the world. It was during the reign of Constantine 306 to 337 A. D. that Rome ceased to be the capital of the world.

In polite learning too the Romans had made a proficiency which has never since been excelled. Besides Virgil, were Horace and Ovid, poets whose names are familiar to every one. Livy, the historian, graced this period. In short the glories of this age reflect a lustre on human nature itself unknown before. (F. W. Ricord, Hist. of Rome).

You can cross the Rubicon with Caesar after which Rome was free no more. The "veni, vidi, vici" of his report to the senate, was the sounding of the death knell of his great exploits. While they bear over their head upon the helmet the imperial eagle of the Roman legions. "Senatus Populus que Romanus," "S. P. Q. R.," was the magic legend emblazoned on the Roman standards, over the imperial eagle of their banners, nothing else would do and thus he overstepped the bounds of the senate in entering Italy with an armed force contrary to their demands, which led to his downfall, and finally that of the empire. After he crossed the Rubicon civil war began which was soon followed by the brutal murder of the great dictator, and internal dissensions and disruption of its people took place. And with the decay of the Empire a great change was produced and the civilization and policy of Rome were replaced by barbarism and ignorance. The Goths were knocking at the gates of Rome, as yet only as individuals, but later to come in hordes. Greece was about to become Byzantine and Rome barbarian and the literature, art and oratory of the "Classic Age" and of the "Eternal City" dwindled, sank and died, and the grandeur and magnificence of invincible Rome, first as a kingdom, then as a republic and finally as an empire was at an end, and the flight along the Tiber towards the gates of Rome began.

The invasions of the Goths, Huns, Volgarins and Vandals, succeeded by the Franks and the Feudal system of the age of chivalry and heraldry, now prevailed. Such was the fate that befell Rome (with all her iniquities and the pillagings and vices of the people) formerly, "the light of the world," that was set on seven artificial hills rising by a succession of terraces until they outstretched and overtopped the walls of the old city on the Tiber 16 miles from the sea, and were 12 miles in circuit with eight bridges across the Tiber and 14 gates. Amidst all this splendor, in the Circus Maxima the chariot race, in the Amphitheater the gladiatorial combat, in the Basilica persecutions, tortures and crucifixions were inflicted, and in the Coliseum and Hippodrome Christian martyrs given to the lions to be devoured by the wild and famished beasts amid the acclamations of the assembled multitudes, with Nero on the throne, the synonym of savage cruelty and he who after took delight in the burning of Rome itself. And after him under the praetorian guards in the infamous character and brutality of Commodus, one of the most execrable

The Atrocities of Nero. The Goths Sack the Roman City. Aleric, King of the Visigoths. Odicacer, King of the Ostrogoths. Theodoric and the Franks. Tomb of Theodoric at Ravenna. King of Italy. Merovingian Franks. Tusculum Founded by Telegonius. Livy, Roman Historian. Padua. Patavium.

and degenerate monarchs that ever disgraced the Roman empire, and lastly by Vitellius the most disgusting and sensual of all the despicable wearers of the purple. In such scenes may be read the inevitable doom of the Empire that ruled the world through the dark to the middle ages of the barbarian ascendancy, down to the incoming reformation and now where is the seat of science, Athens, and earth's proud mistress, Rome?

The Goths from Scythia under their kings, Rhadagast and Alaric, commenced war against the Roman empire and sacked the Roman city and conquered all Italy and Sicily. Aleric, conqueror of Rome, was King of the Visigoths, 350-410, and afterward Theodoric, of the royal race of Amile, obtained dominion.

Odicacer (O-dô-a-sar), King of the Ostrogoths in 476, bn. 434, slain 493, was succeeded by Theodoric whose wife Audefida, was a sister of Clovis, King of the Franks. The tomb of Theodoric an imposing structure is at Ravenna. The first barbarian ruler of Italy on the downfall of the western empire was born in the district bordering on the middle Danube about the year 434, son of one of Attila's officers. (Attila, son of Mundzuk, king of the Huns, A. D. 434).

In 476 he was chosen chief of the confederate tribes and saluted by them, "King of Italy," with Ravenna as the seat of his kingdom. He defeated the patrician Orestes at Pavia. In this district the once rich and fertile provinces of Noricum and Pannonia were being torn piecemeal from the Roman empire by a crowd of German tribes who seemed to have hovered over the Danube from Passau to P'sth, with whom he was connected and claimed, but it is not certainly known to which he belonged, probably Edica, chief of the Sycni, was his father. Onulf the brother and Thelan the son, the conqueror soon disposed of after his succession, and thus perished the whole race of Odaciac in 493 A. D.

The Merovingian Franks under Clovis at Soissons 486 A. D. defeated the Romans under Syagrius. Gaul lost to Rome and Frankish power established. Italy the land of romance and adventure, and Florence the Apennine city of music and song, became the cradle of the Renaissance, a beacon light of history. Tusculum, an ancient Latin city now Frascati, was situated in a commanding position on one of the eastern ridges of the Alban Hills on the Via Latina 100 stadia (12½ miles) from Rome. It has a very beautiful and extensive view of the Campagna, with the sea near Ostia on the west, and the long range of the Sabine Hills on the northeast. According to tradition the city was founded by Telegonus, the son (or grandson) of Ulysses and his second wife, Circe, after his return from Troy at Aeole's or Chalcis on his long way home. Telemachus being older, the son of his first wife, Penelope, whom he discarded as being unfaithful in his long absence. Others say she proved faithful and that Telemachus married Circe of the Aenae in Attica, or Ara in Chalcis, on the further shore of the Black Sea, the country of the Aectes in Aea, bearing Telegonus, whom Mentor, friend of Ulysses in Ithaca and who accompanied Telemachus, his son, to Pylus and Lacedaemon where he married Circe in Aea or Aenae in Attica. Hence Horace speaks of it as "Circara Moenia" (Ephod-30) and Ovid, as "Telegoni Moenia" (Fast 111-91) and the legendary descent of one of the Tusculan families, the gens Mamilia, from Ulysses through Telegonus is well authenticated in the ancient history. Extensive remains still exist of the massive walls which surround the city and of its arx, a separate citadel, which stood on an abrupt rock approached only on one side, that towards the city, with which it was connected by long walls. During the later years of the republic and under the empire, Tusculum was a favorite site for the country villas of wealthy Romans. Cicero's favorite residence and retreat for study and literary work was there, and that of Lucullus, Caesar, Crassus, Brutus, Tiberius and Gabinius the consul, and several of the chief Roman families were of Tusculum origin of the gentes Fulvia, Fonteia, Javentia and Porcia, to which Cato belonged. Cumae, ancient Aeolian Greek colony near Rome 338 B. C. Livy, the Roman historian, belonged by birth to those regions of northern Italy which has already given to Roman literature Catullus, Comelius, Nepos and Virgil. He was born in 59 B. C., the year of Caesar's first consulship and thus was 11 years younger than Virgil. His native city Padua, Patavium, claimed like Rome a Trojan origin, and Livy placed Antenor, the founder of Padua, side by side with Aeneas. Its ancient connection with Rome naturally helped to turn his attention to the study which became his life work. A more real bond of union was found in the dangers to which both had been exposed from the assaults of the Celts (Livy x-2) and Padua must have been drawn to Rome as the conqueror of her hereditary foes, by much the same motives as those which led the Greeks in southern Italy to seek Roman aid against the Oscan invader. His youth and manhood were cast

Battle of Actium. Establishment of Roman Empire. Reign of Augustus. Antony and Cleopatra. Octavia. Livy. His Great Work. Epitomes of History. His History, the Roman People. Amalgamation of Latin and Greek Races. Sabine Wars. Carthaginian and Roman Wars. The Iliad and the Odyssey in Literature. The Immortal Homer.

at Padua in stormy times. He was 10 years old when Caesar crossed the Rubicon and civil war began and in his 15th year came the murder of the great dictator and scion of this distinguished ancestry and one year later the murder of Cicero to whose memory he paid an eloquent tribute.

Of the part taken by Padua in the troubles which distracted the empire from 49 B. C. till the decisive victory at Actium, 31 B. C. in which Octavius Augustus with 200 light ships defeated the combined fleets of Antony and Cleopatra with 200 heavier ships and established the power of the Caesars and the accession of Augustus, we know nothing beyond the fact that in 43 B. C. it closed its gates against Antony and was afterwards punished for doing so by Asinius Pollio. It was probably about the time of the battle of Actium, 31 B. C., when Antony had put away his faithful wife Octavia for the beautiful Cleopatra, securing for her the throne of Egypt only to suffer overthrow and defeat by Octavius, and the sad ending of her death, and the establishment of the Roman empire, that Livy established himself in Rome and commenced his great work "the libri perichol," or "epitomes of history which still excels all others," of which is said "the libraries of Rome were not large enough to contain the vast material he had obtained, and the number of his Books," (Martial xiv-199. Latin poet, 43 to 104 A. D.) and there he seems to have chiefly resided, for he travelled but little, until his retirement to Padua shortly before his death in 18 A. D., aged 76 years and in the 3d year of the reign of Tiberius.

Livy's History begins with the landing of Aeneas in Italy and closes with the death of Drusus, 9 B. C., though it is probable that he intended to continue it to the end of Augustus' reign, for he set himself the task of recording the history of the Roman people, "the first in the world, from the beginning." The task was a great one to which he succeeded.

Livy writes as a Roman to raise a monument worthy of the greatness of Rome and to keep alive for the guidance and the warning of the Romans the recollection, alike of the virtues which had made Rome great and of the vices which had now threatened. The history of the former stretches back into the regions of pure mythology. It is a collection of the fabled gods, tales and traditions of the Hellenic and Achaenic heroes in the wars of the Greek races in chronological sequence, to the flight of Aeneas from Troy, and filling up the gap to the supposed year of the foundation of Rome, and the mass of floating tradition which had come down from early days with its store of border raids and forays, of valiant chiefs and deeds of patriotism in the amalgamation of the Latin and Greek races is now arrayed into an indisputable framework of consistency, consisting of short notices of important events, Sabine wars, prodigies of Fabii valour and consecration of temples all recorded with extreme brevity, precisely dated and couched in a somewhat archaic style. They were taken probably from one or more of the state registers, such as the annals of the pontiffs, or those kept by the Aediles in the temple of Ceres. This bare official outline of the past history of his city by Fabius was filled in from the rich store of tradition that lay ready to his hand to the subsequent Carthaginian and Roman wars and the triumphant history of the Roman prowess and power. The manner and spirit in which he effected this combination were no doubt wholly uncritical and usually he seems to have transferred both annalistic notices and popular traditions to his pages much in the shape in which he found them.

In style and language Livy represents the best period of Latin prose writing. In the Venetian richness of his coloring and the copious flow of his words he is, on the whole, wonderfully natural and simple. These merits, not less than the high tone and easy grace of his narrative and the eloquence of his speeches, give Livy a hold on Roman readers such as only Cicero and Virgil besides him ever obtained and they continued to be an inspiration to the Roman people in their wars, in their political life, in their literature and art. His history formed the groundwork of nearly all that was afterwards written on the subject and in every school Livy was firmly established as a textbook for the Roman youth and so finally since used in every school and college of the civilized world. (Enc. Brit. 9th Ed. Vol. 14, pages 725-27).

The Iliad and the Odyssey are the highest form of an artistic epic, not composed by piecing together ballads but developed by a long series of noble *á o ï ð o ι* (a lyric song) for the benefit of the great houses who entertained them. This is the immortal Homer

The Literature of England. The English Bible Preeminent. As a Great Literary Treasure. The Wise Have Pondered Over its Perfect Sentences. A Representation of the Best Moments of Man. Those Who are Best are Guided by it. It is the Oldest and Greatest Book in any Language. All Law, Order, Morality and Religion are Founded on it.

amid the vicissitudes of life, in the theater of the Greek Heroes, and the sublimity of the Gods. Next to that of Greece the literature of England is the most luminous, illustrious and voluminous the world has ever known. From a literary point of view the English Bible stands preeminent in the world of letters. No other book shows such simplicity of narration or so heart gripping command of the human essentials. It is at once the greatest of spiritual boons and the most perfect piece of writing in our language or any other tongue, and is a great literary treasure. The beauties of the Bible have charmed the critical of all ages and generations. The young have departed from its simplicity of speech only to return to it again in riper years for rapt tuition. The wise have lingered over its perfect sentences, striving to catch the art which was showered upon those unassuming translators who gave its pages to the English speaking world. The memory of the dead passes into it, the potent traditions of childhood are stereotyped in its phrases. The power of all the griefs and trials of a man is hidden beneath the words. It is the representative of his best moments and all that there has been about him of soft and gentle and pure and penitent and good in the Psalms, Proverbs and Songs of Solomon, speaks to him forever out of his English Bible. Those who are best are guided by its precepts. Those who are the wisest, have implicit confidence in its teachings. Those who are the most eloquent have studied it intensely. Those who are powerful in narration of events have imitated its divine simplicity.

The book of Job is older than any other writing on earth. It antedates the Chinese Empire. It is lost in the mist of years. The histories of Moses are as old as the pyramids, and obelisks proclaim the integrity of the Hebrew leader and chronicler. The whole book of Job with regard to sublimity of thought and morality exceeds beyond all comparison the most noble parts of Homer. The book of Job is a prose poem in which scholars have found a mine of literary inspiration. "The pure and noble, the graceful and dignified simplicity of language is nowhere in such perfection as in the scriptures," says Alexander Pope, the English poet (1688-1744).

The Bible has been described as the greatest book in any language and its lasting popularity is an evidence of its great hold on the popular imagination. "The greatest pleasures the imagination can be entertained with are to be found in the Bible and even the style of the scriptures is more than human," says Sir Richard Steele, Eng. essayist, (1671-1729).

"I use the scriptures, not as an arsenal to be escorted to only for arms and weapons, but as a matchless temple, where I delight to contemplate the beauty, the symmetry and the magnificence of the structure, and to increase my awe and excite my devotion to the Deity, there presented and adored," says John Boyle, American jurist and statesman, (1774-1834).

"All law, order, morality and religion are founded on the Bible," says Daniel Webster, the greatest of American scholars and statesmen, (1782-1852) and he was wont to consult it in preparation of his most eloquent orations. "Intense study of the Bible will keep any one from being vulgar or unseemly in point of style," says S. T. Coleridge, Eng. metaphysician and poet, (1772-1834). "Men cannot be well educated without the Bible. It ought therefore to hold a chief place in every institution or situation of learning throughout Christendom," says the venerable Dr. Nott, American divine and president of Union College, (1773-1866). Where can you find as grand language as, "The voice of the Lord is upon the waters, the God of glory thundereth," (Ps. 29-3). "Deep calleth unto deep," (Ps. 42-7). "The voice of the Lord shaketh the wilderness," (Ps. 29-8). Where can you find as graceful speech as "He shall come down as rain upon the mown grass," (Ps. 72-6). "Mercy and truth are met together," (Ps. 85-10). "Righteousness and peace have kissed each other," (Ps. 85-10). Where can you find such passages and lofty description and power as "He looketh on the earth and it trembleth, He toucheth the hills and they smoke," (Ps. 104-32) or such expressions of sublimity and awe as "He stood and measured the earth, He beheld and drove asunder the nation. The everlasting mountains were scattered. The perpetual hills did bow. His ways are everlasting," (Hab. 3-6) or of human weakness, in contrast, as "Canst thou draw out leviathan with a hook? Or his tongue with a cord which thou lettest down? Canst thou put a hook into his nose? Or bore his jaw through with a thorn? Canst thou fill his skin with barbed irons? Or his head with fish spears? Lay thy hand upon

There is Nothing to be Compared to the Bible as a Literary Treasure of Inspiration, Motive and Action. Ballads of Burns, Scott, Cowper, Wordsworth and Chaucer, the Father of English Poetry, Interspersed as They are with Song, Gladness and Joy. Modern Drama. Shakespeare, the Bard of Avon. Dickens. Milton. Bunyan. Tennyson. Dryden. American Literature, the Outcome of all Before.

him, remember the battle, do no more." (Job 41-1-2-7 and 8). "The Bible is not only the criterion of the soul, but of the sentiments, the book that is first under the scholar's lamp and alone in his bed-chamber," is the way all critics speak of it in the sense of a great literary treasure of inspiration, motive, morality and action.

Out of the method and materials of traditions, lays and popular song, ballads sprang from the very heart and homes and fields of the people to flit from age to age, from lip to lip, of shepherds, peasants, mothers, nurses, of all the class that continues nearest to the state of nature and natural man, so what shall we say of Burns, the ploughman lyric poet, and Scott, the border minstrel, and Cowper and Wordsworth, the bards of Olney and Rydal and Chaucer, "the father of English poetry and founder of the English language," the latter of the 12th to 14th centuries interspersed as they are with song and gladness and joy or of Thomas Moore the later Irish poet, in his "Lalla Rookh" of 1817 and "Loves of the Angels," 1822. They all make music with the splash of the fisherman's oars to the roar of the billowy sea, the hum of the spinning wheel, the rustic dances and carol of the maiden, the latest tune of the bonny highland lassie and laughter of prattling children, all harmonize and keep time with the step of the jolly wayfarer and the ploughman as he drives his team whistling the most popular air. The country seems to have aided man in their making, the bird's note rings in them, the tree has lent her whispers, the stream its murmur to the pebbles and green rustling grasses, and the lowing herds to the luxuriant and waving meadows in the harmony of shadowy hills and lowering clouds, to the distant waterfalls and the village bell in the cadence of its tinkling chime. The whole soul of the peasant class breathes in their burdens, as the great sea resounds in the shells cast up on the shores by the rolling breakers, in an appropriate rhythm and melody of Shelley. Ballads are a voice from secret places, from silent peoples and old times long dead, and as such they stir us in a strangely intimate fashion to which artistic or blank verse seldom attains.

Modern drama, tragic and comic, of which Shakespeare, "the Bard of Avon" and "the father of the English language," is the best exponent, delights to dwell in the exciting and thrilling adventures of the later age of chivalry and romance, of the eccentricities of kings and queens, and the antics of clowns and princes and the adventures of the court or realm, the robbers of the black forest and the pirate of the high seas, the belated traveler and the wily highwayman, the jingle of gold and silver in the money chests of the miser, the love, jealousy and hate of the lover and the remorse or compunctions of conscience of the fiend or villain, and commiseration of the condemned, with the jollity of the peasantry and the weird tales of the primitive folk lore, as displayed in the characters of his inimitable, illustrious and imperishable works.

Such is the literature of the ages long past and yet to come changeless and unchangable, that has brought forth and presented in vivid light the doings of the past unknown to us but for this means of awakening entertainment and enlightenment, which it has strewn along the way. What shall we say of Dickens, the character delineator; of Milton, the Homer of his age; of Dante, the Inferno, in that "Divine Comedy," his medieval miracle of song; and of John Bunyan, "the high-minded" allegorist in his immortal "Pilgrim's Progress," as the great bulwarks and safeguards of society? Of Milton, as the synonym of sublimity, Dryden wrote an expressive panegyric:

"Three poets, in three distant ages born, Greece, Italy and England did adorn. The first, (Homer) in loftiness of thought surpassed. The next, (Virgil) in majesty, in both the last.

The force of nature could no longer go to make a third (in Milton) she joined the other two."

And there is Shelley, the poet of poets; Tennyson, the English laureate and peer, and the Brownings, the Southey's, Coleridge and Thackeray the novelist, and the fantastic Pope, the expositor of Homer who says, "Waller, was smooth and fine, but Dryden taught to join the varying verse, the full resounding line, the long majestic march and energy divine." So much for the English.

Now lastly what shall we say of our own American literature, the outcome of all that has gone before, of a younger outgrowth, amid the varying scenes and influences of a new world and characteristics? There is Lessing and Bancroft, the historians.

Whittier, the Quaker Poet. Emerson, the Sage of Concord. Longfellow, the American Laureate. Others. A Goodly List Brought to Light. John Lydgate. Dr. Schliemann's Works. Troy and its Remains. Excavations. Turks' Shaves. Royal Tombs. Treasures. Dr. Dörpfeld and City of Troy. Dr. Schliemann's Death and Burial at Naples.

Hawthorne, the novelist. Irving and Cooper, the romancers. Whittier, the Quaker poet. Bryant, the majestic. Emerson, the sage of Concord. Lowell, the poet critic. Holmes, the essayist. Edwards, the impressive metaphysician. Webster, the great lexicographer. Everett, the political diplomat and author. Channing, theolog., divine and writer. Aldrich, poetical writer. Howells, the author. Thompson, the novelist. Wordsworth, the lyric poet. Abbott, teacher, author and historian. Prescott and Parkman, of the later historians. Longfellow, the American laureate. A goodly list, which mirrors our country's history in an epilogue interwoven with inspiring scenes and events, delightful episodes and tragic romances of heroic splendor at once eloquent and impressive in the building up and forming an imperishable American literature.

THE SERVANTS OR TOILERS. BY RICHARD WIGHTMAN.

"Singer, sing! The hoary world needs reminder of its youth;
Prophet, tell! The darkness lies on the labyrinths of truth;
Builder, build! Let rocks uprise into cities 'neath thy hand;
Farmer, till! The sun and rain hearken for the seeds demand;
Artist, paint! Thy canvases patiently convey thy soul;
Writer, write! With pen blood-dipped trace no segment but the whole;
Teacher, teach! Thyself the creed only this a child may know;
Dreamer, dream! Nor hide thy face though thy castles crumble low,
Where the toiler turns the sod man beholds the living God."

John Lydgate born in England in 1375, died 1461, educated at Oxford and ordained in 1397, traveled on the continent, studied Italian and French literature and wrote "the History of Troy," or "Troye Book." It is a paraphrase of Guido de Collona's prior "Historia Trojana." Edited by J. C. Haliwell and published by the Percy society, 1810.

In 1874, Dr. Schliemann published "Troy and its Remains," containing an account of his discoveries at Hissarlik, and later "Schliemann's Excavations" (Shepandoah) translated from the German by Eugene Sellers. Published in London and New York, McMillan & Co., 1891. Other publications of his appeared also in 1874. He obtained permission from the Greek government to excavate Mycenae and Tyrus in Argolis, Greece, and also of Turkish government, who exacted and took a good share of his findings, to excavate at Ilios and Troja. At Mycenae in 1877 he made the marvellous discovery of "the five royal tombs." The most interesting of all the discoveries made on the spot were several tombs holding the remains of nineteen bodies which were surrounded by an immense number of articles of gold, silver and bronze, gold masks and breast plates, drinking cups of solid gold, bronze swords inlaid with gold and silver and personal ornaments of every kind. There were 100 pounds weight of gold articles alone, which local tradition pointed out to Pausanius, as those of Agamemnon and his companions who were murdered by Aegisthus. He then wrote in English, Mycenae, "A narrative of Researches and Discoveries at Mycenae and Tyrus." In his explorations he was greatly assisted by his wife who is a native of Greece. Later excavations carried on at Hissarlik by Dr. Schliemann in 1882-4 in association with Dr. W. Dörpfeld, of Athens, have shown the 2nd, the burnt city, from the bottom (of the first city, the lowest and oldest) and the 6th from the top (the 6th or Lydian settlement, the 5th the Greek, the 4th the Roman and the 3rd and finally the Latin from the top) beneath Hissarlik, was probably the one whose siege and destruction is commemorated in the Iliad, as revealed in the blackened ruins of the conflagration found below the successive cities, in the buried remains of the Schain Gate, the conduits and washing troughs, and the great circuit walls and palaces of well dressed stone with treasures of gold and silver and finely wrought vases all unmistakably relics of the former existence of old Troy.

Dr. Schliemann died in Naples Dec. 26, 1890, in his 69th year and is buried in the Greek cemetery south of the Hissos. His body lies in the land he loved so well, an example of noble ambition and patient research, his devotion and enthusiasm for classical learning and heroic antiquity of Grecian civilization unequalled. A poor clergyman's son at New Buckow, in Macklenburg Schwerin, Germany, and leaving (enriched by his treasures found in gold and silver and his publications) his wife Sophia (Hastromenos of Athens) and their Andromache, just reached womanhood, and son Agamemnon, a boy of twelve, a small fortune. Dr. Heinrich Schliemann had a romantic career, his early

His Son's Marriage at Athens and Appointment as Diplomat to Wash., D. C. Residence at Athens. Publications. Discovery of Ancient Troy Beneath Hissarlik of Trojo-Hellenic Origin. Buried Treasures. Aeolic, Macedonian and Roman Periods. Analogies and Deductions. Destruction of Pompeii.

struggles having fully equalled those of most American captains of industry. He started as a cabin boy on an ocean-going vessel and it was not until after he had made a fortune as a military contractor during the Crimean war and as a "Forty-niner" in California, that he turned his attention to archaeology. It was in California that he obtained the American citizenship of which he was ever proud and which he retained through life. His son, Agamemnon Schliemann, now 33 years old, married the dau. of a Danish merchant, a native of Athens, who is considered one of the most beautiful women in Greece, and has just been appointed (1914) by the Premier to represent Larissa in the Greek Chamber of Deputies as Diplomat or Envoy to our National Capitol at Washington, D. C., for the regeneration of Greek politics from the recent war in the Balkans and the problems that confront his countrymen here in which he has taken much interest and is well versed having spent much time here before. One of the finest residences in Athens is the home of Dr. Schliemann. It is a square two-story oriental classic Greek structure of pure Pentelic marble and all around its facaded belvedere and roof garden, beautiful groups of statuary gleam white against the blue of the lucid Grecian skies. (See Stoddard's Lectures). Ilios, the city and country of the Trojans, by Dr. Henry Schliemann, explorative narrations of 1877-79, 800 pages, 1880, and Troja, narrative of 1881, explorations, 434 pages quarto, 1884, were his first publications, both published by Harper & Bros., New York.

Dr. Schliemann, as well as Dr. Dörpfeld and others in their extensive researches believed the Trojans to have Iudo-European, or Trojo-Hellenic and even later Franco-German affinities and that Hissarlik, on the Dardanelles, only 3 miles from the coast where it broadens into the wide Aegean Sea, the seat of old Troy, and Novium Ilium or New Troy occupies the site of Hissarlik, and without doubt identical with the Troy of Priam, as the reality of the main facts of the Homeric legend plainly show. Dr. Schliemann believed in the poet as the narrator of actual facts and he carried on a systematic investigation of the supposed neighborhood of ancient Troy and believes he has found at Hissarlik its veritable site.

In July, 1872, he discovered a very large collection of gold, silver, bronze and copper implements and weapons, household ornaments and utensils in the blackened ruins of the palace or temple walls, undoubtedly of great antiquity. He considers that these are a part of the treasures of ancient Troy, probably buried for safety at the time of its destruction by fire. The treasure consists of big diadems of gold, chains and pendants of gold, and golden ear-rings, all packed in a silver jar and bars of silver, with 8,700 small gold rings, discs, buttons and small bars of gold, silver vases, gold cups, electrum cups, silver daggers, etc. The whole of this treasure had been packed together and stowed away, probably in a secret chamber constructed in the Acropolis wall, in their hasty retreat, during the sack of Troy. He also found from above, the remains of towns or cities and houses, temples, baths and palaces of the three successive periods of the Aeolic, Macedonian and Roman, of which they correspond, and below these, the remains of at least one pre-historic settlement the age and origin of which are unknown but undoubtedly of the Teucer or Dardanus reign. These discoveries of Dr. Schliemann prove that the Homeric Troy, undoubtedly at Hissarlik, was an ancient seat of pre-Hellenic population. This makes it probable that the legend was founded on fact, the locality is so well defined and at that early period in detail and the claim which the Julii and other patrician families of Alban origin made to descent from Ascanius or Iulus, son of Aeneas, the supposed founder of Alba Longa, is entitled to the greatest credence in the foregoing conclusion, for in tracing the course, there are certain analogies and affinities all leading to this sequence in the essential elements of historical legends and traditional lore combined and confirmed in the embodiment of these later valuable discoveries.

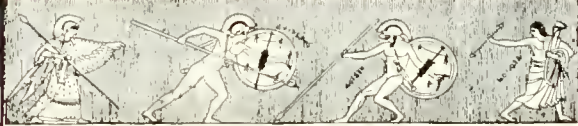
Perhaps the most famous description of the destruction of Pompeii by Vesuvius in the year 79 A. D. are the letters of Pliny the Younger. Both he and his uncle, Pliny the Elder, were near Pompeii at the time the city was destroyed but Pliny the Elder venturing too close to the scene was killed in its eruption and outthrow of streams of debris, ashes and molten lava, burying everything before it in its course to the sea. It is only in recent years that this city which had been buried for centuries was uncovered and exposed to light by the Italian government. Now the traveler can walk through the old streets of Pompeii, beneath which, or near by, are the ruins of Herculaneum which is said to have perished long before in a similar fate, a coincidence, in some respects an analogy, bearing upon the destruction of Troy and the ancient cities of the plain.



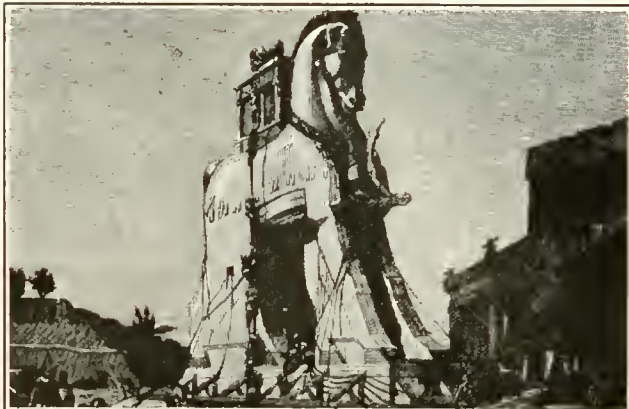
Paris at the Court of Menelaus and Helen.
(The Library of Congress, Wash., D. C.)



HISSARLIK,
THE PROBABLE SITE OF ANCIENT TROY. (From a photograph)



COMBAT BETWEEN ACHILLES AND HECTOR. (From a vase)



*The Trojan Horse & Fall of Troy
By Homer Paul Moller, Pupil of Jerome
& In Corcoran Art Gallery, Wash. D. C.*

The Story of Helen and Paris of Troy. Their Elopement Cause of Trojan War. Helen's Beauty in Early Life. Rivalry Among the Men. Escapades. Recoveries. Suitors. Marriage. Hermione Only Child. Paris Appears. Marriage Festival of Peleus and Thetes. The Apple of Discord. Flight of Helen and Paris. A Twenty Years' War. Death of Paris.

Of all the tragic romances that are known to human history, the eventful love liaison of Helen and Paris of Troy is the most sensational and remarkable episode. For twenty-five centuries it has tasked the resources of the plastic and graphic arts. It has been made the theme of poets and prose narrators. It has appeared and re-appeared in a thousand forms and still appeals as much to the sentimental imagination to-day as it did when Helen's elopement with Paris brought about the Trojan war.

"Oh say what heroes, fired by thirst of fame,

Or urged by wrongs, to Troy's destruction came."

Helen was the daughter of King Tyndareus, who ruled over the broadlands of Sparta. Even in her early youth Helen's fatal beauty seems to have caused a great deal of rivalry among the men and trouble began. She was forcibly abducted by Theseus, King of Greece, at the age of fifteen, and also his friend Pirithous had at the age of eleven carried her away and concealed her at Aphidnae, under the care of his mother Aethra. She was rescued from Theseus, however, by her brothers while the king was away from Athens and her brothers, Castor and Pollux, recovered her by force of arms at Attica from Aethra and she returned safely to Sparta her native country. Her fame as a beauty having spread abroad by these escapades, many suitors came and applied for her hand, among whom were Ajax, Teucer and Ulysses. There was one, however, of whom her father particularly approved. He was not handsome, nor great as a warrior, but he was wealthy and possessed a fund of common sense, which the old king considered necessary in the handling of Helen. Menelaus was the name of the accepted suitor. Helen's marriage to Menelaus could not be called a love match, but for eight years the beautiful young girl lived an apparently happy life and bore her husband one daughter, Hermione, her only child, who afterward married Neoptolimus or Pyhruss, son of Achilles. Then came Paris to disrupt the harmony of this household. But who was Paris and whence did he come? It is necessary here to go back a little and relate the life story of the other important character in this romantic love story. According to legend, the goddesses were engaged in a terrible quarrel. The trouble had been brought about by Eros, strife and envy, who had thrown into their midst a golden apple bearing the inscription, "To the fairest." At the marriage festival of Peleus and Thetes (Eros, Cupido, Cupid), the god of love prevailed, says Homer. Then a storm broke loose about the interpretation of the words, whence to this day we hear the expression, "The apple of discord." To decide who was truly fairest, the ladies after long wrangling fell upon the strange device of leaving the decision to a handsome shepherd called Paris, who led his flock on Mount Ida, son of the old King Priam. This was near the city of Troy and overlooking that fabled Hellespont which loving Leander swam across so many times to meet his love Hero, dau. of Leonidas. Paris at that time had no acquaintance with the celestial ladies. He was to make it, fatally. They offered him bribes: Ceres, riches; Clio, wisdom; Juno, power; but Venus won the apple by promising the shepherd, who was in reality a prince, the most beautiful woman in the world as a loving wife. She directed him to Sparta, where lived the lovely Helen "fairest of the fair." He arrived when King Menelaus was away in Crete to visit him on the pretence of sacrificing to Apollo and was entertained in his absence as customary, befitting a Trojan prince, but shamefully betrayed him by prevailing upon Helen, whose love was reciprocal at first sight, to elope with him, causing, as they say, the Trojan war. It was the story of the eternal triangle enacted in its first version. At this time Helen was at the height of her beauty, "A daughter of the gods, divinely tall and most divinely fair," Tennyson says. An authentic portrait is of course impossible, but according to the most creditable information Helen's hair was as fine spun gold, her eyes large of violet blue, her complexion clear and white, her mouth small and her lips a veritable Cupid's bow, the ideal Grecian type. The flight of Queen Helen and her lover was not discovered for some time but when it was a summons was sent to Troy demanding her return. She refused to comply with this request and her refusal brought about a twenty years' war. Ten years were consumed in preparations and ten years in actual fighting. As the war dragged on Helen's position became a most critical and serious one. Her mind was divided between her love for Paris and regret for what she had lost. Bitterness against her was rampant and it did not escape the dreadful cause of the prolonged bloodshed and disaster, though

Oeone. Troy Succumbs to the Greeks. Marriage to Deiphobus. Menelaus' Revenge. Reconciliation. Return to Sparta. Helen's Vanity and Premature Death. Helen Honored by Greek Temples. Dau. of Leda and Tyndares. Leda, the Swan. A Fitting Tribute. Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women." The Rape of Thesus. Iphigenia. Castor and Pollux.

her beauty and grace kept even the hostile in awe and admiration. Finally Paris fell a martyr to his love, mortally wounded by Philecietes and on being refused succor by the magic power of his first love and slighted nymph Oeone of Mt. Ida, died and soon after Troy succumbed to the Greeks who had "launched a thousand ships and burned the topless towers of Ilium." After the death of Paris, Helen voluntarily married his brother Deiphobus and finally after the taking of Troy in order to recover the favor of Menelaus she betrayed him into his hands and he also was slain. Menelaus at last victorious determined to put an end to the cause of all the trouble. But again Helen's marvelous beauty manifested itself and exerted a powerful influence over him and now becoming reconciled, he took her back with him to Sparta and the scene which commenced with murder, ended in a renewal of love.

The exact condition of Helen's life and death after reaching home is somewhat obscure but one version has it that she died a victim of her wilful pride and vanity. One day Helen sent her daughter for a mirror. Looking into its depths she found her beauty gone and not wishing to outlive her loveliness she died by her own hand, herself a victim to the beauty which had proven fatal to all who beheld it. Perhaps if Helen the beautiful lived to-day she would hardly be called so, as cultivation and civilization have so improved and beautified the human race that types have changed and what was worshipped as beautiful hundreds of years ago would pass unnoticed in the galaxy of the beautiful women of to-day. It is said Helen was honored by the Greeks as a goddess of beauty and after her death the Spartans built her a temple at Therapne which had power of giving beauty to all comely women who entered it. Others say after the death of Menelaus she was driven from Sparta and that her death was caused by the attendants of Polyxo, who was made a widow by the Trojan war, and who disguised as furies strangled her as she went to bathe in the river, the crime of Polyxo being expiated at the temple which the Rhodians erected at Dentritis to her memory.

Homer says she was the daughter of Leda and Tyndares of Sparta and she has been likened by Zeus, Greek Divinity, unto "Leda the Swan" in the gracefulness of her figure, majestic appearance and the tragic manner of her death. As a fitting tribute we will close with Tennyson, who meant no other than Helen of Troy when he was inspired to write the following verse in his poem "A Dream of Fair Women."

"At length I saw a lady within call,
Stilller than chiselled marble standing there;
A daughter of the gods divinely tall
And most divinely fair."

And in another verse of the same poem.

"I had great beauty; ask thou not my name;
No one can be more wise than Destiny,
Many drew swords and died; where e'er I came
I brought calamity."

It is a curious coincidence and evidence of the custom and barbarity of the times that during her youth when she was wooed by a number of suitors all of whom were kings and princes of neighboring tribes and being at one time abducted by Pirithous at the age of eleven and concealed at Aphidnae under the care of his mother Aether for a while, and later when she was 15 years of age carried off by Theseus, the King of Attica, bearing him a daughter, Iphigenia, and only was recovered by her brothers Castor and Pollux by force of arms, that her father bound these suitors with an oath to join in assisting her future husband, whoever he might be, to regain her should she be taken from him by force by a disappointed suitor, being undoubtedly something of a flirt or coquette, and thus showing the charming power and fatality of beauty.

"O what was woman's beauty made for, if not in her youth
Employed to make conquests, that serve for her use."
"O what was love made for, if it was not for this
The same amidst sorrow and transport and bliss." (Moore).

Elopement of Helen and Paris. Agamemnon's Fleet. Ulysses' Stratagem and Return Home. The Trojan War. Wrath of Achilles. The Captive Damsel Briseis. Agamemnon's Captive, Chryseis, Returned and Achilles Taken Instead. Greeks Near Defeat. Patroclus in Achilles' Armor. Slain by Hector. Achilles, the Lion-hearted, Aroused. Battling of Hector and Achilles.

When, therefore, Paris being well received and reciprocally enamored easily persuaded and captured her and they rashly fled to Troy shortly after her marriage to Menelaus in his absence at Athens, hence Agamemnon the King of the Mycenaeans, who were the strongest of all the tribes and were the progenitors of the Greeks, called together these aforesaid suitors from Asia, Greece and all the isles, and sailed with many ships to besiege Troy and re-capture Helen, in avenge of the insult to King Menelaus of Sparta, with all the angered indiscriminate slaughter in retaliation incident to the occasion.

They were nine years in getting there and making preparations for the siege and ten years more in battling before the well nigh god-built walls and then would not have succeeded but for resorting to one of their number, Ulysses, the crafty King of Ithaca, who conceived through the oracles the stratagem of the wooden horse, as constructed by Epeus, that figured so largely in the taking of the impregnable city and the recovery of Helen, with the captives and destruction which followed. And it was nine years after that, through diverse winds, stress and storm, before Ulysses returned home, an old man, to his faithful wife Penelope who had also been beset with many suitors to disperse and tell the story of his wanderings and misfortunes and adventures by sea and land, after the war, as given in the *Odyssey*.

The "Trojan War and wrath of Achilles." The short lay, or war song, which is extremely ancient and the nucleus of Homer's *Iliad* gives in recital mainly the events of a few days which transpired during the last year of the great conflict. It was a long siege, for that within their walls the Trojans seemed invulnerable and did not dare to come out and fight a pitched battle against the Greeks because of Achilles, son of King Peleus and Thetis, the bravest of the Greeks in the war against Troy, with 50 vessels manned by his Myrmidon followers from the court of King Lycomodes, a warrior so terrible that none of the Trojans could match him, not even Hector, the greatest of the besieged people. During the war Achilles took to his tent a captive damsel Briseis of Lynessus, one of the conquered cities in the early campaign against Troy, and this girl King Agamemnon claimed from him in place of his own captive Chryseis taken at Chaleis, 3 miles from Aulis, the rendezvous of their ships in one of their raids near Troy, whom the oracles (Apollo Athena) had ordered to be returned to her father a Priest of Apollo, of Athena at Chrysa. Achilles angered in the highest degree, but scorning to take arms against the leader of his host and thereby foment civil warfare withdrew from the army. In consequence the fate of battle changed ever. For nine years the Greeks and their allies hold in close siege the city of Priam. On the plains beneath the walls of the capital the warriors of the two armies fight in general battle or contend in single encounter and even on Olympus the gods watched breathlessly, but with Achilles away disaster hovered nearer and nearer the army of the Greeks. But though he knew of their losses, as Hector and Pandarus, a son of Lycaon, the leader of the Lycians, drove them back to their ships which he set on fire at one time and almost succeeded in burning their fleet. Achilles still angered remained in his tent. (The Roman Legions always lived in camps). At last his friend Patroclus fearing that final ruin would come upon the army besought Achilles at least to allow him to wear the famous armor saying "that to take his chariot and assume his armor," the sight of it alone would strike such terror into the hearts of the Trojans that victory might return to the Greek side. In Achilles' armor Patroclus performed prodigies of valor and Priam himself is slain by the hand of Neoptolemus, who was afterward also one of the Greek heroes hidden in the wooden horse, but at last he found himself confronting Hector, and this greatest of the Trojans, more than a match for any save Achilles" slew Patroclus. The news of the death of Patroclus roused the "Lion-hearted Achilles" from his moodiness. Calling upon his mother Thetis, one of the goddesses of the sea, to aid him, he secured a wonderful suit of armor from Vulcan, the god of the forge and patron of armorers, in place of the armor which had become the prize of Hector by the death of Patroclus. In this armor Achilles rushed to the field alone, the Greeks following him in a confused, but eager, mass. Before this onrush the Trojans fell back, broke into flight and retreated helter-skelter to the gates of Troy, losing a man at every step through the vengeance of Achilles, when Memnon, son of Tithonus, half brother of Priam and Eos (Aurora), was slain by Achilles after having himself slain Antiochus, the Son of Nestor, King of Pylus, who was the son of Neleus and Chloris. Alone the hero would

Hector Slain by Achilles and Dragged Around the Walls of Troy. Body Restored to Priam and Achilles Afterwards Marries Polyxena, the Captured Dau. of Priam. An Atonement. Paris Kills Achilles and Neoptolemus Slays Paris. Funeral of Hector as Given by Homer. Neoptolemus, Andromache, Hermione and Orestes. Diana of the Ephesians. Astyanax's Tragic Death. Helenus.

have followed into the town and stormed the citadel but Apollo, taking the form of a warrior, engaged him in combat, then fled, drawing away Achilles long enough for the Trojans to enter and shut the scaean gates. Hector, who felt that he had ordered the advance to the fatal field stood without the gate to resist Achilles. But when he saw the form of Achilles thundering down upon him, the heart of Hector forsook him and he fled, the Greek champion pursuing. At last, in order to give him courage, Athene appeared in the form of his brother Deiphobus and seeing that they were two to one Hector thought there might be a chance of resistance against Achilles, but as soon as the combat was joined, Athene disappeared, leaving the battle to Hector. The issue was not doubtful and Hector fell. With more barbarity than would have been expected in a mighty warrior, Achilles scorned Hector's dying plea that his body should have due burial and exulted over his fallen foe by telling him of the disgrace that awaited his corpse. Then fastening the body by the heels to the axle of his chariot wheels he dragged it back and forth, thrice round the walls, before the gates of Troy. At last the aged Priam, King of Troy, humbling himself went to Achilles' tent to beg the body of his son, which was finally restored to him and as a ransom, we are told that soon after Achilles made a contract of marriage with Polyxena, the captured daughter of the Trojan King, and it is said that their ashes with that of Patroclus were placed in an urn and buried on the promontory of Sigeum as a propitiatory sacrifice and that sometime after Achilles slew Hector, Paris killed Achilles, shooting him, with an arrow in the heel, "his vulnerable part," in the temple of Apollo, others say at the scaean gate, and that Paris was slain afterward by Achilles' son, Neoptolemus, in revenge. The Iliad closes with a recital of the funeral ceremonies of the Trojans over the mighty Hector, as given by Homer:

"Perform ye Trojans! what the rites require. And fell the forests for a funeral pyre;
Twelve days, nor foes, nor secret ambush dread! Achilles graunts these honors to the dead,

Thus commands Priam the King, of sorrow not joy. A great funeral is given to the hero of Troy."

Athene leads the combats of the Aegenetan heroes against Troy, in which Patroclus and Orestes were slain and the combat around the bodies of each as related in the Iliad. The first works to presage this period are the marble groups from the pediment of the temple of Aphaia at Aegina, attributed to Paeomos of Thrace by Pausanius.

Neoptolemus, or Pyrus, returned with rich spoils and brought back Andromache, the wife of Hector, as a captive and settled in Epirus and she bore a son Molossus, and later on he married Hermione, dau. of Menelaus and Helen, when he had gone to Pithia to restore Peleus to the throne, and she afterward became very jealous of him and conspired with her former lover Orestes and the Delphi to slay him, who also claimed her hand and she then married soon after.

Andromache was the wife of Hector (Iliad VI, 395) and dau. of Eëtion, prince of Thebes in Mysia. Her father and seven brothers had fallen by the hand of Achilles when their town was taken by him. Her mother, ransomed at a high price, was slain by Diana of the Ephesians. (Iliad VI, 428). To Hector, Andromache bore a son Astyanax, whose death by the Greeks she was forced to look on as he was cast headlong from the walls, and when her husband, also slain by them, and Troy taken and the captives apportioned, she fell to Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles, and Pyrrus or Deidamia, one of the daughters of Lycomedes of Seyros, with whom she went to Phthia and Epirus and there bore him sons Molossus, Pielus and Pergamus, after which Neoptolemus having been slain by Orestes or the Delphinians at Delphi instigated by the jealousy of Hermione, his first wife, whom Orestes her former lover then married and who also claimed her hand, and finally left her to the Trojan seer Helenus, brother of Hector, who had followed him and who now married her and governed the kingdom of Molossia for her sons. After the death of Helenus, to whom she borne a son Cestrinus, she returned to Asia Minor with her youngest son Pergamus (by Neoptolemus) who there founded a town named after himself near Troy. The tragic poets found a favorite subject in the events of her life and in her faithful and affectionate character as the wife of Hector. In the works of art, the death of Astyanax, and the farewell scene between

Seizure of Polyxena by Pyrrhus, in Marble by Fedi. The Book of Invasions. French and Belgians in Cornwall after Phoenicians. Brigantia in Spain. Britain's Five Nations. Legendary English History. Peerage Book. Mostyn Hall Roll.

Andromache and Hector (Iliad VI, 323) were represented, the latter it is said in a painting which drew tears from Portia, the wife of Brutus (Plutarch, Brut. 23), and later the fine but sad historical statue, by Fedi, the Florentine sculptor of Florence, 1865, in Loggia, of Seizure of Polyxena by Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, King of Epirus, with the beautiful dau. of Hecuba in his arms as captive, and beside him stoops the imploring mother with outstretched hands and at his feet beneath the prostrate form of the vanquished, lifeless brother, Paris, whom he has slain.

In the Book of Invasions is the Milesian story that through the very ancient discovery of the lead and tin mines of Cornwall the Venetians and Carthaginians induced the Spanish to settle there in Britain at a very early date, and is supposed to have attracted trade with Tyrian merchants before the arrival of the Romans, and Milton says, "Sure enough are we that Britain hath been anciently termed 'Albion,' from its high cliffs, both by the Greeks and the Romans, from likeness to their own."

"Proud Albion bowed to Caesar and numerous lords before,
To Picts, to Danes, to Normans and many masters more."

A Semitic race, the Phoenicians settled in Cornwall and the tin and lead tempted the French and Belgians to come also and it is probable that other people came over from Spain to Ireland and settled there where the Celtic-Iberian type is still preserved. (Dickens). Among the names which appear in the pedigree, which of course carried it back to Noah and survivors of the deluge, are several worthy of the attention of Archaeologists, namely, Breogan or Bregan, Eber Scot, Goedaldus, Fenius, Farsaid, Allait, Nüaden, Sru and Esra.

Breogan, a Milesian, according to the legend was the grandfather of Galam or Milesius who founded Brigantia in Spain under King Melisus and came to Ireland, through Lugaid, grandson of Bregantus, and to Scotland through Scotia, or Scota, the dau. of Pharioh of Miletus under Renda. And Bede, at the beginning of the 8th century, the most learned man of his time, tells us that Britain contains five nations, the Angles, Britons, Scots (Militians), Picts (Sythians), and Latins, each in its own dialect.

The Celts obtained Ireland at a pre-historic period and the early history is enveloped in fable. The Milesian inhabitants of Ireland, according to the legendary history of the country, are descended from King Milesius of Spain, whose two sons conquered the Island 1300 B. C., and established a new order of nobility. (B. H. Smart, Eng. lex., 1787-1872).

The ethnic legends in the long continuance of tribal government and the existence of a special class of muses, sages and scribes, whose duty it was to preserve the genealogies of the ruling families and keep in memory the deeds of their ancestors and so long pedigrees and stories of persons, battles and events were recorded and finally compared and committed to writing. The preparing and continuing of these pedigrees was one of the duties of the ancient bards and sennachies, who transmitted their knowledge of family history from generation to generation until it has come down to us, and upon the whole there seems to be a large amount of truth in what they have written and thus transferred for our inspection and approval. The result has been the construction of a most extraordinary legendary history which under the constant care of official guides has acquired a completeness and fulness with a certain degree of consistency which is remarkable and in the 11th and 12th centuries this legendary history was fitted with a chronology and synchronized with the annals of historical nations and fully believed, sanctioned and approved by King and prelate in the 14th century.

Take out and examine almost any peerage book and you will find it filled with ancestral names whose presence is much more difficult to explain than that of the fly in the amber, and as you descend in the social scale the fictions are liable to multiply, from the pedigrees of the landed gentry to the family tree proudly cherished in hundreds of middle class homes of old England's dignities and forefathers. But these lineages, aspiring as they are, are often of an untimely or presumptive growth as compared with others that are held and claimed with seeming honesty and undoubtedly have very much to substantiate them. At Mostyn hall you may see a vellum roll seven yards long headed by no less famous an ancestor than "Adam, son of God," also another pedigree at the college of heralds starts thus modestly with "Adam and Eve, our first parents in the garden of Eden," and so down through the endless generations.

Ireland and Wales Family Tree. Bede roll of Posterity Scottish Kings. England and France Rests Mostly with the Norman and Saxon Invaders and Greek Heroes. First Frankish History. Limburg, Laon and Franconia. Nibelungen Lied, or Siegfried Saga or the Franks.

Ireland and Wales have many a family tree which traces descent with unerring hand from the same remote region and carries it through unchallenged and unbroken to the end in its long and famous line of ancestral heroes. The formidable Bede roll 731 A. D., of the posterity of Fergus of 104 Kings of Scotland received by Boethius (Roman phil. and stats., 470-525, and also the later Scot. hist., 1465-1536, of same name), and rendered classical by Buchanan (the Scottish hist. and poet, 1506-1582), in virtue of whom James 6th claimed to rule the ancient kingdom and whose portraits still frown grimly upon the walls of the gallery of Holyrood Castle, of divine hereditary right and continuance.

But France and England seem to be content to let theirs rest mostly with the invading Roman, Saxon and Norman chieftains, or the Greek heroes, survivors of the great Trojan war, in their dispersion and settlements there. When their history begins, the Franks are in three groups, mostly on the left bank of the Rhine from Mainz to the sea. It is, however, quite certain that in earlier days the Salian Franks dwelt also on the right or German bank where Caesar found them, for "if the Romans pressed on them, ere long they began to press on the Romans in return." The oldest Frankish land was on the Rhine. Limburg was one of the first conquests of the invading Franks who established themselves and proclaimed their first kings there. Laon was one of the principal towns of the kingdom of the Franks and the possession of it was often disputed. In the middle of the 3rd century these Franks began to press into the first and second Germany from the left bank of the Rhine, from Alsace to the sea, in the formation of Franconia, and in the 5th century in France from the Rhine to the Somme. Henceforth we find plenty of Franks taking service under the empire and their future history falls under that of France.

It is to the Franks that the great Teutonic epic poem, "the Nibelungen Lied" (or Siegfried Saga) of the 13th century properly belongs. There are 28 Teutonic manuscript copies between the 13th and 16th centuries. Ten are complete, 18 fragmentary and their early history is hopelessly mixed up with legend. It is here in connection with the National Epic of the German Iliad that one finds evidences of departed glory. This is the Danube's song of chivalry. One half of the imperishable poem being bound up with the legendary Rhine. Kronhilde, at the outset lives at the court of her brother Gunther, King of the Burgundians, at Worms, his capital, 437 A. D., and the Franks had already established a station here in 263 A. D., on what was then the barbaric world. Brunhilde (a goddess of war, as the word signified), a warrior Virgin in the German epic, who promised to be the bride of the man who could conquer, in three trials in hurling the lance, in throwing the stone and in leaping after the stone when thrown. Her story forms a large part of the cycle of ancient German romance, and of the sleeping Brunhilde (a goddess of war, as the word signified), a warrior Virgin in the German epic Segurd, or Siegfried, son of Seigmund and Seigling, the King and Queen of the Netherlands, at Rhineland. He is a flawless hero, strong, brave, loyal and generous and he marries her and after his death in the second rendering she becomes the wife of Etzel, King of the Goths. In its first appearance Siegfried, the hero of the old German Epic Nibelungen Lied, Prince of the Netherlands and owner of the Nibelungen hoard, his widow or wife Kriemhild, or Chriemhild, represented as a woman of the rarest grace and beauty, is sister of Gunther, King of Burgundy. Gunther's wife, the envious Brunhilda, causes him to be murdered by her friend Hagen, one of Gunther's followers, to obtain the coveted hoard, but Gunther in revenge afterwards slays Hagen, the contemptible dwarf hero.

Siegfried cannot easily be identified with any historical personage. "In this colossal figure are combined what Greece divided, the heroic strength of Achilles and the passion for travel of Ulysses." (Michalet Trans.) He is represented as having slain a dragon, vanquished the ancient fabled royal race of the Nibelungen, and taken away their immense treasures of gold and gems of their King Nibelunar. He woos and finally wins the beautiful Chriemhild, but is treacherously killed by the fierce and covetous Hagen, who seeks the treasures he has won and buries them beneath the Rhine. King Gunther, brother of Chriemhild, a hero whose adventures are also related, slays Hagen sometime after he has revealed the resting place of the treasure, with the sword of Siegfried, "Balmung," coincidentally, here as noted, as the "Durunder" of Orlando "that clove the rock," the "Excalibar" of Arthur the invisible, or the "Burglay" of St. Bevins of Southampton.

Worms, Old Capital of Burgundian Franks. Heldenbuch or Book of Heroes a Later Tale. Hornen Siegfried. House of Swartzburg. Tourani Capital of Clovis. The Rosengarten. Residence of Chas. 1st. Romance of Eginhard and Emma. Salian Franks and Salic Laws. Descendants of the Conquerors.

Rudiger was the faithful squire of Chriemhild, margrave of Beechlaren and ambassador of Etzel, King of the East Goths, a Gascon Knight of King Pepin, in subsequent adventures with Roderic, last King of the Visigoths of Spain in 711 A. D. To become Etzel's wife she consents and is associated with Theodorie the Great, King of the Ostrogoths, 455-526 A. D., of the Burgundian Kingdom of the Franks and with their treasures go to Worms, the gay capital of the old Burgundian Kingdom, where they remain in regal splendor and peace for some time but after a while fall in a revolt of Attila, King of the East Goths or Huns (453 A. D., Turanian or Asiatic race), his brother, over their Nibelungen hoard.

This was followed later by the "Heldenbuch" in the 15th century by a German Kasper von der Rohm, in his *Hersiod "Book of Heroes,"* especially diverting from the first two by the introduction of a number of names and incidents arbitrarily adapted to the history of the Gothic, Lombard, Burgundian and Hunnic wars during the 5th and 6th centuries.

There are no prose romances on these themes, but the mythical hero Siegfried, called Hornen Siegfried, gave his name to the French and English of King Horn, and Rimenhild being derived from Chriemhild, wife of Siegfried.

The house of Swartzburg in Thuringia is one of the oldest and noblest in Germany. The village nestles in a lovely valley at the foot of an isolated hill crowned by the ancient castle of the princely line, and tradition traces its descent from Wittekind and the kings of the Franks. Its historical ancestors were the counts of Kafernburg from which the counts of Schwarzburg sprang about first of the 13th century. The name Gunther then became the distinctive name for members of this house, whose last Count Gunther 11th, passed away in 1552.

Tourani, the Flemish capital of Clovis, on the frontier between France and Germany, was one of the first places conquered by the Franks. The Burgundians took Yondwurm, now Worms, and made it their capital and Drusus is said to have erected a fort on the left bank of the Rhine on the spot in 14 B. C. The site of the town and its name appears in many of the heroic legends of that people. King Gunther and Brunhilde held their court there and Siegfried there wooed the fair Chriemhild. The Rosengarten, often mentioned in these legends, lay on the opposite bank of the Rhine. Under the Francians this town was also important and was the frequent residence of Charlemagne and his successors. The scene of the graceful and historical romance and marriage of Eginhard and Emma, the beautiful dau. of Charlemagne, was laid here, as well as that of his oldest dau. Bertha to his secretary, Angilbert. It is not till the days of Hlodowig or Chas. the 1st, that any light is thrown on their institutions. The "Lex Salica," the law of the Salian Franks, and the "Lex Ripuarea" of which the origin was a little later, founded undoubtedly on the earlier Agrarian Roman law, belong probably to the end of the 5th and the early part of the 6th centuries. This half legendary royal rivalry finds expression in the regency strife between the haughty high-born Brunehaut, wife of Sigebert, King of Austrasia, 561-613, and Fredegonde, 545-596, the low-born consort of Chilperic, 1st King of Neustria, 539-584, in the early ruling of the Queen Mothers, as regents for their young sons Chilperic 2nd, and Theobert 2nd, and Theodorie 2nd, of the Franks in 598 (*Enc. Brit.*, vol. 9, page 530) on which the so-called Salic law of France was afterward based, "that no woman was to wear the crown." It ran as follows: "De terra vero nulla in muliere hereditus est, sed ad virilem sexum qui fratres fuerint tota terra partenest." (Inheritance is never through a woman, but lands descend through families by the male line). And up to the time of the Revolution the French noblesse prided themselves on being "the proud descendants of the conquerors" in the representatives of the Franks of Hlodowig, or of Chas. the Great (Charlemagne). Salic is one of those Teutonic laws of the early Middle Ages as regards their previous history, nothing is known with certainty, but it is probable that they who occupied the Batavian island in 290 A. D., were conquered by Constantus Chlorus, and we find a connection, "the Sigambri and the Sali and the Franks at one time inhabited the town of Sicumbria and were called Roman refugees," and this accounts for the Sigumbrian cohort in the Thracian War in 26 A. D. St. Remiginus, when he baptized Clovis, exhorted him, "Mitris depone colla Sicumber" (*Greg. Tur.* 11-13) (Bow the necks of the Sicumbrians under the mitre, that is, in submission to the authority of the church) and Venantius Fortunatus (V-4) says to King Charibert, "curm ses progenitus clara de gente Sygamber" (born of the

Genovra in Ardennes. Goethe's Poem of Hermann and Dorothea. Count Siegfried and Successors. The Franks in Gaul, Afterward France. The Salian Franks in Belgium and Maine, France. Feudal System Begins. The 13th Century in France and Italy. Flemish School of Art. The Van Eycks. Vander Weydens. Vandyke. Rubens.

illustrious Sygumbrian clan). Genovera, wife of Count Palatine Siegfried of Mayenfield, in the time of Charles Martel, left behind by her husband while on a march against the Saracens, when on his return found her in the forest of the Ardennes where, on being traduced, she had fled from his malicious accusers and murderous intent and estrangement, to final reconciliation, which gave rise to Genevieve, the heroine of a ballad by Coleridge. Wolfgang Goethe's poem (1779) of the Teutonic warrior and hero Hermann and Dorothea the heroine, 16 B. C. to 21 A. D. Hermann of Luxemburg, a prince of the Cherusci, who had been educated at Rome, vanquished the Roman Quintilus Barus at Detmold in 14 A. D., but was overthrown by Germanicus, son of Drusus, near Minden in 16 A. D., his wife Thusnelda, being taken a prisoner to Rome by her own father, and Hermann afterward being slain by his own kinsman, 21 A. D. (He is better known by his Latin name Armenius in history).

The founder of the first line of counts was Siegfried, who acquired the castle of Luxemburg in A. D. 963. Count Siegfried (Sigifroi) obtained Ardenne in Luxemburg, Netherlands, in 1354, and then passed to, or was seized by, Philip, Duke of Burgundy, in 1451. Count Eustice of Boulogne, the hero of the first crusade, whose son died King of Jerusalem in 1100, being a former proprietor.

Even long before the fall of Rome the Franks were on the soil of Gaul, laying there the foundations of the French nation and monarchy. In the 3d century, 287 A. D., we find Franks upon the left bank of the Rhine at Swabia, the most dangerous enemies of the Romans, later in 407 A. D. the chief tribe, the Salian Franks, in Belgium and throughout Maine in France. Among their several chieftains at this time was Chlodwig, or Clovis. Upon the break up of the Roman empire in the West, Clovis conceived the ambition of erecting a kingdom upon the ruins of the Roman power. He attacked Syagrius, the Roman governor of Gaul, and at Soissons, 486 A. D., gaining a decisive victory over his forces. Thus was destroyed forever in Gaul that Roman authority established among its barbarian tribes more than five centuries before by the conquests of Julius Caesar. Among these barbarians too were our ancestors. The destruction of the Roman empire in the west by the German barbarians is one of the most momentous events in history. It marks a turning point in the fortunes of mankind, of times and feelings which we can hardly hope to make the rising generation comprehend. In destruction of the Roman authority, the Frankish feudal system begins in the after regeneration and reformation of the Middle Ages and the dawn of peace.

No period in the history of civilization is of more moment than the 13th century. This was especially true of France and Italy and Flanders became the metropolis of the world and which marked the spirit of the occasion in the numerous schools of learning, science and art.

In the 13th to 15th centuries the Flemish School of Art reached its ascendancy. The Van Eycks, Hubert 1366-1426, and Jean 1390-1440, stand at the head and the Van der Weydens, Roger Sr., and Jr., the most able pupils in the new expression, as practiced among very different technical method from that usually employed by the Florentine artists, "painting in tempera" and then glazing it over in transparent oil colors on unprimed linen showing the fibres of the canvas. "Worship of the Lamb," in panels in Ghent, 1432, by Hubert, his masterpiece, is the noblest creation of the Flemish school and "the Arnolfini" a portrait by Jean, 1433, in National Gallery, finished in minute detail and life-like coloring cannot be surpassed by any other school. In religious subjects, "The Entombment of Christ," by Roger Van der Weyden the elder, 1400-1464, in the National Gallery, is one of the loveliest pictures in the world, both as a figure painting and from its exquisite miniature landscape and town in the distance all glowing with the warm light of the setting sun, and "St. Mary Magdalene," by the younger Roger Van der Weyden, 1450-1520, is in color and minute detail magnificent beyond all description, and in the 16th century, Rubens, Flemish painter 1577-1640, not only excels, but stands at the head as a portrait painter and master of portraiture. "The Assumption of the Virgin" at Antwerp, and among others which are the "Chapeau de Poil" in National Gallery, well shows were among the greatest and most renowned pictures the world has ever seen, and his great number of pictures are to be found in all the galleries of Europe.

Later Sir Anthony Van Dyke, Flemish portrait painter, 1599-1641, is one of the most brilliant figures in the history of art. Among religious work his "Crucifixions" in the

Music Also Hath its Charms. German Music and Masters. Bach. Handel. Mozart. Beethoven. Schubert. Wagner. Others. Marvelous Operas, Symphonies and Cantatas. "The Quest of the Toilers."

great Cathedrals, and other works in the galleries of Europe, are termed the finest pictures in the world. Rubens (Peter Paul), Flemish painter 1577-1640, the most eminent representative of Flemish art and one of the greatest painters of any school, in his "Descent from the Cross" and other great works, as a contemporary and coworker, was exceptional, precisely through the sweep and power of his imagination, but Van Dyke, applying the same principles to portrait painting was no less exceptional and attained to a degree of excellence and perfection seldom if ever equalled before. (Art critic).

Music also hath its charms. It is mostly to Germany that we are to look for the art and science of music, "that concord of sweet sounds," or to be more exact, "that fine vocal or instrumental art of which the object is to utter and arouse emotion by successions of harmonious blendings and combinations of ordered and regulated sounds, pleasing to the ear and soul of man," of which she has attained to a perfection unparalleled in her compositions, productions and contributions in her Universities and conservatories under such an array of masters as Sachs, 1494-1576; Bach, 1685-1750; Handel, 1685-1759; Gluck, 1714-1787; Hayden, 1732-1809; Martini, 1741-1816; Mozart, 1756-1791; Beethoven, 1770-1827; Schubert, 1797-1828; Schuman, 1810-1856; Chopin, 1810-1849; Liszt, 1811-1886; Mendelssohn, 1809-1847; Wagner, 1813-1883; Rubenstein, 1829; and others in the great schools and academies at Leipsic, 1842, Munich, Berlin, Brussels and Paris which finally extended to London and South Kensington, Eng., in 1876 and all over Europe and America in the marvellous operas, symphonies, cantatas and Te Deums of the great Cathedrals of sacred music in pealing forth, "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth and good will to man."

"The Quest of the Toilers, or How the Old Gave Way to the New." (Selected).

"The world is old, the way is long; its undaunted toilers ply their ceaseless labors still. A heavy laden weary throng ambition lures and cheers them on, ascending now the far famed cloud capped hill.

Progression's hill top they must climb, its mist clad, gloomy summit hid from sight. Where're they go, what e're they do! "Perfection is a thing sublime, not yet revealed to mortal's light."

From morn to noon and late at night, through thick and thin, they work to win, and gain the right.

From east, from west, from north, from south of every race, the free, the slave, the man, the child,

Bravely forward they journey on and venture forth, an eager throng, into the untrodden boundless wild.

They still pursuing struggle on, an anxious stream, in art, in craft, in thought, to rise up higher.

I see them in procession pass, as in a dream, half marvelling they never rest nor tire. Onward they press and go, to toil and delve, "for such the plan, to finish the work their sires began."

Their fathers' paths they leave behind, revered perhaps, but "Time and tide must bear them on."

And oft they sadly call to mind the great eventful past, irredeemably lost and gone. Half joy, half sorrow, the long and toilsome way, all fraught with unimagined change. Transient the Past, an honored day, by genius wrought, the dim veiled Future new and strange.

So goes the old with long enduring hope and fear, and in comes the new with promised cheer.

What is the present? great or mean? noble or worthless their new untried advance. A tragic or a gladsome scene? or some strange fantasy, and interlude of hope and chance. The toilers discard the old and see not as they go, on and on they bend beneath their burdens weight.

The way is long and steep, but as in Moab, Nebo led to view, they yearn to know the hidden issue of their book of fate

How they come and go, from school and church, to college dome, "the royal road to knowledge still unknown."

"The Toilers." (Continued).

The darkness still obscures the day, but aspiring Faith's all mighty tidal wave,
Bears into the bright glimmerings as of the hand of Midas far away, success to the
dauntless spirits of the brave.
So toiling man doth leave behind the vag'ries and follies of the o'erlived Past, he did so
long revere
And excelling in the unstable Present, a joyful band, find a more glorious and perfect
future drawing near.
So came the host from far and wide, to strive and strain, the precious goal and honored
prize to gain.

They'll leave behind them as they wisely rise, the mount of Progress ever climbing higher,
All wars of malice, hatred, ignorance and greed, with error, misery and vice, fraught of
envy, evil, anger, or low desire.
Striving only for the right, and law and order to prevail, toward all that's good and true
and dear
Among them we may gladly hail the incoming generation new, fraught with Truth and
virtne without fear.
They'll begin this new era's dawn to teach, the rising days, the better ways of peace to
reach.

They'll surely help to reform, uplift, upbuild and better this seemingly grim old, but
plastic earth.
Around the world, in every city, village, hamlet, town, until attained from palace to cot-
tage hearth.
Let's join hearts and hands as they journey on, in spreading peace and comfort, joy and
brother love,
And in so doing will extend and fulfill the prophecy and wish of Christ and will of God
above.
With him in sight, from present wrong to eternal right, the darksome way shall end in
heavenly light.
Thus attaining, step by step, since time began, we see the ready gain and steady rise of
man.

Retrospection, Progression, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Object: To Enlarge the Horizon of Our Brotherhood; to Illuminate the Dim Pages of Ancient History. We Submit This Genealogical Research to Friends and Members of the Family. Quickly Available from the Reference Helps. Of Interest and Value to Heads and Descendants. Interesting Romances, Facts and Events.

"If a man write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better basket than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door." Ralph Waldo Emerson, "the sage of Concord," Synopsis. With all the wealth of knowledge which is contained in innumerable libraries in the lure of books, there is a place for one, I trust, to find favor with the mystic shrine of the muses, to bring out of the dark corners and recesses of past ages, to learn the strange legends of a great people and their undaunted heroes, "that maketh truth to burn more radiantly in the lamp of discovery, whose adventures and explorations enlarge the vision and extend the horizon of our brotherhood." The compiler has endeavored to make an interesting collection of romance, incidents and facts and trusts the readers will find entertainment as well as valuable information "that giveth light to the pursuit and maketh the sun to shine more brightly than it was wont to do," to illuminate the dim pages of ancient history, which we are now pleased to submit to you in this genealogical research. We sought only for that information that will present in concise and accessible form, facts, figures and concentrated data, which are veritable flashlights upon the past, such as is of frequent request by friends of the family and yet not easily found, to be had in terse assembly, but which lay scattered about in publications of various kinds and times and rarely accessible to most readers of the family, but to bestow much time and work upon in the modern searchlight of hasty or speedy enlightenment. "Learning by study must be won. 'Tis ne'er entailed from sire to son." (Gray).

In gathering the reference helps contained in these pages effort has been made to present only such valuable items of family history as will be of the most practical character, useful and reliable at one time and another all along the line to every member of the family and at the same time quickly available from the index and head lines and in such a form easily accessible, as well as permanently valuable either for their own satisfaction or for the adjustment or settlement of those differences of opinion which are constantly arising as we behold them in the light of other days. In fine it is intended essentially as a book for the whole of the family and its kindred, a book containing something of interest and value to every member into whose hands this work shall fall, and in such a form as to spread forth a faithful narrative of facts, pleasing in variety, for the assistance of future generations and their posterity, it being "rather an historical summary of 'finished things,' as well as a record of their doings up to the present time."

Trusting that it has been sufficiently full of pleasant descriptions and effects as to appeal to you, and that the way may not seem so wearisome and long with a thread of romance at times running all through, as not to tire you in the genealogical connection and narration thereof, with its strivings not alone for entertainment but for useful instruction and knowledge of facts and events. We now offer you this "Buck Family Book" as the best means of promoting better acquaintance between the families, their descendants and friends, believing that practical and useful knowledge insures to the general advantage while the agency of distribution of that knowledge is none the less worthy of that reciprocation which makes for the successful and self-contained community or branch of which each member has the best interests of the others at heart, in family ties, to knit and draw them together in friendship and affection.

If therefore it shall be the good fortune of this work to render a helping hand in new light, sought for in time of need, or to provide information when required that guideth aright the belated brother and hurried fellow traveler, then its purpose will have been served and its aim fully accomplished.

Then not only the book itself, but the channel of reception, are not only entitled to consideration but assured of it through the constant reminder which this work will bear those who receive it in a sense of gratitude.

The study of family history is believed to be every way worthy of attention, as we in a measure enter into the feeling and interest of those who have gone before us. If it has caused England to reappear in William the Conqueror, before the days of Henry the 8th, and dispelled the mists that had settled on early France and Flanders and on the castle bordered Rhine, and flashed a searchlight over western and eastern Europe. How Godfrey of Jerusalem and England's Kingly knight awoke to lead the fight, from the clash of Saladin's airy scimitar and the ponderous sword of Richard Cour d' Lion, and

Better Acquaintance and Appreciation of Our Forefathers. Bound Together in Family Ties. Motive; to Render a Helping Hand in the Study of this Family History and in Recital of its Great Events and Good Will to All. Heirs of a Noble Heritage. Step by Step Accomplished. Nigh Unto the Final Page. Reflections. In Conclusion. Summary. Impartial Favoritism and Endearments. Response and Admiration of an Honorable Name. "Mortality" by Wm. Knox.

the torch of the fiendish Nero, of Rome, to the blows of Achilles at Troy, the ancient metropolis of Asia Minor, and the nation building voyages of Ulysses and Aeneas as our earliest ancestors. This is all I ask as a just recompense and as an expression of its good will to all concerned. Such a recital as this cannot fail to make us more appreciative and grateful for the peaceful times in which we are permitted to live, turbulent as they sometimes may seem to appear from the terrible carnage at present in Europe. We of this 20th century may esteem ourselves fortunate in being the heirs of a noble heritage. If our cursory glance at those faraway times has done nothing more than this, then we should never again regard history as ungrateful as many times has been our wont from what it seemed at first. We shall see everything in a new light. We shall see the story of man to be more wonderful than we once thought, the path which he followed to be longer and more toilsome than we ever imagined. But our interest in the traveler will have been deepened through our knowing more of his origin, of his early hard and narrow life, and of his first steps in the path of civilization, and the awakening of a noble Christianity, and what he has achieved and accomplished. "And step by step since time began, we see the steady rise and gain of man."

So the generations of man have come and gone, and I find I am nigh unto the final page, "the heir of all the ages." "My first narration's a mere scrape of the pen," have woven into continuous history, having grown to a volume and now in my 75th year, "on borrowed time," am thankful that the years have been so good to me, as to permit me in my own time and way to gather together and present so full a history. "For age is opportunity no less than youth itself, though in another dress." "The Halcyon days of peace possess, and tranquility prevails with us to bless." To relate to and interest my children was my primary object. To extend the domain of human sympathy and love to a more intimate and extended acquaintance of the families at large the great and growing design.

I have tried to be unprejudiced and impartial. If I have erred in favoritism it is because I have naturally followed the impulses of affection, rather than those of depreciation and I am content and happy that after the most careful study and research of these bright and shining lights whose lives enrich and exalt the world in which they lived, and the enchanting and illuminating spots left all along the line of rugged pathway which they trod have only endeared them the more to me and I trust has awakened in you a like favor and response. Now as I lay down my pen from the long labors of this high purpose and worthy calling it is with greater respect, with a more affectionate regard and with a deeper admiration for them all than ever, and now in taking leave of my friends and readers, I venture the hope that through my sincere and conscientious work in spite of its faults and shortcomings of which I am not insensible or unconscious, I have contributed not a little, but much, towards the probable origin, history and descent of an honorable name as borne out by the various cognomens of Buck in the countless annals of the past.

SAMUEL BUCK.

It seems fitting to close with the favorite poem of Abraham Lincoln, "Mortality, or O, Why Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud?" by William Knox. (1789-1825).

O, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
 Like a swift fleeting meteor, a fast flying cloud,
 A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave
 Man passes from life to his rest in the grave.
 The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,
 Be scattered around and together be laid;
 And the young and the old and the low and the high,
 Shall moulder to dust and together shall die.
 The infant the mother attended and loved,
 The mother that infant's affection which proved;
 The husband that mother and infant who blessed
 Each, all, are away to their dwellings of rest.
 The maid on whose cheek, on whose brow, in whose eye,
 Shone beauty and pleasure—her triumphs are by;

"Mortality." (Continued).

And the memory of those who loved her and praised
Are alike from the minds of the living erased.
The hand of the king that the sceptre hath borne;
The brow of the priest that the mitre hath worn;
The eye of the sage and the heart of the brave
Are hidden and lost in the depth of the grave.
The peasant whose lot was to sow and to reap,
The herdsman who climbed with his goats up the steep,
The beggar, who wandered in search of his bread,
Have faded away like the grasses we tread.

The saint who enjoyed the communion of heaven,
The sinner who dared to remain unforgiven,
The wise and the foolish, the guilty and just,
Have quietly mingled their bones in the dust.
So the multitude goes like the flower and weed
That wither away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold
To repeat every tale that hath often been told.
For we are the same things our fathers have been,
We see the same sights that our fathers have seen—
We drink the same stream and we feel the same sun,
And run the same course that our fathers have run.
The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think;
From the death we are shrinking from, they, too, would shrink;
To the life we are clinging to, they, too, would cling;
But it speeds from the earth like a bird on the wing.
They loved, but their story we cannot unfold;
They scorned, but the heart of the haughty is cold;
They grieved, but no wail from their slumber will come;
They joyed, but the voice of their gladness is dumb.
They died—ay! they died! and we things that are now,
Who walk on the turf that lies over their brow,
Who made in their dwellings a transient abode,
Meet the changes they met on their pilgrimage road.
Yes hope and despondence and pleasure and pain,
Are mingled together in sunshine and rain;
And the smile and the tear, the song and the dirge,
Still follow each other like surge upon surge.
'Tis the twink of an eye, 'tis the draught of a breath,
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death,
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud—
O, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

THE GOOSE GIRL GRETCHEN.

The Goose Girl Gretchen, of the Netherlands. (Harold McGrath's most famous romantic drama).

The relation of the Goose Girl of Holland and the Netherlands bore to history of Flanders. In Caesar's time 28 to 47 A. D., he found Galla-Belgica, as it was then called, inhabited by the Belgae and Catti, or Celts. "The bravest of them all were the Belgians." (Caesar's report). Afterward the Fresians, Saxons and Franks inhabited the greater portion. For several centuries, 5th and 6th inclusive, the history of the Franks is the history of the Netherlands which embraced Holland, Belgian and a part of northern France. Sometime after Burgundy, Belgium and Flanders were retained and Holland was established in eleven provinces. Robert the Fresian, ruling over the courtship of Holland and Friesland in 1067, in right of the countess Gertrude, where "The descendants of a hundred Earls has wayward longings for the goose Girl Gretchen," (see page 154) and thus we have the popular story coming down to us in the beautiful production of the Graustark version.

Synopsis of the story: Count Von Herbeck, chancellor to the Grand Duke Gottfried of Ehrenstein, has ambitions which have forced him to keep his marriage secret. The dying wish of his wife is that he shall do everything to make their daughter a great lady and he determines to make her "a Queen." Von Herbeck goes disguised to a gypsy camp nearby, meets Torpete, one of the gypsies, and arranges for the abduction of the Grand Duke's daughter, the little princess Hildegarde. The gypsy steals the Princess who is marked by an incidental wound and scar inflicted by her pursuers and brings to Von Herbeck her coat, hat and locket. The Count puts these seeming evidences of identity on his own child whom he sends with money for her care and education, to a family in Dresden.

Little Princess Hildegarde, abandoned by the gypsies, falls into the hands of kind peasants, who adopt her. Meanwhile the Grand Duke is overcome with sorrow at the loss of his only child, but is encouraged by Von Herbeck who says he will search until he finds her again.

Fifteen years later we see the Princess as Gretchen, the Goose Girl, the pretty maiden gooseherd with her stately flock of gobbling geese as they came pompously marching up from the little lake to feed on the grassy hillside and whose cries were ever made famous in legend and story as arousing the sleeping garrison that saved the destruction of Rome.

Count Von Herbeck, carrying out his plans, tells the Duke he has found the Princess, brings in his own daughter and produces the hat, coat and locket in evidence. The Grand Duke is overwhelmed with joy. At the same time that these events are transpiring King Frederick of Jugendhelt, for reasons of state and to prevent war between Jugendhelt and Ehrenstein, is betrothed to the false Princess, whom he has never seen. He rebels and runs away dressing as a vintner to hide his identity. Gretchen, the rosy Gooseherd, driving her swanly flock along the sequestered roadway is met by Count Von Wallenstein who is struck by her beauty, offers a helping hand, and asks for a kiss which she refuses and he tries to take. Frederick arrives on the scene and a quarrel ensues which is stopped only by the Grand Duke who comes riding by on horseback with his attendants. The Duke then leaves threatening Frederick and the Goose Girl with his vengeance.

Gretchen, the Goose Girl, thanks Frederick for his aid, and the King, fascinated by the Goose Girl's charm, asks permission to accompany her on her onward way. She consents and he goes to her home where he is welcomed by her foster parents, Hans and Erma.

Count Wallenstein meets Torpete, now fifteen years older and hires the gypsy, who formerly stole the little Princess to steal Gretchen and bring her to his castle. On learning of the abduction, the young King Frederick follows him home. Looking from the park he can see the Count and Gretchen in the window, up to which he climbs by means of the ivy clinging to the walls and casements. He enters the room, a duel takes place and during the struggle the Count is fatally wounded and dies soon after in the hospital, bearing their escape.

The false Hildegarde has met the foreign consul, Earl Goodwin, of England at court, and also the Prince Regent of France and they fall in love with each other, though he knows he cannot marry her because of her supposed royal blood. When the Duke banishes Von Herbeck from the country, the false Princess chooses to accompany her

Goose Girl. (Continued).

father to France. The Prince Regent of France meeting them on shipboard finds himself at last free to confess his love and he invites them to Paris and they are married soon after and sail for England. Though the King is in love with Gretchen, whose identity he does not yet know, he believes marriage with her to be utterly impossible and decides to do his royal duty by marrying the Princess Hildegarde. But it is Gretchen herself who, clad in royal raiment is waiting to receive the King. Frederiek, King of Jugenbelt, steps forward to take the Princess' hand and recognizes in her his little Goose Girl, whom he admires so much, and so all goes well as later in our fancy we behold the Gooseherd and "ponder at the old Grey Goose and Gander with green and golden Goslings without number on the little lakes and meadows of the lowlands as they wander."

READERS HANDBOOK ILLUSTRATIONS.

References.—In Character Sketches of Romance, fiction and the drama. A revised American edition of the Reader's Handbook, by Rev. E. Cobham Brewer, L. L. D., Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Eng. Edited by Marion Harland and published by Selman Hess, New York, in 8 vols., 1902. The following illustrations may be found:

"Aeneas, relating his story of Destruction of Troy to Queen Dido of Carthage," vol. 1st, page 12. P. Guèrin, artist. F. Forester, engraver.

"Boadicia," early Queen of Britain in her war chariot and her 2 outraged daus.," 62 A. D., vol 1st, page 146. Thos. Stothard, artist, William Sharp, engraver.

"Genevieve de Barbant and infant son in forest of Ardennes," "wife of Count Palatine Siegfried of Mayenfield, in time of Chas. Martel," vol. 1st, page 158. Ernst Bosch, artist. R. Jericke, engraver.

Blackmore's "Lorna Doone," her lover, "John Ridd and Sir Ensor" in "Romance of Exmoor," 1869, vol. 2, frontispiece. Howard Pyle, artist.

Tennyson's "Elaine," in her "Flowery Funeral Barge," "The Lily Maid of Astolat, who pined and died for Lancelot," vol. 2, page 364. Toby B. Rosenthal, artist, per. Berlin Photo Co.

Scott's "Ellen," "The Lady of the Lake," "dau. of Douglas, favorite of King James at Loch Katrine," "A Chieftain's Dau. seemed the Maid," vol. 2, page 372. J. Adams Acton, sculptor. E. Stodart, engraver.

Longfellow's "Evangeline," "Huguenot maiden and her lover Gabriel," 1755. Vol. 2, page 400. Edwin Douglas, artist. A. C. Alais, engraver.

"The Fates," of Parcoe, or "Destinies personified." "Clotho held the distaff and spun the thread of life (spinner). Lachosis drew it out and measured it (disposer). Atropos, with her shears, cut it off (the inevitable)." Homer's *Iliad*, vol. 3, frontispiece. Paul Thurman, artist.

"King Gunther of Burgundy and (wife) Brunhilda Queen of Issland," vol. 3, page 132. B. Guth, artist. A. C. Alais, engraver.

"The Abduction of Helen," by "Paris, Prince of Troy," vol. 3, page 160. R. Van Deutsch, artist. ("Helen, the greatest beauty of her age is destined to be transported to a foreign land." Homer's *Iliad*).

"Hector and Andromache," "Andromache lovingly married and fed the horses of Hector," vol. 3, page 156. A. Maignon, artist. A. C. Alais, engraver.

Goethe's "Hermann and Dorothea," "The Hero and the Heroine," vol. 3, page 166. W. Van Kaulbach, artist.

"Hero (Priestess of Venus) and Leander," "who often swam the Hellespont to visit his lady love," vol. 3, page 170. Fred Keller, artist. M. Weber, engraver.

"Lancelot and Elaine," "loves of Elaine, dau. of King Pelles, of the Isle of Avillon." From Tennyson's "Idyls of the King," vol. 4, page 294.

Burns' "Highland Mary," (Mary Campbell) "I love a bonny, hithesome Highland lassie maid," vol. 5, page 24. B. C. Spence, sculptor. Edwin Roffe, engraver.

"Mr. Oldbuck and Jenny." His waiting maid, in Scott's Romance of "the Antiquary." "Jonathan Oldbuck," Scotland, vol. 5, page 120. Rob. Herdman, artist. Robert C. Bell, engraver.

"Penelope," "the faithful wife of Ulysses," "with her never finished work to defeat her suitors," vol. 5, page 182. Van Deutsch, artist. R. Brend (Amour), engraver.

"Pygmalion," "brother of Queen Dido and Galatea," and her rustic lover Polyphemus (Sicilian figures), vol. 6, page 262. Jean Raux, artist.

"Roland," "nephew of Charlemagne at Battle of Roneesvalles," a pass between Spain and France, A. D. 778, vol. 6, page 310. Louis Guesnet, artist. A. Closs, engraver.

Readers Handbook Illustrations. (Continued).

- "Sappho," the Lyric poetess of Mytiline Antiquity, 600 B. C., vol. 7, page 16. W. Knag, artist. Boericke, engraver.
- "Siegfried awakens Brunhild." "The warrior virgin asleep in the (German) forest and her lover." Vol. 7, page 48. Otto Dormer Van Richter, artist. R. Bong, engraver.
- "Kriemhild (The Beautiful) at Siegfried's Bier," vol. 7, page 50. Emil Lauffer, artist, (Nebulungen Leid).
- "Telemachus and Calypso," (who detained Ulysses) "in his wanderings and in adventures of Telemachus in search of his father," vol. 7, page 82. Jean Raux, artist. Jacques T. Beauvarlet, engraver.
- "Thetis bringing the Armor to Achilles." "At the request of Thetis, the mother of Achilles, Vulcan forged for her son a suit of Armor," vol. 7, page 100. Benj. West, artist. William Bond, engraver.
- "Pyramus and Thisbe." "beloved of Pyramus." "Typical lovers among the Greeks and Romans." Vol. 7, page 104. E. Long, artist.
- "The death of Tristram." "Tristram and Iseult." In Tantegel, Wales, where "Iseult shut her sad eyes from sense of aught save tears." Vol. 7, page 144. Hensing, engraver.
- "Troilus and Cressida," loves of son of Priam, King of Troy. Vol. 7, page 148. V. W. Bromley, artist. J. C. Armytage, engraver.
- "Meeting of Ulysses and son Telemachus." "Telemachus threw himself on his good father's neck and wept." (Homer's Odyssey, Book XVI), vol. 8, page 170. Chas. Baude, engraver.
- "Wotan takes leave of Brunhild." "Her father of Norse Viking stock," in Wagner's, "The Valkyrie." Vol. 8, page 264. K. Dieltz, artist.
- "Cassandra." "Fair dau. of Priam, King of Troy," in colored marble by Max Klinger.

Chronological Table, B. C.

Beginning of Greek Chronology of the famous Arundelian (Parian) marbles, brought to Eng. in 1627 A. D. now at Oxford called the Parian Chronicle, down to the Archonship of Diognetus at Athens 266 B. C.

B. C. 1582-54. Cecrops King of Athens. 1550 Thebes founded by Cadmus in Greece. Account of royal line by Sophocles, 496-405 B. C.

B. C. 1529. Deucalion's Deluge. 1522. Origin of Amphictyonic league. 1521. Graikoi to Hellenes.

B. C. 1519. Arrival of Cadmus, foundation of Cadmia. 1511. Arrival of Dadamus, the Danides of Greece.

B. C. 1506. Invention of the flute. 1500. Date of oldest papyri extant.

B. C. 1493. Cadmus from Phoenicia founds Thebes and introduces letters.

B. C. 1485. Danus from Egypt, with 50 daughters, lands at Rhodes, first ship in France.

B. C. 1432. Minos reigns in Crete, discovery of iron on Mt. Ida.

B. C. 1409. Introduction of corn by Ceres. 1400. Pelasgians expelled from Greece by the Hellenes.

B. C. 1356. Eleusinian occult sciences founded. 1329. Amphictyonic council established. 1300. Olympic Games instituted.

B. C. 1259. Theseus founds Athens, by union of 12 cities he establishes democracy.

B. C. 1225. Argonautic expedition for Golden Fleece of Jason prince of Thessaly with Heracles, Theseus and Orpheus.

B. C. 1218. Beginning of Trojan War. 1209. Capture of Troy. 1184. Fall of Troy, others say 1154 to 800.

B. C. 1194. The Heraclidae, Masters of the Peloponnessus, take possession of Sparta.

B. C. 1050. Grecian Republics formed and Colonies founded on western coast of Asia Minor.

B. C. 937. Hesiod flourished. 907. Homer flourished, some say 850 to 750.

B. C. 884. Legislation of Lycurgus at Sparta. 878. Carthage founded by Dido.

B. C. 776. Olympiad of Coraebus. The first authentic date of Greek history.

B. C. 753. Foundation of Rome, according to Varro. 624. Legislation of Draco, archon at Athens.

B. C. 610-570. Sappho, Greek lyric poetess. 594. Legislation of Solon, archon at Athens, founder of Athenian democracy.

Chronological Table, B. C. and A. D.

- B. C. 588. Pythian games celebrated every 5 years. 540-510. Pythagoras flourished.
B. C. 530-460. Themistocles, Athenian statesman and warrior fought at Marathon and Salamis against Persia.
B. C. 522-448. Pindar, Greek lyric poet. 497. Battle of Lake Regillus. First authentic date in Roman history.
B. C. 490. Battle of Marathon bet. the Persians under Darius and the Greeks.
500-429. Pericles, Athenian statesman.
B. C. 485. Xerxes, King of Persia, cut a canal through the Isthmus, bridge the Hellespont in the battle of Thermopylae, final destruction of his fleet at Salamis.
B. C. 484. Herodotus, the father of history, Greek hist. Phidias, greatest Greek sculptor, and Sophocles greatest Grecian tragic poet.
B. C. Beginning of Athenian supremacy. 471-400. Thucydides. Athenian historian.
B. C. 451. The first Decemvirate at Rome. 444. Pericles becomes supreme at Athens. 445-335. Xenophon, Greek hist. and philosopher.
B. C. 407. Foundation of Rhodes. 404. End of Peloponnesian war. Athens taken by Lysander.
B. C. 390. Destruction of Rome by Gauls, loss of records, history etc. 387. End of Corinthian war.
B. C. 337-335. The Latin War supremacy of Rome over Latium. Doric Hexapolis, a league of 6 cities of the Ionic confederacy.
B. C. 336. Accession of Alexander the Great. 333. Battle of Issus, between Alexander and Darius the Persian.
B. C. 264. First Punic or Carthaginian war. 255. Defeat and capture of Regulus by the Carthaginians.
B. C. 241. Defeat of the Carthaginians, end of 1st Punic war. Attalus, King of Pergamus. Hannibal defeated at Cannae.
B. C. 149. Third Punic war begins. 146. Rome declares war against the Achaean League, extending into the Troad.
B. C. 133. Kingdom of Pergamus bequeathed to Rome. 113. The Cimbri and Teutons invade Gaul.
B. C. 70-19. Virgil greatest of Roman poets, and translations of Homer. 67. First appearance of Caesar in his conquests.
B. C. 43-18. Ovid, Greek elegiac poet, lived 60 years and wrote 60 books.
B. C. 31. Battle of Actium. Establishment of Roman Empire. 15. Victories of Drusus over the Rhaeti.
B. C. 13. Germanicus invasion of Germany. 12. Invasion of Germany by the Druses.
B. C. 11-9. Campaigns of Tiberius in Pannonia and Dalmatia.
A. D. 43. Expedition of Claudius, Emp., to Britain, success of Aulus Plautius, Roman general.
A. D. 47. London founded.
A. D. 61. Insurrection of the Britons under Boadicea. Victory of Suetonius Paulinus, Roman general.
A. D. 64. Destruction of Rome by Nero, 79, Herculaneum and Pompeii destroyed by eruption of Vesuvius.
A. D. 120. Hadrian visits Gaul and Britain. 121, Hadrian's wall built against the Scots and Picts.
A. D. 183. Success of Ulpius Marcellus in Britain. Commodus takes the name of Britanicus.
A. D. 184. Roman roads made.
A. D. 208. Expedition of Severus to Britain. 209, His invasion of Caledonia. 210. His wall completed.
A. D. 214. First contact of the Romans with the Alamanni, German tribes of the upper Rhine.
A. D. 249. First invasion of the empire by the Goths. 382, Aleric King of the Goths. 400, ravages Italy. 410, sacks Rome.

Chronological Table, A. D.

- A. D. 253. First appearance of the Franks in Gaul.
A. D. 262. The Goths in Macedonia and Asia Minor destroy the Temple of Ephesus.
A. D. 379. The Saxons land on coast of Gaul. 376, Valens allow the Goths to settle in Thraee.
A. D. 375. Invasion of the Huns. 433, Attila, King of the Huns. 452, his invasion of Italy. Venice founded.
A. D. 379. Theodosius, the great emperor of the East. 394, master of the whole Roman world.
A. D. 406. The Vandals, Alani and Suevi, invade Gaul.
A. D. 410. The Romans abandon Britain. 446, The Saxons invade England.
A. D. 448. "Merovingians." Kings of the first race to 752. 449, Landing of the English in Britain.
A. D. 476. Odacier, King of Italy. End of Western Empire.
A. D. 482. Clovis, King of the Franks. 486, Battle of Soissons. Gaul lost to Rome and Frankish power established.
A. D. 496. Clovis the Great, King of France. Feudal system begins.
A. D. 493. Odacier slain. Theodoric, King of Italy.
A. D. 507. Battle of Vougte where Clovis and the Franks vanquished Aleric.
A. D. 510. Paris made the seat of the Frankish monarchy.
A. D. 511. Death of Clovis. Partition of his kingdom.
A. D. 535-540. The Gothic War. 558-561, Clotaire sole King of the Franks.
A. D. 714. Charles Martel rules France as mayor of the palace.
A. D. 721. Invasion of France by the Saracens. 732, Battle of Tours, the Saracens defeated by Charles Martel.
A. D. 752. The Merovingian line ends with the deposition of Childerick 3d. and the Carolingian line is founded by Pepin (Le Bref.) crowned at Soissons by Boniface, Apostle of Germany.
A. D. 757. Rout of the Bulgarians by the Emperor Constantine 5th.
A. D. 772. Charles the Great (Charlemagne) King of the Franks and also Carloman (his brother) in 768 for a while over a part.
A. D. 778. Aug. 15. His expedition to Spain. Battle of Roncesvalles Pass in return.
A. D. 800. Charles the Great crowned emperor of the Romans by Pope Leo 3d.
A. D. 814. Death of Charles the Great. Louis (the Debonnaire) emperor of the Romans and King of France.
A. D. 840. Lothare, Emperor of Germany. Charles 2d (the Bald) King of France.
A. D. 849. Birth of Alfred the Great. 871. Alfred King of Wessex. 878, The Danes defeated by Alfred. Peace of Wedmore.
A. D. 875. Charles (the Bald) crowned emperor at Rome.
A. D. 878. Louis 1st, Emperor of the West and King of France.
A. D. 885. The Northmen under Rolf overrun Neustria and settle in Normandy.
A. D. 886. Siege of Paris by the Northmen. Leo 6th, Flavius Byzantine, Emperor of the East.
A. D. 894. Siege of Rome by Arnulph, King of Germany.
A. D. 898. Charles (the Simple) King of France.
A. D. 899. Louis 4th, Emperor. Last of Carolingian line.
A. D. 908. Theodora, mistress of Rome, occupies the castle of St. Angelo.



PROF. A. H. BUCK.

Prof. A. H. Buck Dead in Germany, Aged 92.

The trustees of Boston University were grieved yesterday afternoon to learn of the death, in Rostock, Germany, of Prof. Augustus Howe Buck, professor-emeritus of Greek in the College of Liberal Arts. The announcement came in a cablegram from the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin and stated that the death occurred on April 15, but gave no details.

Prof. Buck, who was in his 92d year, had lived in Rostock since 1907. He gave up the professorship of Greek in 1902, having filled that chair for 28 years. He was unique in his methods as a teacher, profoundly interested in his students and was held in profound affection by the hundreds of Boston University graduates.

In January, 1903, he contributed \$25,000 to the endowment of the university, and in October of the same year he presented to the College of Liberal Arts a library of 1100 volumes from his private collection. Many of these books are of German publication and very rare.

An unnamed donor recently endowed a scholarship fund of \$100,000 to Boston University, to be named the Augustus Howe Buck educational fund. The first appointment under this fund—Edwin C. Byam of South Chelmsford, a freshman in the College of Liberal Arts—was announced in the press on April 17, or two days after the death.

Prof. Buck was born in North Killingly, Conn., Dec. 9, 1825. He entered Amherst College in 1845. He taught in Hopkins Academy, Hadley, as assistant and later as master. In 1853 he received the degree of A. B. from Amherst. In August of the same year he became principal of the Roxbury Latin School, which position he held 14 years. In 1863 the school granted him a leave of absence for two years, which he spent in Europe. Leaving the Roxbury Latin School in 1867 he again went to Europe with a party of boys, remaining there about two years. He spent the winter of 1869-70 teaching in the Amherst High School and in 1870 became master in the Boston Latin School.

In 1874 he was elected professor of Greek in Boston University and in September of that year conducted the first class exercises ever held in the College of Liberal Arts. He spent the academic year of 1901-02 in Europe, on Sabbatic leave, and on his return to America his active service as instructor in the College of Liberal Arts was closed at his own request. After giving up active work he lived at Wellesley, Natick and Newton until 1907, when he sailed for Germany.

Prof. Buck was twice married. His first wife was Miss Chloe L. Perry of Woodstock, Conn., who had been a fellow-teacher with him while he was working his way through Amherst College. Mrs. Buck died in April, 1863, leaving a son, Henry, who now lives in New York.

Four years later, while traveling through Germany, Prof. Buck married Miss Louisa C. Mehlbach of Bart, who also survives.—*Boston Globe*, April 27, 1917.

For Records

Prof. Dudley Buck, eldest son of the late Dudley Buck, Mus. Doc., is Vocal Instructor at Aeolian Hall, New York City.

Miss Helen Buck, dau. of Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Buck of Washington Boulevard, Chicago, a student graduate of the Chicago Musical College, gave her first vocal concert in Nakama Hall, Oak Park, Ill. (where she lived when a little girl) to an admiring audience of club women, teachers and friends.

Wm. H. Buck formerly manager of the Arbor Theater, Albany, N. Y., has assumed the management of the Star and Park Avenue Theaters of Mechanicsville, N. Y. Mr. Buck was one of the most popular men in motion pictures in Albany and regarded as an astute and successful exhibitor.

Col. B. B. Buck, U. S. A. Recruiting Officer, Springfield, Mass., says, "The war will be of several years' duration, and will in all probability require 3,000,000 men."

Among the relatives from out-of-town called here by the death of George W. Buck of Plattsburgh, N. Y., whose obsequies and burial were at Salmon River, Apl. 12, 1917, were Josephus and Charles Buck, Mr. and Mrs. Malvin Buck and Mrs. Wm. (Buck) Jabant, all of Lake Placid. "He leaves a wife Henrietta and son Kenneth. Charles Buck of School St., North Woburn, Mass., a descendant of the first original Buck settlers of New England in 1636, is still residing there."

War causes revival of heraldry abroad. Famous men's crests in evidence. London, May 15.—The war has given a great revival to heraldry, and the number of applications to that quaint, old-world institution, the College of Arms, situated in the midst of modern London, for coats of arms and badges, has increased considerably of late. The devices have almost invariably a naval or military significance. In this connection a brief reference to the arms of the great commanders of to-day is not without interest. The blue escutcheon of General Joffre, for instance, bears the Cross of Santander, with the fleur-de-lys of old France. Sir Douglas Haig shows upon his shield stars and crescents, while the arms of Viscount French point to his name origin by bearing the dolphin, the emblem of the old French Dapphins, with a Latin motto, translated, "Death rather than dishonor." The crest of Admiral Sir David Beatty is a lion—the name, curiously, of his old English flagship.

INDEX

- Abydos, 203.
Abbeys, 155.
Abbey of St. Albans, 155.
Abbey's panel pictures, 151.
Abodes, 156, 196.
Abercrombie's defeat, 73-115.
Aboriginal tribes, 208.
Acheans, 139, 194, 200.
Achates, armor bearer, 200, 201.
Achenie heroes, 210.
Achenie civilization, 194.
Achilles, 17, 91, 217-19.
Achievements, 196.
Acknowledgements, 11.
Acesta, 199.
Acropolis of Minerva, 189.
Ada, sister of Charlemagne, 183.
Addenda, 225-26.
Adirondacks, 56, 59.
Aegistus, 194, 197.
Aeneas, ancestry and family, 19, 139, 195, 201, 208, 209.
Aeneas, voyage and marriage, 198, 199, 200.
Aeneas, in Italy and descendants, 195, 200.
Aeneas, colonies, 199, 202.
Aeneid, 199.
Aeolians, 201.
Acolians, colonies, 198, 203.
Aeolic emigration, 194.
Aeolic period, 214.
Aeschylus, tragic poet, 197, 206.
Agamemnon, 16, 192, 193, 217.
Agamemnon, expedition, 17, 193, 217.
Agamemnon, tomb at Mycenae, 194.
Agincourt, 31.
Agobard, 21.
Albion settlements, 202, 219.
Alba Longa, 199, 200, 201, 202.
Alba Longa, destruction, 189, 202.
Alba Longa, ruins, 202.
Alban kings, 200, 202, 208.
Alexander the Great, 191, 206.
Alfred the Great, 35, 151.
Allen, Ethan, 123, 124.
Allen, Ethan, capture of Ticonderoga, 73.
Avondale, Scot., 112.
Along the Pathway of History, 8, 226.
Alsace (between France and Germany) 181.
Amalgamation of the races, 210.
Amasia in Pontus, 203.
Amherst, General and Fort, 115, 116.
Amphictyonic councils, 201.
Amulus and Numitor, 202.
Analogies, 214.
Ancestry, 7, 222.
Ancestors of the Trojans, 200.
Ancient ruins, 113.
Ancient History, 15, 201, 225.
Ancient seats of the Bucks, 35.
Andromache, 196, 218.
Anchises, 199.
Angles and Anglo Saxons, 138, 153, 182.
Anglo-Norman, 138.
Announcement, 2.
Antenor, the Trojan, 19, 143, 199, 201.
Antenor founds a colony, 139, 199, 200.
Antiochus the Great, 191.
Antony and Cleopatra, 210.
Apollo, 165.
Apollo Athenae, 190.
Architecture, 31, 154.
Architecture, Norman Gothic, 155.
Argolis in Greece, 201.
Anjou, House of, 143.
Argonauts, 203.
Aristotle, 190, 206.
Arms and mottoes, 14.
Arms and altars, 191.
Arrivals, early, 38.
Arthur's Court, 151.
Arthur, King, 151.
Arthur's castle, 151, 152.
Arthur's history, 154.
Arthur's forebears, 151, 153.
Arthur, Passing of, 153.
Arts and sciences, 204.
Aryans and Aboriginal tribes, 182.
Arcadia, 204.
Ardinnes, 222.
Arlington, 123.
Arnold, Gen., 74.
Argonautic Invasion, 197.
Argonautic expedition, 18, 203.
Authors, 96, 97.
Autochthones or Belgians, 182.
Augustus Caesar, 191.
Augustus, reign, 208, 210.
Ascanius, son of Aeneas, 152, 199, 200, 202.
Asia Minor, 194.
Assizes, Bloody, 176.
Astraynax, 218.
Assyrians, 205.
Atonement, 218.
Athenae, Temple of, 189, 191.
Athens, 200, 201, 204, 205, 206, 214.
Athens' golden age, 206.
Athens, Seat of Culture, 203, 206.

Baldwin 1st, Bras-de-fur, 27, 141, 143, 183.
Baldwin, Count, 24, 141, 145.
Baldwin castle, 119, 154.
Baldwin 2d, 142.
Baldwin 4th, possessions, 183.
Baldwin 5th, marriage of dau., 30.

Baldwin 9th, 141.
 Baldwin, Lieut. of marches, 30, 154.
 Baldwin, reign in the east, 24, 25.
 Baldwin, des of, Buck in Eng., 154.
 Baldwin, archbishop, 154.
 Baldwin, of Luxemburg, 183.
 Baldwin, Bastard, Esq., 157, 162.
 Ballads, 212.
 Barnes and Buck, 52.
 Barons, sea, 163.
 Barons castles, 155.
 Barbadoes, 38.
 Battleings, 190.
 Battlements, 186.
 Bayeaux tapestry, 30.
 Bede, the Venerable, 35.
 Bede, roll, 220.
 Beacon lights, 194.
 Belfry of Bruges, 150.
 Belgic tribes, 145, 197.
 Belgians, 182.
 Baronial manor house, 172.
 Baronial seats, 162, 163.
 Barbour, John, 32.
 Baring Bros., Jews, 148.
 Balberg, 157.
 Baldock, 155.
 Basin Harbor, 115.
 Baths of Buckstones, 156.
 Belgium, 142.
 Bergues, 145.
 Berkshire, 171.
 Bennington Bucks, 121, 122.
 Bennington, Capt. Saml.; family and history, 121.
 Bishops castle, 154.
 Black Prince, 146, 147, 164.
 Blucher, Prus. Gen., 178-180.
 Bolton, 147.
 Book of Invasions, 219.
 Book of Heroes, 221.
 Book of Troy, 158.
 Boudica, 159.
 Bostwicks of New Milford, 52, 67.
 Bostwicks and Buck marriages, 52, 53.
 Bouch, Sir Thomas, 113.
 Bouck family and domains, 93, 94.
 Bouck, Gov. Wm. C., 93.
 Bouck, White, 94.
 Boston relief, 123.
 Bibliography, 9.
 Biology, 124.
 Battles, Austerlitz, 178.
 Battles, Agincourt, 31, 164.
 Battles, Bennington, 68.
 Battles, Bouvines, 26.
 Battles, Bosworth Field, 33, 164.
 Battles, Flodden Field, 147.
 Battles, Actium, 210.
 Battles, Camlan, 153.
 Battles, Coutraï of the Spurs, 145.
 Battles, Crecy and Calais, 145, 148.
 Battles, Issus and Grannicus, 190.
 Battles, Leipzig, Battle of the Nations, 178.
 Battles, Dunbar, 176.
 Battles, Edgehill, 176.
 Battles, Worcester, 176.
 Battles, Naseby, 176.
 Battles, Bothwell Bridge, 176.
 Battles, Marston Moor, 176.
 Battles, Plattsburgh, 74.
 Battles, Poitiers, 148.
 Battles, Quebec, 74, 114.
 Battles, Runnymede, 31.
 Battles, Saratoga, 55, 67, 68.
 Battles, Stillwater, 114.
 Battles, Senlac or Hastings, 30.
 Battles, Sluys, Naval, 26.
 Battles, Sedgemoor, 176.
 Battles, Towton, 33.
 Battles, Waterloo, 178-180.
 Battles, Spanish Armada, 163.
 Battles, Victories Achieved, 178.
 Battles, Details Waterloo, 178-180.
 Battle Abbey, 30.
 Battlefield of Waterloo, 179-180.
 Battlefield of Troy, 190.
 Brain le Compte, 146.
 Braintree, 147.
 Brigantia, 219.
 Britain, 219.
 Bridlington Priory, 30, 31.
 Brownings, 212.
 Brooklyn Bucks, 93.
 Brotherhood, 177, 225.
 Brunhild, 220.
 Brunhilda, 220.
 Brazen Tablets, 180.
 Brocken Specter, 182.
 Breckenridge, Robt. J., 186.
 Bridport, 57, 58.
 Bridgewater, 80, 85.
 Brutus, 202.
 Bruenhaut and Fredegonde, 221.
 Briseis, 217.
 Brut and his Trojans, 151, 153.
 Bergues now Colme, 145.
 Bruges, 144.
 Bruges, Belfry of, 150.
 Brussels, 178.
 Bryant, Jacob, 189.
 Bryant, Wm. Cullen, 192, 213.
 Bucer, Martin, 184.
 Bucleuch, 111, 177.
 Buck Hollow, 58, 71.
 Bucks, 58, 71, 72.
 Bucksbridge, 67.
 Buck Mansion, 31, 56.
 Bucksville, 42, 90.
 Buckland, Mass., 83.
 Buckland, Eng., 158, 159, 160, 162, 173.
 Buckland, Dr. Wm., 162.
 Bucksport, Maine, 49, 90.
 Bucksport, Col. Jonathan, 90.
 Bucksport, curious monument, 90.
 Buckhaven, Scotland, 112.

Buckie Harbour, Scotland, 112.
 Bucksville, Bucks Co., Pa., 42.
 Bucksville, Bucks Co., N. Y., 82.
 Bucksville, Lorraine Ger., 184.
 Buckland, Eng., 158, 159, 160, 162, 173.
 Buckland Castle, 163.
 Buckland Court, 157, 162.
 Buckland Manor, 163.
 Buckborn or Buckbourn, 159.
 Buckhall, 162.
 Buckleigh, 157.
 Buckley, 159.
 Buckley, Park and Dr., 160, 167.
 Buckle, 162.
 Buckle, Henry and Thos., 162.
 Buckleburg, 158.
 Buckleberg Castle, 29, 185.
 Buckingham, Old, 34.
 Buckingham, Va., 42.
 Bucksburn, Scot., 112.
 Buckland, Va., 41.
 Bucksham, 157.
 Buckham, 158.
 Buckshard, 159.
 Buckden, Buckdon, 160.
 Buckden Palace, 157.
 Buck-fast-leigh, 162.
 Buckenhall, 158.
 Bucknall, 37, 158.
 Bucknell, 158.
 Bucknell, Univ., 158.
 Bucklow, New, 186, 213.
 Buckhurst, 158.
 Buckhurst, Lord, 158.
 Buckrose and family, 159.
 Bucton, 32, 159, 160.
 Buckby, 158.
 Buxton High, 156.
 Buckstones Bathis, 156.
 Bucharest, 186.
 Buckstown, Pa., 42, 185.
 Bucksfield, 92, 184.
 Buckwood, 184.
 Bucksbridge, 68, 184.
 Buckscourt, 184.
 Buckshouse, 31, 50, 52, 67, 184.
 Buckway, 184.
 Buckhold, 186.
 Buckhold, John, 186.
 Buckhome, 159.
 Buckstead, 184.
 Bockstadt, 184.
 Bocking, 160, 177.
 Bockhoven, 186.
 Bock Manor, 184.
 Buchel, 112.
 Buchen, 186.
 Buch, Capt., 149, 150.
 Buchs, 186.
 Buck and Beebe, 83.
 Buck Stove and Range Co., St. Louis, Mo., 75.
 Bniek Motor Co., Flint, Mich., 113.
 Bucks and Flemings, 112.
 Buried treasure, 55, 214, 220.
 Bunyan, 212.
 Burns, 212.
 Burgoyne, 55, 67, 68.
 Burroughs, John, 5.
 Buccleuch, 158, 161.
 Buchan, 112.
 Buchanan, 112.
 Buckminster, 161.
 Burgundia, 140.
 Burgundia, House of, 142.
 Burgundia, Franks, 220, 221.
 Butler versus Walter, 110.
 Bush family, 100, 131.
 Bush, descendants and settlement, 99, 100.
 Bush, Isaac and Wm. Barnes, 68.
 Barbour, John, 32.
 Baring Bros., 148.
 Baron Rothschilds, 148.
 Bach and Beethoven, 223.
 Bonaparte, 178-181.
 Bouillon, 146.
 Brutus, 152, 202.
 Bradford, Wm., 41.
 Bucks of Flanders, 21, 22.
 Bucks of Germany, 184, 185.
 Bucks of France, 29.
 Bucks of France, Capt. Buck, 36, 150, 164.
 Bucks of England, 30, 148, 149, 164, 165.
 Bucks of Scotland, 112.
 Bucks of Holland, 186.
 Bucks distinguished of Eng., 37.
 Bucks distinguished of Am., 95-97.
 Buck, Sir John, 31, 33, 164, 165.
 Buck, Wm. and Edrice, 33, 165.
 Buck, Sir John and Lawrence, 31, 164.
 Buck, James, 38, 42.
 Buck, Capt. John, K. G., 36, 164.
 Buck, Sir George, 36.
 Buck, Sir Wm. of Yorkshire, 37.
 Buck, Wm., marriage, 37.
 Buck, Rev. Richard, 36, 39, 118, 119, 164.
 Buck, Rev. Richard, first arrivals, 39.
 Buck, Rev. Richard, family, 118, 119.
 Buck, Rev. Richard, marriage in Eng., 119.
 Buck, James, son of Saml., 81.
 Buck, James of Hingham, 80.
 Buck, Salmon, son of James, 53.
 Buck, Wm. and Roger, 40, 44.
 Buck, Wm. family, 49, burial, 49.
 Buck, names, Christian, 42.
 Buck, Enoch or Emanuel, 42, 44, 50, 51.
 Buck, Enoch, son of Ezekiel, 89.
 Buck, Enoch, son of Ezekiel, family, 44.
 Buck, Enoch, son of Ezekiel, descendants, 47.
 Buck, Isaac, marriage, 42, 46, 54.
 Buck, Isaac, family, 46, 54.
 Buck, Isaac, in Colonial War and Rev., 55.
 Buck, Isaac, at Quebec, 54, 55.
 Buck, Isaac, Jr., at Ticonderoga, 73, 122.
 Buck, Mrs. Elizabeth, mgs., 54.
 Buck, Eunice, 54.
 Buck, Mrs. Elizabeth, hidden treasure, 55.

- Buck, Henry, 44.
 Buck, Henry of Weathersfield, 50.
 Buck, Thomas, 44.
 Buck, Thomas, of Weathersfield, 42, 52, 80.
 Buck, Saml., of Portland, 81.
 Buck, Saml., son of Moses, family, 85.
 Buck, Anson, of Great Barrington, Mass. 81.
 Buck, Lemuel and Isaac, sons of Joseph, 46.
 Buck, David, son of Emanuel, 44, 47, 50.
 Buck, Joseph, son of Jonathan, 46.
 Buck, Ezekiel, son of Emanuel, 44, 51.
 Buck, Ezekiel, Jr., 44.
 Buck, families, 44, 89.
 Buck, descendants, Eng., 33.
 Buck, Capt. Wm. and family, 45.
 Buck, Josiah and Daniel, 50.
 Buck, Jonathan of New Milford, Ct., 46.
 Buck, Jonathan, residence, 51.
 Buck, Jonathan, Jr. and family, 46.
 Buck, Jonathan, son of Jonathan 3d, 83.
 Buck, Danl. and Stephen, 44.
 Buck, Horace B., Worcester, Mass., 81.
 Buck, John M. of Stockbridge, 81.
 Buck, John and descendants, 80.
 Buck, John, Ensign, 88, 123, Col., 82, 88.
 Buck, John H. and descendants 83.
 Buck Danl. of New Lebanon, N. Y., 82.
 Buck, Saml. Beebe family, 45.
 Buck, Saml. Blake, 81.
 Buck, Saml., son of Isaac family, 55.
 Buck, merchant and mansion, 56.
 Buck, Saml., Reminiscences and War of 1812, 57.
 Buck, Helon, son of Saml., family, 58, 125.
 Buck, Saml., son of Helon, family 59.
 Buck, Rev. Geo. H. and Dr. Willmarth S., 59.
 Buck, Mary E. md. Fred L. Viall, 60.
 Buck, Hiram, son of Saml., family, 65.
 Buck, Hiram, Jr., family, 66.
 Buck, Austin, son of Saml., family, 66, 125.
 Buck, Isaac, Jr., family, 67.
 Buck, Isaac, Jr., with Allen at capture of Ticonderoga, 67.
 Buck, Lemuel, son of Isaac, Jr., family, 67.
 Buck, Alfred, son of Isaac, family, 68.
 Buck, Addison, son of Alfred, family, 68.
 Buck, Wm., son of Isaac, 123, family, 68, 69.
 Buck, Joel, son of Enoch, family, 74.
 Buck, Ephraim, son of Joel, family, 74.
 Buck, Saml., son of Roger, family, 49.
 Buck, Capt. Saml. of Bennington, Vt., 121.
 Buck, Isaac of Seituate, 52.
 Buck, Isaac and Danl., 52, 53.
 Buck, George and Wm., 53.
 Buck, soldiers, Lieut. Wm., 68, 83, 123.
 Buck, Lieut. Isaac and Ensign Jonathan, 73, 114, 117.
 Buck, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Langdon, 77.
 Buck, Col. Irving A., 41.
 Bucks of Scotland, 112, 113.
 Buck, Jonathan, son of Alden, 111.
 Bucks of England, 33, 166-172.
 Buck, Saml. and Nathaniel, 36.
 Buck, Mary, dau. of Sir John, 167.
 Buck, Mary, marriage, 109, 167.
 Bucks of this country, 94.
 Bucks of Mass. and Conn., 138.
 Buck, Nicholas of Penn., 90.
 Buck, Benjamin of Baltimore, 41.
 Buck, college graduates, 124.
 Bucks, Boston, 123, (Boston Port Bill) 123.
 Bucks, distinguished, 94.
 Buck, Dudley, 94.
 Buck, Leffert, 95.
 Buck, Dr. Gurdon, 95.
 Buck, Col. Alfred, 96.
 Buck, Hon. Danl., 96.
 Buck, Hon. Chas. W., 96.
 Buck, Hon. George M., 96.
 Buck, Hon. Chas. F., 96, 185.
 Buck, Hon. John R., 96.
 Buck, Daniel Dana, 96.
 Caen and castle, 149.
 Castles, Baldoe, Newark and Rye, 155.
 Castle, Nottingham, 162.
 Castle, Buckingham, 34.
 Castle, Oxford, 157.
 Castle, Pembroke, 31, 154.
 Castle, Raby, 35.
 Castle, Buckeburg, 29, 185.
 Castle of Buc Isle, 28.
 Castle, Buckland, 163.
 Castle, Powys, 30, 154.
 Castle, Sudley, 31.
 Castle, Warwick, 34.
 Castle, Bamborough, 34.
 Castle, Windsor, 36.
 Castle, Carnarvon, 154.
 Castle, Bouillon, 146.
 Castle, Bishops, 154.
 Castle, Buck's Castro, 157, 172.
 Castle, Valencennes, 148.
 Castles, 198.
 Castle, Barons, 155.
 Castles of the Rhine, 186.
 Cassel, 149.
 Cassandria, 16, 194.
 Caesar, Julius, 191, 202.
 Caesar's downfall, 198.
 Caesar's assassination, 198.
 Caesar, Augustus, 191.
 Caesars, 198.
 Cathedral, York, 37.
 Cathedral, Munster at York, 158.
 Cathedral, Carduel at Carlisle, 155.
 Cathedral, Centerbury, 37.
 Cathedral, Exeter, 155.
 Cathedral, Gloucester, 155.
 Cathedral, Lincolnshire, 158.
 Cathedral, Norwich, 37.
 Cathedral, Strasburg and tombs, 183.
 Cathedral, St. Marys, 31, 155.

Cathedral, Treves, 183.
 Cambridgeside, 169, 173.
 Caria, 198.
 Carlisle, 146, 155.
 Calais, 145.
 Caricalla, 191.
 Captives of war, 18.
 Capt. John Smith, 164.
 Canadian expedition, 73, 74.
 Castor and Pollux, 216.
 Catherine Parr, 31.
 Crusades, 24, 142, 188.
 Crusaders, 188.
 Crusades of Constantinople, 188.
 Crusades of Caesar, 197.
 Caxton, Wm., 157, 158.
 Carnage, 25, 176.
 Census of Eng. 33, of America, 125-136.
 Crete, 201, Cnossus, 201.
 Crecy, 145, 148.
 Celts, 151, 182, 220.
 Cerasus, 203.
 Cross as a symbol, 14.
 Cross true, 25, 27, 183.
 Crown of Thorns, 153.
 Clifford, Lord Henry, 36.
 Clifford tower, 156.
 Crown Point, 58, 116.
 Cromwellian period, 175.
 Crossing the Rubicon, 208.
 Carthage, ancient, 181.
 Carthage, destruction, 181, 203.
 Carthaginian and Roman Wars, 210.
 Chas. the 1st of Spain, 142.
 Chas. the Bald, 20.
 Chas. 1st of Eng., oppression, 38.
 Charlemagne, 23, 141, 221.
 Charlemagne family, 141.
 Champlain, 116.
 Chronicles, old, 140.
 Chronicles of Limburg, 146.
 Chronology, 200, 220.
 Chronologues, 230-232.
 Chaucer, 212.
 Church of England, 118, 158.
 Church of St. Paul and St. Peters, London,
 37.
 Church of Rock Creek, Wash., D. C., 41.
 Christianity, 23, 27, 142.
 Chrestien de Troyes, 152.
 Chrimhild, 220.
 Chilton, 157, 161.
 Chilton Hundreds, 161.
 Chivalry, 152, 165.
 Chalias, 209.
 Chieftains, 222.
 City of two continents, 188.
 Cicely Neville, 35.
 Claborne, Wm., 41.
 Clarke, Micah, 175.
 Clovis the Great, 148, 221.
 Clytemnestra, 194.
 Coat of Arms, 14, 27, 164.
 Codex, Aureus, 183.
 Coleridge, 211, 212.
 Colonies independent, 40, 114, 177.
 Colonies, established, 43.
 Colonists, 118.
 Colonists, Virginia, 118.
 Colonization, 18, 43.
 College graduates, 82, 95, 96.
 Colleges, 158, course, 207.
 Colliseum, 208.
 Cornwallis, Lord, 177.
 Colossus of Rhodes, 165.
 Comedy, 212.
 Conn. Bucks, 42.
 Conclusion, 226.
 Confiscation, 30.
 Constantus, 191.
 Constantine, 154, 187, 191.
 Constantinople, description, 187.
 Constantinople, greatness, 24, 187-188, 206.
 Corinaeus the Trojan, 163.
 Conrad and Bernard Buck, 181.
 Contents, 12.
 Connection, established, 15.
 Conquests, 23, 27, 30, 144, 191, 205, 221, 222.
 Commercial relations, 26.
 Commemoration, 116.
 Countryside, 173.
 Country seats, Eng., 32, 172.
 Cowper, 212.
 Court of France, 26.
 Count de Fredenburg, 64.
 Counts of Flanders, 23, 142.
 Courtrai, 145.
 Corebas, 201.
 Cumae, 209.
 Curtis, Ernst and J. T. Clarke, explor., 192.
 Curious coincidence, 216.
 Covenanters, 176.
 Cyclic poets, 196.
 Cyclic poems, 196.
 Cyzicus, 203.
 Count Von Moltke, 192.
 Count Robert, 141.
 Count Philip, 141.
 Dagobert, 21, 140.
 Danish conquest, 34.
 Dardanus, first ruler of Troy, 194, 197.
 Dartmoor, 163.
 Dedicatory, 6.
 Defender of the faith, 32.
 Deerfield, 40.
 Deiphobus, 216.
 Democratic rule and culture, 205.
 Deucalion and Pyrrha, survivors of the
 Deluge, 198, 200.
 Diana of the Ephesians, 218.
 Dictys of Crete and Dares the Phrygian,
 19, 197.
 Daus. Am. Revolution, 123.
 Ditton Park, 160.
 Devon, 163.

- Devonshire Bucks, 157, 162.
 Dr. Dörpfeld, explorer, 192, 213.
 Descendants of Liderick le Buc, 22.
 Descendants of Emanuel Buck, 47.
 Descendants of Weathersfield, 47.
 Descendants of New Milford, 51, 52.
 Descendants of Castle Buc, 22.
 Descendants of Bush, 100.
 Descendants of the Conquerors, 222.
 Descent from Troy, 19, 197.
 Descent down through the centuries, 54.
 Descent of British kings, 152, 153.
 Descent of Romans, 191, 198, 200.
 Dr. R. C. Buckner, 184.
 De Boek, sergeant, 186.
 Destruction of Troy, 201.
 Destruction of Carthage, 181.
 Destruction of Rome and Roman Empire, 208.
 Destruction of Pompeii, 214.
 Distinguished Bucks, 184.
 Distinguished characters, 114, 115.
 Distinguished visitors, 116, 117.
 Distinguished descendants, 119.
 Dignities and Landed Gentry, 164.
 Diomed settlement, 18, 139, 203.
 Dickens and Dryden, 212.
 Dido, Queen of Carthage, 181, 199.
 Distribution of Spoils, 18.
 Discoveries, 213.
 Dionysius, 191, 201, 203.
 Doomsday Book, 35.
 Doris, Ionia and Eeolia, Greek colonies, 198.
 Dorians, 200.
 Dorians colonies, 203.
 Dorothy Vernon, romance, 111, 171.
 Duchess of Monmouth, 38, 177.
 Drama, modern, 212.
 Dress and raiment, 196.
 Dukes and counts, 184.
 Dukes of Monmouth, 38-176.
 Durham, 170.
 Dutch or Holland Jews, 148.
 Dwellings of Bucks in Europe, 22, 28.
 Dwellings of Bucks in Eng., 31, 166-173.

 Earl of Warwick, 34.
 Earl of Argyle, 176.
 Earl of Foix, 150, 186.
 Education, 59, 207.
 Education and accomplishments, 207.
 Egyptians, 205.
 Edward the Confessor, 26.
 Edward 3d the Black Prince, 146, 148.
 Elaine, 153.
 Elm tree, 50, 82.
 Elba, 178, 180.
 Embargo bill, 38.
 Emblems and mottoes, 14, 153.
 Eginhard and Emma, 140, romance, 221.
 Emigration, 139.
 Emigration to Eng., 146-148.
 Emigration to Holland, 175.
 Emigration to America, 37, 38, 40, 118, 175.
 Emigration of Bucks, 40, 74.
 Emigration of Bush, 100.
 Elopement of Helen and Paris, 16, 215.
 Eminent Englishmen, 37.
 Eminent Bucks, 94, 95, 96.
 Emerson, 213, 225.
 Empires, 174.
 Elizabeth, Queen of Eng., 163.
 England, rural, 161, 173.
 England, greatness, 148.
 England, homes of, 173, 174.
 English noblemen, 162.
 English language, 13, 138.
 English forebearers, 166-172.
 English fortifications, ancient, 155.
 English History, a bit of, 175.
 English Bible, 158.
 Epirus, 205.
 Eston, 32.
 Essex, 170.
 Eugenics, 724, 125.
 Etrurians, 208.
 Euripides tragic poet, 20, 197.
 Epitomes of History, 210.
 Euhemerism, defined, 9.
 Eusubius and Jerome, 20.
 Eustice Count, 24-25.
 Etzel, King of the Goths, 221.
 Excaliber, 154.
 Exmoor, 173.
 Expedition, Canada, 73, 74.
 Expedition, Eng. exploring, 163.
 Expedition, Agamemnous, 17, 193, 217.
 Expedition, Argonautic, 18, 203.
 Explorations, 192, 198.
 Excavations, 19.
 Emanuel or Enoch and Christian, 42, 44, 50.

 Fabius and the Fabii, 210.
 Fairfaxes, 109.
 Fairfax and Fairfield, Buck Hollow Buck, 68-72.
 Fairs of Edward 1st, 34.
 Fair Rosemond, romance, 35, 36.
 Fair Nausica, 196.
 Famous men, 163.
 Family tree, 7.
 Family, heads of, 7, 47.
 Family names, 12.
 Family emigration, 37, 38, 40, 75, 118, 139.
 Family genealogy, 46, 225.
 Family of Isaac Buck, 46.
 Family of John, descendants, 80.
 Families of Bucks, 47, 94, 95, 125-130.
 Families of Jonathan, 45.
 Families of Joseph, 46.
 Families of Jonathan, Jr., 46.
 Families of Isaac and des., 46.
 Families, of Lemuel and des., 46.
 Fall of Troy, 192, 193, 194, 197.
 Feudalism, 156, 222.
 Feudal castles, 30, 186.

Festival of Peleus and Thetis, 215.
 Figure and appearance, 196.
 First arrivals, 37.
 Fife Lordship, 31.
 First sermon, 118.
 Finale, 225-226.
 Final settlements, 19.
 Finlay, George, 32.
 Field of the Cloth of Gold, 146.
 Florance, 62, 209.
 Franconia, 140, 219.
 Frankfort on the Main, 182.
 Francois Vase, 192.
 France Bucks, 29, 185.
 France and Italy, 222.
 French language and manners, 29.
 French History, 149.
 French nation, 220.
 Fort Frederick, 115.
 Fort, Ticonderoga, 115.
 Fort, Amherst, 116.
 Fort Cassin, 115.
 Fortification, English, 156.
 Fortification of Troy, 16.
 Foresters of Flanders, 22.
 Foresters and Knights of, 27.
 Forebears, Am., 47, 125-136.
 Forebears, English, 166-172.
 Forefathers, 54, 177, 225.
 Forewords, 4.
 Forest of Germany, 182.
 Forest of England, 156, Sherwood, 157.
 Forest of America, 43.
 Flanders, 22, 140, 142, 143.
 Flanders inhabitants, 143.
 Flanders partition, 142.
 Flanders language, 146.
 Flanders provinces, E. and W., 22, 142.
 Flanders, Crown and imperial, 183.
 Flanders, earliest hist., 21, 140, 141.
 Flanders, metropolis of the world, 222.
 Flanders, three limbs, 144.
 Flanders, West, 145.
 Frankish Chiefs and Kings, 140.
 Franklin power established, 222.
 Frankish towns, 140.
 Frankish first history, 21, 220.
 Frankish monarchy, 140.
 Franks and Flanders, 19, 21, 140, 144, 182, 197, 209.
 Franks, greatness, 23.
 Franks, Salian, 220, 221.
 Franks in Gaul, afterward France, 222.
 Franks and the Romans, 221.
 Flemish, emigration to Eng., 146.
 Flemish language, 143, 144.
 Flemish towns, 144, 146.
 Flemish manufactures, 146, 148.
 Flemish weavers, 147.
 Flemish schools of art, 222.
 Flemings in England, 146, 148.
 Flemish history writers, 21.
 Frederick, 115.
 Fresians, 153.
 Fredegarius Scolasticus, 20.
 French and German landmarks, 181.
 Franco-German Bucks, 185.
 Gaius Cassius, 202.
 Gaul, 200.
 Gallipoli, 18.
 Galahad, 152.
 Gaston Knights, 150, 159, 160.
 Gallipoli, 203.
 Genealogical histories, 190, 200, 225.
 Genealogy, Buck Family, 11, 12.
 Genealogy, Viall Family, 65.
 Genealogy, Stoddard Family, 80.
 Genealogy, Washington Family, 109.
 Geneva, 140.
 German Bucks, 181.
 German music and masters, 223.
 Germany, ancient, 181, 220.
 Genovera, 222.
 Geoffrey of Monmouth, 152, 157.
 Geoffrey Count of Anjou, 143.
 George 3rd reign, 177.
 Ghent, 144, 145, 148.
 Gilbert de Clare, 31, 154.
 Gilbert de Gant, 30.
 Glastonbury Abbey, 35, 153, Thorn, 153.
 Glebe land and plantations, 40.
 Glendower Owen, 155.
 Gloucestershire, 168.
 Goelius le Buck, 31, 32.
 Gobelin Tapestry, 144.
 Godfrey of Bouillon, 24, 143.
 Gottfried, 228.
 Gold mine, 194.
 Goths, 182, 187, 209, 220.
 Golden Fleece, 29.
 Golden Gate, 187.
 Horn, 187, 188.
 Golden Age, 206.
 Government seat, 177.
 Government reformation, 177.
 Grouchy, 178-180.
 Green Mountain Boys, 68.
 Greece, 204.
 Greece production, 204.
 Greek stadium, 201.
 Greek states, 195.
 Greek culture, 206.
 Greek race, 198, 203.
 Greek classics, 207.
 Greek languages, 204-207.
 Greek literature, 195, 207.
 Greek preeminence, 206, 207.
 Greek colonization, 202.
 Greek civilization, 204.
 Greek investments, 199, 200.
 Greek imprints, 206.
 Greek colonies, 198, 200.
 Grecian sages, 192.
 Grecian Gnostics, 206.
 Greek and Celtic poems, 196, 203.

Gretchen the Goose Girl, 141, Romance, 228.
 Golden Age of Greece, 206.
 Grecian wars and consequences, 205.
 Greys, James, 56.
 Grafschaff Princes, 182.
 Graill, Holy, 152.
 Greek or Hellenic race, 200, 203.
 Greek heroes, 220.
 Greek, character of people, 196.
 Greek manners and customs, 196.
 Greek occupation and employment, 196.
 Greek habitations and abodes, 196.
 Greek pastimes, dress, forms and features, 196.
 Guy of Warwick Castle, 34.
 Guy of Dumpiere, 148.
 Guinevere, 152, 153.
 Gunther, King of Burgundy, 220.
 Guard, Roman, 113, 228.
 Guiding star, 199.

 Habitations, 230, 156.
 Hadrian's wall, 113.
 Hartford, 43.
 Hawthorn, English, 153.
 Hartland Abbey, 162.
 Halton, 157.
 Hartz mountain scenes, 182.
 Hannibal, supreme, 180, 192.
 Hannibal, crossing the Alps, 181.
 Hannibal, final defeat and death, 181.
 Haverford West, 147, 154.
 Haynault Forest, 154.
 Haverhill, Mass., 49.
 Henry 1st, 30, 36.
 Henry 2d, 35.
 Henry, 8th, 35, 147.
 Henghist, 154, 159.
 Henseatic League, 144.
 Heads of families, 125-136.
 Hector and Achilles, 192, 218.
 Heraldry, 14.
 Heroes and rulers, 205, 220.
 Heredity, 124.
 Helen of Troy, 215-216.
 Helen and Paris, 260, 16, 197, 215, 217.
 Helen the beautiful of her age, 16, 193.
 Helen, Suitors, 216.
 Menelaus, 216.
 Helen, marriage to Deiphobus, 216.
 Helen, death, 216.
 Helen, temple honors, 216.
 Helen, tribute to, 216.
 Helenus, 218.
 Hermoine, dau. of Helen, 194, 215, 218.
 Hermann and Dorothea, romance, 222.
 Hellena, dau. of Athemus, King of Thebes, 198.
 Hellenes or Greek people, 200.
 Hellenes and Homer, 200.
 Hemans, Mrs. Felecia, 173.
 Herculaneum, 214.
 Heroditus, 190.
 Heroic legends, 221.
 Hertford and Walford, 167.
 Hellenic period, 200.
 Hellenic race, 196, 200, 203.
 Hellenic cities, 214.
 Hellenic heroes, 213.
 Hellenic dynasty, 195.
 Hellenic art, 192.
 Hellenic civilization, 198.
 Hellenic colonization, 200, 205.
 Hellenic or Romantic Drama, 197.
 History of the world, 139.
 History of England, 151, 219.
 History of Rome, 191.
 History of Troy, 190, 191, 198, 213.
 History of Greece, 204.
 History defined, 9.
 History, first Frankish, 19.
 Historians, 190.
 Historians, 201.
 Historical ruins, 113.
 Hildebrand, 24.
 Hildergarde, 228, 229.
 Hingham, 38, 99.
 Hingham, Old, 38, 157.
 Hissarlik, 19, 195, 214.
 Homeric world, 198.
 Homeric poems, 198.
 Homeric legends, 195, 215.
 Homeric plate, 192.
 Homer, Swan of the Meander, 198, 210.
 Homer's Odyssey, 192, 195.
 Homes of England, 172-174.
 Homes of America, 41, 174, 175.
 Homes and cottages, 173.
 Homesteads, English, 173.
 Hoe and Bolt Head, Plymouth, Eng., 163.
 Hoe manufacturer, 99.
 Holland Bucks, 186.
 Hofes and Buck, 158.
 Holmes the essayist, 213.
 Holy Grail, 152.
 Holy Coat of Treves, 183.
 House of Orange, 186.
 House of Burgesses, 40, 118.
 House, organized, 118.
 Huns, Turanian race, 208.
 Hundred of Hundreds, 161.
 Human Progress, 205.
 Hunt, Rev. Robert, 118, 164.
 Huntindon, 157.
 Henry of Huntingdon, 157.
 Hart, Lord of Scot., 112.
 Hellespont, legends, 197, 203, 215.
 Holyoke, school founder, 87.
 Huguenots, 147, 150.
 Hippodrome, 187, 208.
 Heldenbuch, 221.
 Idomessesus, settlement, 139, 203.
 Idylls of the King, 154.
 Ilium Novum or New Troy, 190, 195, 198.
 Ilium Troja or New Troy, 198.
 Iliad, 195, 210, 218.
 Independents, 175.

- Independence secured, 177.
 Indians, 43.
 Inhabitants of Flanders, 144.
 Inhabitants of Germany, 182.
 Intermarriages, 27, 78-80.
 Introduction, 7.
 Invasions, 20, 117, 219.
 In days of old, 28.
 Invasion of Canada, 117.
 Iona, 198, 202.
 Ionians, 200.
 Ionian Colonies, 200.
 Ireland, pedigrees and lineages, 219.
 Irish nobility, 219.
 Iron Duke, 180.
 Iphigenia, 216.
 Italy, 201, 207, 209.
 Italy, South, 203.
 Italy, invasion, 180.
 Italian colonies, 203.
 Ithaca, 197, 217.
 Isolde the Fair, 160.

 Jacobites, 112.
 Jacob Von Artevelde, 145.
 James, Duke of Monmouth, 38, 176.
 James, Capt. and Exes., 176.
 James 2d, reign, 175.
 Jerusalem recovered, 24.
 Jerusalem delivered, 142.
 Jerusalem conquest, 24.
 Jerusalem rulers, 24, 25.
 Jerusalem retaken, 24, 142.
 Jerusalem benefits received, 24, 25.
 Jamestown, 119, 164.
 Jews of England, 148.
 John, King of Eng., 32.
 Jordanes, 20.
 Johnson, Rare Ben, 4.
 Joseph of Aramathia, 153.
 Judith, dau. of Chas. 2d, 27.
 Jeffries Judge, 177.

 Kemp, John, 147.
 Kent genealogies, 37.
 Keeseville, 76.
 Kings of Rome, 202.
 Kings of Scotland, France and England, 220.
 Kings, Cornish, British and Scottish, 153.
 King Arthur, 151-154.
 King Arthur's Court, 27.
 Kirby Kendal, 147.
 King Maker, 34.
 King Mark, 159.
 King Arthur and Knights of the Round Table, 151.
 King Edward 1st, 34.
 King Edward 3d, the Black Prince, 164.
 King Alfred, 35, 151.
 King Henry 2d, 35.
 King Henry 5th, 31.
 King Henry 8th, 31, 32.

 King James 4th, 147, 2d, 176.
 King George, 3d, 177.
 Knights of Flanders, 22, 27, 30.
 Knights of chivalry, 153, 192.
 Knights of the Garter, 164.
 Knights of Rhodes, 165.
 Knights of St. John, 165.
 Knights of Malta, 165.
 Knights Templers, 142.
 Knights of Errant, 186.
 Knights, Last of, 142.
 Knights, Lists, 164.
 Kirtech the Chrimer, 203.
 Kipling, 175.
 Kirk's Lambs, 176.
 Kidd, Capt., 156.
 Kromhilde, 220.

 Lambert, canon of St. Omer, 21.
 Lancelot, 153.
 Language, 13, 182.
 Landed gentry, 166.
 Landmarks of the Bucks, 112-113.
 Landmarks, English, 156.
 Landmarks, French and German, 184-185.
 Lake of Alebano, 202.
 Lake Champlain, 116.
 Latium, 201.
 Latimus, 199, 201.
 Latins, 207.
 Latin league, 200.
 Latin empire, 24.
 Latin kingdom, 24, 25.
 Latin, language, 138, 206.
 Latin and Greek, amalgamation, 139.
 Lavinium founded, 199, 208.
 Lavina, dau. of King Latimus, 199, 201.
 Leaven, 146.
 Louvain, 146.
 L'Ecluse, 144.
 Legendary history, 202, 219.
 Legendary Eng. settlement, 219.
 Legends, 91, 153.
 Legends of antiquity, 197, 201.
 Legends of French, 192.
 Ledas, the Swan, 216.
 Libraries of Alexandria, 189.
 Libraries of Rome and France, 189, 203, 210.
 Libraries of universal knowledge, 193.
 Liderick le Buc, 15, 21, 140.
 Liderick le Buc, manor and village, 28.
 Liderick le Buc, descendants, 22.
 Liege, 148.
 Lille or Lisle, 28, 141, 183, 198.
 Limburg, 220, chronicle, 146.
 Lincolnshire, 170, 171.
 Lineages, 220.
 Line of descent, 53, 152.
 Literary and historic notes, 8.
 Literature of the ages, 211-213.
 Literature of the Bible, 211, 212.
 Literature of England, 211.
 Literature of Italy and France, 213.

Livy, Roman Historian, 210.
 Livy in literature, 210.
 Livingston Manor, 185.
 London, 161.
 Longfellow, Poet Laureate, 150, 178, 213.
 Lord Finlay, 32.
 Lord Clifford, 36.
 Lord Cornwallis, 177.
 Lorraine, 183, 185.
 Lorraine, Boc and Manor, 184.
 Lorraine, in history of Buck, 185.
 Loch Katherine, 154.
 Lorna Doone, 173.
 Louvain, 146.
 Lowell, James R., 213.
 Lucius Scipio, 203.
 Lusignon, 148.
 Luxemburg, 146.
 Lydia, 203.
 Lysmacius, 191.
 Lydian kings, 191, 199.
 Lydgate, John, 213.

 Madaieval legend, 182.
 Madaieval architecture, 154.
 Manor baronial house, 172.
 Marcus Brutus and Gaius Cassius, 202.
 Marathon, 201.
 Margrave of Flanders, 183.
 Margaret, dau. of Gocilenusle Buc, marriage, 32.
 Margaret, dau. of Michael Good, marriage, 169.
 Margaret, 157.
 Mary Queen of Scotts, 111.
 Matilda, dau. of Baldwin 5th, marriage, 30.
 Matilda, dau. of Henry 1st, marriage, 30.
 Matilda's and Stephen's Reign, 155.
 Maine Bucks, 42, 90, 91, 92.
 Maine branch, 90.
 Maine, in colony and state, 91.
 Mallory, Sir Thos., 151.
 Manners and customs, 16, 29, 196.
 Manuscripts, 19, 158, 198.
 Manufactories, 146, 147.
 Manufactories, English woolen, 146-149.
 Marriages and relationship, 40.
 Marriages, a double wedding, 68.
 Maryland Bucks, 41.
 Mass. Bucks, 42, 125.
 Massacres, 43, 89, 121.
 Mead and Buck, 53.
 Medieval architecture, 154.
 Medieval renaissance, 144.
 Medieval romances, 160.
 Memorials, 19, 180.
 Mendips, 161.
 Menelaus, 16, 139, 194, 216, 217.
 Message to the Senate, 198.
 Merchant, royal wool, 147.
 Micah Clarke, 175.
 Migrations, 182.
 Mid Lothian, 176.

 Middle Ages, 21, 29, 144, 165.
 Middle Ages, beginnings, 208, 222.
 Middletons, 162.
 Milesian settlements, 203, 219.
 Milesian story, 219.
 Minos, Ruler of Crete, 197.
 Milthiades, victory, 201.
 Maedonas, victory, 63, 74, 76.
 Milford, Ct., settlement, 38.
 Milton, 212.
 Molossia, 218.
 Monarchy, West Frankish, 183.
 Monument, 142, 190.
 Moore, Gen'l Benj., 63.
 Moore, Henry, D. D., 4.
 Mottoes, 14, 164.
 Morea, 204.
 Mortara, Edgar, 175.
 Mortality, 226.
 Mordred, Sir, 153.
 Monasteries, 155, 157.
 Mons, 146.
 Monks of history, 34.
 Monks, Benedictine, order of, 35, 157.
 Monasteries, suppression, 31, 35, 158.
 Mostyn Hall, 219.
 Motive and method of design, 8, 226.
 Monmouth, Duchess of, 177.
 Monmouth, Duke of, execution, 176.
 Montgomery, General, 73.
 Montgomery, Expedition, 73.
 Montjoy, Grace, 160.
 Mother Country, 175.
 Mother of Kingdoms, 141.
 Mount Vernon, 110.
 Mt. Ida of Homer, 190, 198, 201.
 Musaeus, 197.
 Music and masters, 223.
 Mysean settlement, 140.
 Mycenae, 192, 194, 201, 213.
 Mycenaean age, 194.
 Mycenaean colonies, 194.
 Mysia, Kingdom of Troas, 198.

 Names, family, 12.
 Napoleon Bonaparte, 178-181.
 Narrations of the past, 190.
 Narrators, 190.
 Nausica, 196.
 Neoptolemus or Pyrrhus, 218.
 Netherlands, 228.
 Netherlands, New, 186.
 Newbury, 147.
 New world, 212.
 Neurenberg, old, 183.
 Neurenberg chronicle, 19, 146, 183.
 New Buckow, 213.
 New England, 38, 175.
 New England Bucks, 42.
 New England colonies, 43.
 New Haven, Ct., 43.
 New London, Ct., 67.
 New Milford, Bucks, 85, 86.
 New Milford, town, 51.

- New Milford, village, 51.
 New Milford, families of Bucks, 51, 86.
 New Milford, genealogies, 85.
 Nibelungen Lied, 220.
 Nibelungen hoard, 220.
 Nicholas Buck, 90.
 Numitor of the Sylvan Kings, 200.
 Noted cities, 201, 214.
 Nottingham and Castle, 162.
 Northups, 67.
 Northups and Bucks, 53.
 Normans, 23, 220.
 Norman French, 138.
 Norman Bucks, 29.
 Norman Keep, 156.
 Nobility, 219.
 Nye, Marshall, 178-180.
 Napoleon the Great, 178-180.
 Napoleon, victories achieved, 178.
 Napoleon, era of, 180.
 Napoleon, defeat, 148, 179.
 Napoleon, overthrow, 179-180.
 New York Bucks, 93, 127-128.
 New York City, John and Richard P., 93.
 New York soldiers, 121-122.
 Noblemen, English, 219.
 Noblemen, Irish, 219.
 Norfolk, 147.

 Occupation, 196.
 Octavia, 210.
 Our English forebears, 40.
 Our forefathers, 54, 75.
 Odyssey, 195, 210.
 Orders established, 29, 35, 157, 164, 165.
 Orders, dissolution, 165.
 Origin of the name, 11.
 Origin of the Bucks, 29.
 Oeone, 216.
 Orestes, 194, 218.
 Original Knights lists, 36, 164.
 Original shipping lists of Bucks to Am.,
 40.
 Oral Tradition, 43.
 Orlando, 148.
 Old Buckingham, 34, 157.
 Old Nuremberg, 183.
 Old house and elm tree, 50.
 Old house, 50, 52, 67.
 Olympian games, 201.
 Oppression, 38, 175.
 Operas, 223.
 Otter Creek, 57, 115.
 Ottoman Empire, 188.
 Ottoman Rule, 188, 190.
 Odicacer, 209.
 Ostend, 144.
 Oracles, 201.
 Oriental slave mart, 188.
 Oldenburg, 29.
 Owen Glendower, 155.
 Ozerlords, 156.

 Pagent, 116, 180, 202.

 Paine, genealogy, 39.
 Paine, Stephen, 39.
 Paine, Thos., 39.
 Paine, Robert Treat, 39.
 Paine, Major Brinton, 39.
 Paine, Col. Oliver H., son of Hon. Henry
 B., 39.
 Paine, George C., son of Clark, son of
 Brinton, 121.
 Paine, Hon. Henry B., 39.
 Paris, son of Priam, 16, 215, 218.
 Paris, the gay young prince, 193.
 Paris, death, 216.
 Panel pictures, 154.
 Parr Family, 31.
 Parthenon, 264.
 Passage of the Alps, 181.
 Patricia, 200.
 Patrician families, 189.
 Patroclus, friend of Achilles, 217.
 Peerage book, 219.
 Pedigrees and lineages, 57, 219.
 Padua, 143, 209.
 Paduka, 139.
 Pergamum, 198.
 Pergamus, 191, 203, 218.
 Pembroke Castle, 31, 154.
 Pembroke, 146.
 Penn. Bucks, 42, 45, 89, 185.
 Penelope, 195, 196.
 Peru and Plattsburg, 75.
 Pericles and Periander, 206.
 Persecutions of the Puritans, 38, 175.
 Puritans, 38, 175.
 Piets and Scots, 113.
 Pilgrims, landing, 164.
 Polyxena, 16, 218, 219.
 Porta Nigra, 183.
 Portia, wife of Brutus, 218.
 Pope, 212.
 Peter the Hermit, 24.
 Pompeii destruction, 214.
 Pontos, 203.
 Poitiers, 148.
 Port Jackson, 75.
 Post villages in Eng. of Bucks, 160.
 Postoffices in Am. of Bucks, 94.
 Postscript, 226.
 Powys Castle, 30, 154.
 Power of beauty, 217.
 Pocohontas, 118, 164.
 Pocohontas, marriage, 118.
 Pocohontas, descendants, 119.
 Poems, early of Greek, 195.
 Powhatan, 119.
 Preface, 5.
 Priam, ruler of Troy, 16, 217.
 Priam's ancestors, 200.
 Priam, King of Phrygia, 194.
 Priam, last ruler of Troy, 194, 197.
 Priam's treasures, 192.
 Prince of the blood, 176.
 Printing press, 158.
 Prussians, 178, 180.

Pharnasia, 204.
 Pharamond, 140.
 Philoctetes settlement, 203.
 Phoenecians, 205, 219.
 Philip of Macedon, 187.
 Pilgrim fathers, 137.
 Plantagenets, 143.
 Plantations, 40.
 Plain of Troy, 189-192.
 Plattsburg history, 64.
 Plattsburg Bucks, 76, 83.
 Plymouth, Old, 163.
 Platt, Zeph, 63.
 Puritans, 175.
 Putnam, Maj. Israel, 117.
 Pliny, 214.
 Pythagorus, 206.

Quaker settlements, 75, 76, 77, 82.
 Queen Catherine Parr, 31.
 Queen Elizabeth, 163.
 Queen Guinevere, 152.
 Queen Matilda, 30.
 Queen Elenor of France and England, 35.
 Queen of the Sea, 187.
 Queens and Princes, 197.
 Quebec, 5, 73, 74, 122, 113.
 Quest of the Tillers, 223.

Races of civilization, 143.
 Ralph, son of Walter, marriage, 32.
 Ralph, son of Walter, descendants, 32.
 Rape of Sabine women, 202.
 Raymond, Count, 24.
 Raymond, Castle, 26.
 Relics of Troy, 191, 202.
 Religion, 32, 196, 205.
 Retrospect, 225.
 Return of chiefs and princes, 192, 194.
 Regulus, captive, 181.
 Regulus, death, 181.
 Reflections, 174, 180, 226.
 References, 10, 156.
 Review of hist., 73.
 Reformation, 32, 188.
 Removals, 203.
 Reminiscences, 57, 76.
 Renaissance, 165.
 Recessional, 175.
 Researches, 213.
 Records, 22.
 Runnel, James, 189.
 Revenna, 209.
 Revolution Am., 205.
 Revolutionary soldiers, 5, 87, 88, 120.
 Republic, 114.
 Romulus, 199, 200, 202.
 Romulus, tomb of, 202.
 Remus, 199, 202.
 Rhodes, 165.
 Rhodes, Colossus of, 165.
 Richard, Coer de Lion, 165, 225.
 Rome, foundation, 202, 210.
 Rome, kings, 202.
 Rome, greatness, 206, 208.
 Rome, supremacy, 202.
 Rome, seat of power, 206.
 Rome, queen of the world, 206.
 Rome, downfall, 208.
 Romaic language, 205.
 Roman investments, 208.
 Roman people, 198, 209.
 Roman Gaul, 197.
 Roman influence, 190, 207.
 Roman magnates, 202.
 Roman empire, 200, 210, 221.
 Roman emperors, 202.
 Roman, western empire, 208.
 Roman ruins, 202.
 Roman wars, 181.
 Roman Hellenic world, 197, 214.
 Robert, Duke of Normandy, 26.
 Robert, Wm. Fitz, 26.
 Robert of Gloucester, 151.
 Robert, the Fresian, 141, 228.
 Robin Hood, 157.
 Roll call, 121, 122.
 Roll, long roll, 121-122.
 Roll, last roll call, 122.
 Royalty, 155.
 Royal marriages, 141.
 Royal tombs, 153, 194, 209, 213.
 Royal wool merchant, 147.
 Rogers, Maj. Robert, 117.
 Round Table, 152.
 Romance, 73, 173, 225.
 Romantic drama, 197.
 Rochdale, 147.
 Rolfe, John, 118, 119.
 Rothchilds, 118.
 Roland, 148.
 Roumania, 186.
 Rosengarten, 221.
 Rowena, 159.
 Rubens, 223.
 Ruins, 120.
 Rudolphus le Buc, 31, 32.
 Rudolphus domains, 33.
 Rudiger and Roderick, 221.
 Rural England, 156, 161, 173.
 Runnymede, 31.
 Ruthen, 155.
 Rye House Plot, 176.
 Rye Church and Town, 155.
 Ryssel, 28.

Sabines, 202, 207.
 Sabine wars, 210.
 Saladin, 142.
 Salic Franks, 221.
 Salic laws, 221.
 Sappho, 194.
 Saxons, 23, 151, 182, 220.
 Saxon women, 35.
 Saxon chronicle, 151, 159.
 Sutton, Mass., 99.
 Schools, 158.

- Scotland, 111-113, 219.
 Scots and Picts, 113.
 Scott and Morton Family, 177.
 Scottish Emigration, 112, 113.
 Schliemann's, excavations, 19, 192, 194, 213.
 Schliemann's researches, 195, 213.
 Schliemann's works, 213, 214.
 Schliemann's house, 214.
 Schliemann's family, 213, 214.
 Seats of the Bucks, 35.
 Seats of Government, 177.
 Secretaries of Charlemagne, 141, 221.
 Sestos, 203.
 Sermon, first in America, 118.
 Servants and Toilers, 213.
 Seven wise men of the world, 206.
 Sherman, Roger, 80, 97.
 Shrewsbury, Mass., 99.
 Sherwood forest, 157.
 Ship, Increase, 40.
 Ship Money, 38.
 Settlements in America, 40, 164.
 Settlements on Conn. River, 44.
 Settlements at New Milford, 51.
 Settlements of Bush, 100, 101.
 Settlements in Scot. at Buckhaven, 112.
 Settlements, Trojan, 19, 203.
 Settlements in Eng., 156.
 Settlements, Greek, 203.
 Shakespeare, 212.
 Shipping lists, 40.
 Siege of Troy, 194, 195.
 Siege of Troy, similar siege and events, 192.
 Siege of Constantinople, 24, 188.
 Siegfried, Prince of the Netherlands, 220.
 Siegfried, Saga, 220, 221.
 Siegfried, Count, 222.
 Sir Christopher Wren, 155.
 Sir Walter Raleigh, 164.
 Sicily, Greek settlement, 203.
 Sicumbria, 221.
 Sinope, Greek set in the Crimea, 203.
 Sluys, 198.
 Snowdon, 155.
 Soldiers N. Y., 121.
 Soldiers Vt., 122.
 Society of Friends at Union, 76.
 Soliman, 165, 219.
 Solon, 206.
 Sophocles, tragic Theban poet, 197.
 Spain, 142.
 Spanish Armada, 163.
 Sparta, 193, 204, 206, 216.
 Specter of the Brocken, 182.
 Springfield, Mass., 44.
 Standard bearers, 27, 79.
 Stamboul, 188.
 Statue of Napoleon, 180.
 Stephen's Reign, 155.
 Stephen, Abel, 55.
 Stoddard ancestry, 79, 80, 134.
 Stoddard, John F., 80.
 Stoddard and Buck, marriages, 79, 80.
 Stoke Survey, 161.
 Stoke Poges, 161.
 Stoke Domains, 161.
 Stoke-on-Trent, 161.
 Stonehenge, 154.
 Strasburg Cathedral, 184.
 Stuckley and Buck, 162, 166.
 St. Adelaide, 141.
 St. Anne, 23, 156.
 St. Albans, Vt., 68, 69, 70, 71.
 St. Albans Abbey, 155.
 St. Augustine, 27, 157.
 St. Dunston, 35.
 St. Mary's, 31, 37, 155.
 St. Helena, 27, 180, 183.
 St. Omer, 23.
 St. Ruth priory, 113.
 St. Huya, 159.
 Sudbury, 147.
 Sudley Castle, 31.
 Surnames, 156.
 Swarzburg, 221.
 Synopsis, 220, 225.
 Sylvia, 200.
 Sylvius, of the Alban Kings, 200.
 Stark, Genl. John, 68.
 Southern Bucks, 121, 185.
 Sommer or Summer Isles (Bermudas), 164.
 Sufferings of the colonies, 39.
 Summary, 226.
 Sutton, Mass., Bucks, 99.
 Symbols, 15.
 Taunton, 177.
 Tantagal in Wales, 160.
 Telegonius, son of Ulysses, 209.
 Telegonius, founder of Tusculum, 209.
 Tennyson, Poet Laureate of Eng., 154, 212, 216.
 Temple of Athene, 189.
 Teutons, 181-182.
 Teutonic laws, 221.
 Thackeray, the novelist, 212.
 Theseus, ruler of Athens, 197.
 Thessaly, 204.
 Thrace, 17.
 Theodoric, 209, 221.
 Theodoric Tomb, 209.
 Theodosia or Callipolis, 203.
 The Toilers, 213.
 Ticonderoga, capture, 73.
 Ticonderoga, Fort, 115.
 Ticonderoga, occupants, 115.
 Tiryns, ancient city, 204, 213.
 Title 3. The birth of a Nation, 114.
 Titus Livius, 200.
 Tombs, 22, 30, 149, 153, 154, 184, 194, 209.
 Tongres, 146.
 Traditions, 183.
 Traditions, Welsh and Irish, 159, 160.
 Tragedy and Comedy, 212.
 Tragic Poets, 197.
 Treves, 183.
 Treaty of Paris, 177.

- Treves Codex Aurens and Holy Coat, 183.
 Tristian and Yesault or Isolde, 160.
 Trojan War, 16, 139, 189, 193, 196, 217.
 Trojan survivors, 20.
 Trojan captives, 18.
 Trojan dispersion, 20.
 Trojan settlements, 139.
 Trojan arms and altars, 191, 202.
 Trojan chieftains and heroes, 18, 178, 190, 191.
 Trojan cause and effect, 200, 215.
 Trojan descent, 197.
 Trueceless war, 181.
 True Cross, 27, 183.
 Troy or Troja, 189.
 Troy, situation of, 189, 213.
 Troy, plain of, 189, 190, 192.
 Troy prestige, 189, 191.
 Troy, destruction, 189.
 Troy or Hiium, 195.
 Troy, Fall of, 195, 216.
 Troy of Old, 18, 139.
 Troy of Old, Situation, 195.
 Troy and its remains, 213.
 Troy beneath Hissarlik, 214.
 Turkish Rulers, 188.
 Turkish Dominion, 188.
 Tourani, 221.
 Tullus Hostilius, 200, 203.
 Tarquinius Superbus, 202.
 Types of Manhood, 204.
 Tusculum now Frascati, 209.
 Twin Rivers, 163.

 Ulysses, the crafty Greek, 18, 193, 195, 209, 217.
 Ulysses, handicraft, 193, 196.
 Unitarian Jacobites, 112.
 United Colonies, 91, 110, 114, 177.
 United States of America, 109, 177.
 Union, Society of Friends, 76.
 Universities, 223.
 Uprising of the Greeks, 16.
 Urban, 24.

 Weathersfield Bucks, 43, 50.
 Marriage Records, 47.
 Descendants, 47.
 Old Elm Tree, 50.
 Soldiers, 123, 124.
 College Graduates, 121.
 Boston Relief, 123.
 Western Bucks, 77, 90.
 Western Empire, 208.
 Downfall, 208.
 Whittaker, Rev. Alexander, 39, 119.
 Whittier, John G., 212.
 Windsor, 43.
 Castle, 36.
 Winchcomb, John, 147.
 Wiltshire, 161.
 Wrightman, Richard, 213.

 William, Prince of Orange, 146, 148.
 The Conqueror, 30.
 The Conqueror, marriage, 30, 143.
 The Conqueror, Family, 30.
 The Conqueror, Burial, 30.
 De Percy, 30.
 De Ypres, 144.
 De Peverel, 162.
 Worcestershire and Cambridgeshire, 169.
 Woburn, Mass., 49, 99.
 William Buck and son, Roger, 40, 49.
 Descendants, 49.
 Family, 49.
 William of Malmesbury, 157.
 William de Ypres, 155.
 Wooden Horse, 17, 193.
 Woolen Manufacturer, 147.
 World's Fairs, 59.
 Works of Art, 144.
 Women for the Colonists, 118.
 Wolsey, Cardinal, 35.
 Worms, 221.
 Wrath of Achilles, 217.
 Wren, Sir Christopher, 155.
 Writers of Ancient History, 201.
 Woodstock, New, 36.

 Xenophon, 206.
 Xerxes, 190.

 Ypres, 143, 145.
 Yeovel, 32.
 Yesault and Tristian Romance, 160.
 York Cathedral, 37.
 York and Yorkshire Bucks, 32, 167.

 Zama, 181.

 Vale of Exeter, 157, 163.
 of Worcester, 37, 161.
 of Gloucester, 161.
 Valincennes, 148.
 Valley of the Shenandoah, 41.
 Valley of Lake Champlain, 56.
 Valley of the Severn, 161.
 Van Dyck, 222.
 Vergennes, Vt., 115.
 Vermont Soldiers, 122.
 Vernon, Hon. James, marries a Buck, 110.
 Vernon, Mount, 110.
 Vernon, Sir George and Dorothy, 111.
 Venus and Apollo, 196.
 Viall Family, 60, 135.
 Viall Genealogy, 64, 65.
 Viall Ancestry, 62.
 Viall History, 62, 63.
 Virginia Bucks, 41, 164.
 and Plantations, 40, 119, 120.
 Virginia Expansion, 164.
 and Settlements, 41.
 Vienna, 140.
 Villages, 28, 184, 221.

Vivian, 153.
 Vortigen, 159.
 Virgil, 200.
 Virgil's Aeneid, 199.
 Voyages, 199, 200.

 Wordsworth, 212.
 Waldeck, Martin, 182.
 Walters of Eng., 33.
 Walter le Buck, 31, 32, 155, 157, 160.
 Descendants, 33.
 of Exeter, 33.
 Walter vs. Butler, 110.
 Walter or Wace, 151.
 War of 1812-14, 57, 115.
 War of Revolution, 122, 123.

 War, Civil, 70, 92.
 Washington, D. C., 59.
 Washington, Ancestry, 109.
 Genl., 109, 177.
 Marriage, 109, 110.
 Life, 110, 177.
 Treaty of Paris, 177.
 Waters Family, 52, 133, 158.
 Watford Bucks, 167.
 Waterloo Battlefield, 179.
 Watling Street and Fosse Way, 161.
 Webster, Daniel, 4, 211.
 Wedding, First in America, 118.
 Wellington, the Iron Duke, 178-180.
 Welsh Tradition, 160, 219.
 Wild Animals, 43.

ERRATA IN BODY OF BOOK.

- Page 15 Pdel'histoire should be Père de l'histoire de France. 24th line from bottom of Book.
- Page 16 (June) should be (Juno). 20th line from bottom.
- Page 16 Briam should be Priam. Beginning of 26th line from bottom.
- Page 18 Trerest should be Therese. End of 7th line from top.
- Page 18 Briam should be Priam. Beginning of 12th line from top.
- Page 21 Harvey should not be connected with Dagobert on next line. End of 15th line from bottom.
- Page 24 Antisch should be Antioch. Middle of 19th line from bottom.
- Page 35 their law should be there law and industry, &c. Middle of page.
- Page 47 9th and 10th lines from top all wrong. *Should be:* Buck, David (son of Emanuel, bn. Apl. 3, 1667), md. Elizabeth Hurlbert, Jan. 14, 1690.
- Page 47 (See page 280) should be (see over for will). 3rd line from bottom.
- Page 48 After John X. Ryley should be L. S. instead of Lo. End of 5th line from bottom.
- Page 55 diabled should be disabled. Middle 20th line from bottom.
- Page 56 bride of love should be bride of lore. End of 12th line in verse.
- Page 58 carrying should be carring. Middle of sheet.
- Page 67 Leroy should be Aaron Buck. 12th line from top.
- Page 75 For family see top of page 108 *instead of* 107. End of 11th line from top.
- Page 75 *and* an allegory instead of *for*. 25th line from top.
- Page 79 Peletiah and Hannah Hills *md.* Nov. 9, 1755. 10th line from top.
- Page 79 came over instead of same over. 21st line from bottom.
- Page 80 should be *was* at Easton in 1790. 25th line from bottom.
- Page 83 should be Lectur M., son of Isaac D., instead of dau. 17th line from bottom.
- Page 84 should be (see pages 85 and 46). In 3rd line from top.
- Page 86 should read: in 3d year of child's age. 8th line from bottom.
- Page 88 should be Gloucester *and* Providence, R. I. Middle of page.
- Page 98 should be (see page 58). 8th and 9th lines from top.
- Page 98 the 15th line from bottom should read: Dau. Esther Angeline bn. Apl. 18, 1903, (the *of* omitted).
- Page 98 the 24th line from top should read: Benjamin Warner, bn. 1757, died 1846.
- Page 105 bottom line should be North Reading, instead of Ridding.
- Page 108 over top body of page should be inserted: (continued from page 75); and in middle space: (continued from page 97.) and just below middle (see page 95 should be 96).
- Page 111 in 10th line from bottom Mrs. Wolnot should be Mrs. Wilmot. (My great grandfather's family on mother's side).
- Page 112 8th line from bottom should be: "English Lollard and follower of Wickliffe.
- Page 120 3rd line James Cittie, *Fa.*, should be *Va.*; and in middle of page should be Ira Hazard of Nelson, Madison Co. (not Nelson of Madison Co.) and in 8th line from top it should be *on* an island.
- Page 139 7th line from bottom should be Ascanius not Assurius, and in 6th line from bottom should be: and thus were *the* Trojan and Latin power united.
- Page 144 15th line from top: ancestral love should be ancestral lore.
- Page 146 18th line from bottom should be smouldering instead of mouldering.
- Page 148 middle page (see appendix) should be (see bottom page 229).
- Page 152 17th line from bottom should be *as well* (in middle of line).
- Page 156 should be John Murray, Publisher, London, 1911. 11th line from top.
- Page 160 15th line from bottom *left* out should be: and Sir John Buckland was a censor of the London press in the late war.
- Page 161 should be Great Burnham instead of *Breat* near top. End of 8th line.
- Page 164 (see also pages 165 and 167) should be (see also pages 150 and 186). Middle of page.
- Page 165 7th line from bottom protrate should be prostrate.
- Page 166 1st and 2nd lines from bottom Heading: History of County of Hertford &c. should have been top of page on opposite side.
- Page 193 Deipholus should be Deiphobus in verse 23 lines up from bottom page.
- Page 197 Abydus should be Abydos. Middle of page.
- Page 228 gobbling geese should be gabbling geese in the Goose Girl. Middle of the page.
- Page 230 B. C. 1485 should be first ship to Greece instead of *France*. 21st line from bottom.

IN HEADINGS.

- Page 117 Forays a Mass of Ruins. After Forays should be a period.
Page 122 After The Last Roll Call should also be a period.
Page 150 should be Piers *or* John De Grailly (not of).
Page 159 St. Tya should be St. Hya.
Page 161 The Missey should be The Mersey.
Page 203 Cyelic should be Cyclic.
Page 220 or the Franks should be *of* the Franks.
Page 222 Genovra should be Genovera.

IN INDEX.

- Page 240 Expedition, Agamemnous—last should be Agamemnon.
Page 241 Franklin power established—first should be Frankish.
Page 242 Greys, James—first should be Grey.
Page 242 Idomesseus should be Idomeneus.
Page 245 Ozerlords should be Overlords.

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